FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1064442-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 10
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 49 ~ Duplicate;
Page 50 ~ Duplicate;
Page 51 ~ Duplicate;
Page 53 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 54 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 55 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 56 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 66 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 67 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X   Deleted Page(s)    X
X   No Duplication Fee X
X   For this Page      X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

94- HQ-50053 Sec. 2

Serials 6-35

94-HQ-50053-2

SECTION 2
SERIALS 6-35

DO NOT DESTROY

FOIPA # 1047243

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COPIED FOR FOIPA JUN 22 1977

COPIED FOR FOIPA JUN 8 1977

COPIED FOR FOIPA MAR 18 1977 F228

COPIED FOR FOIPA OCT 6 1977

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer Call 471

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-08-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

REC-32 94-50053-6
EX-105

August 15, 1961

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 9, 1961, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for forwarding this information to the FBI. I was glad to have the benefit of your observations and comments.

While I would like to be of assistance, as a matter of policy I cannot advise you relative to your inquiry.

In view of your concern, enclosed is some material on the general subject of communism you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3)
3-60 LEB Intro and An Analysis of the 17th Nat'l Convention of the CP, USA
Expose of Soviet Espionage 5-60
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Jack Anderson, Washington Editor of "Parade Magazine," has been employed by Drew Pearson since 1947. We have conducted no investigation regarding him; however, he has come to our attention in many instances in his capacity as an employee of Drew Pearson's in connection with investigations conducted regarding possible leakage of classified information by Pearson in his column.

SAW:jse (3)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

MAILED 30
AUG 15 1961
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 15 4 40 PM '61

b6
b7C

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

August 9, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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

Dear Sir:

BY JACK ANDERSON

I am attaching here an article of the Pasadena Independent Star News PARADE July 30, 1961 issue (Pasadena, Calif). Please refer to the article "Are Russian Spies Really Any Good".

The author has done his best to belittle Russian spies, by no doubt, selecting a few isolated cases, in an obvious effort to create within the reader a passive attitude concerning the harm the communist spies can effect.

His punch line, the last paragraph in bold type, is so plainly obvious a suggestion that we "laugh off" espionage that it brands this quthor as having communist sympathies. I would suggest you review his previous and future writings and attempt (if you feel justified) to persuade his employer to refuse publication of his material.

I want to write the newspaper editor stating the above in hopes he will more carefully screen material such as this before printing. Do you think it would help in the fight against communism ?

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

[redacted]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

EX-105

REC- 32

94-50053-6

22 AUG 16 1961

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

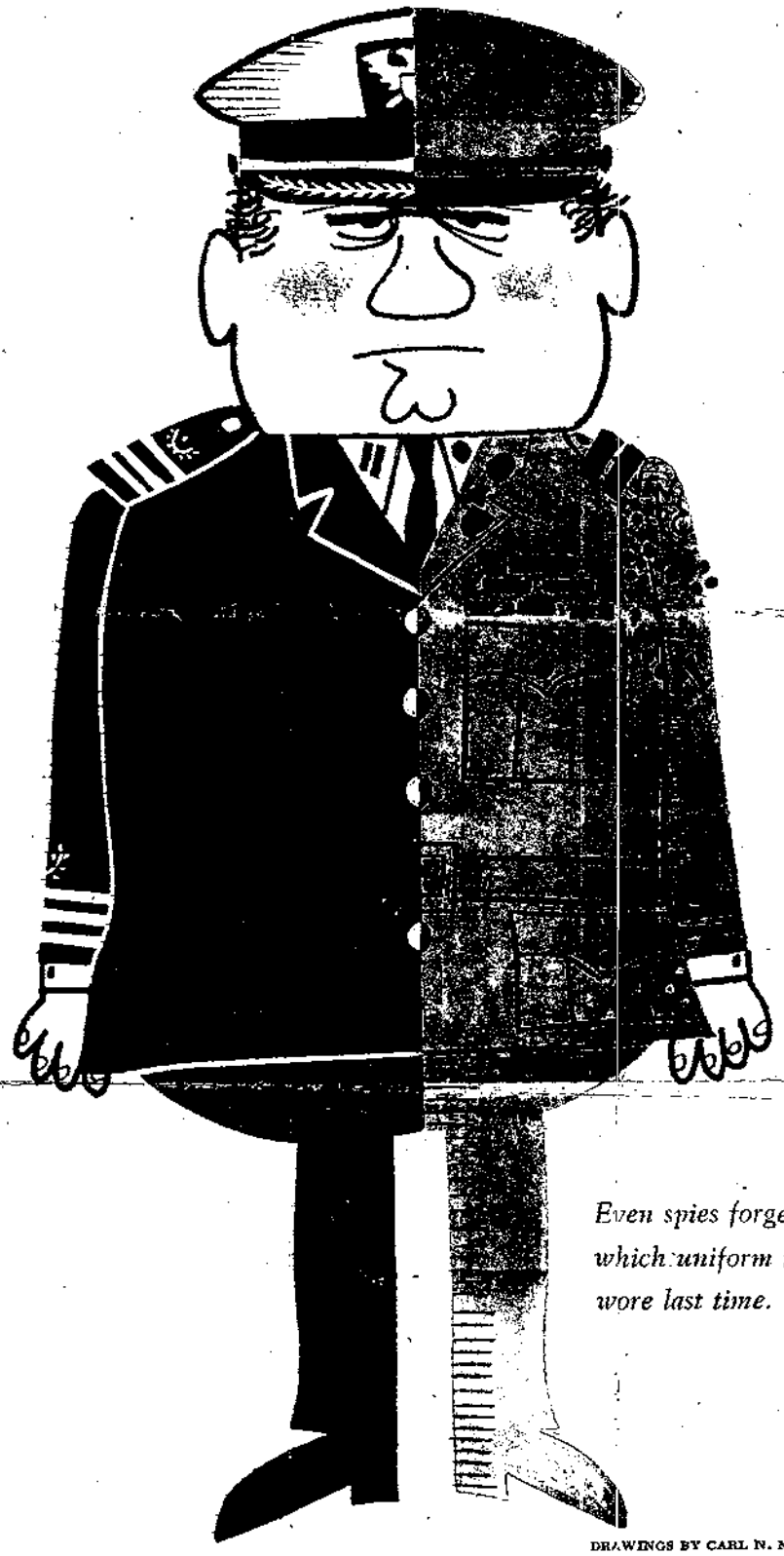
ENCLOSURE

94-50053-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ARE RUSSIAN SPIES REALLY ANY GOOD?

Hidden camera catches Miroslav Nacvalac on San Francisco street corner. Nacvalac, a Czech diplomat, denied he was ever in California. The accused spy left under deportation threat.



Even spies forget which uniform they wore last time.

DRAWINGS BY CARL N. MOLNO

by JACK ANDERSON

Parade Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LAST MONTH, Miroslav Nacvalac of the Czech U.N. delegation was expelled from the U.S., charged with heading Czech espionage in this country. The incident reflects a situation well-known to U.S. counter-espionage agencies—and even to the American public: that the Kremlin runs the most elaborate espionage web in the world. It has also scored quite a record of successes. Yet ask any U.S. counter-espionage agent what he thinks of the Russians as spies, and you learn an astonishing answer: "Cornball, strictly cornball."

Deep in the Russian soul is a passion for drama, and nowhere does it find better expression than in the cloak-and-dagger business. Russian spy-masters arrange their trysts with all the imagination of a TV director planning a scene for a grade B thriller.

The Russians operate excellent spy schools (one reportedly is a replica of a small American town so that agents in training can get the right atmosphere), and turn out some slick operators. But the rank-and-file Russian agents, according to men who have tracked them down, would be better qualified to be Keystone Cops. Their skill is less responsible for Soviet successes in the dark underworld of plot and counter-plot than the treason of native Communists.

Take the case of Aleksandr Kovalev, an assistant Soviet naval attaché who set out to subvert an American officer and chose Lafayette Park here for their meeting place. Perhaps he got an extra thrill out of plotting across the street from the White House. But he overlooked the fact that Lafayette Park is a hangout for sex deviates, drug pushers and other shady characters, hence is probably the best policed place in Washington. Even the benches occasionally have been wired to pick up incriminating conversations.

To add to the drama, the American was instructed to carry a *Redbook* magazine under his arm. He stood around looking mysterious—and obvious—until Kovalev strolled up and asked for a match. At this recognition signal, the two moved off together like heavies in a movie and, appropriately, were filmed by FBI cameramen.

A Starring Role

But the plot was only beginning. Kovalev decided Washington was too risky, directed the American to drive to New York and carry out another elaborate rigmarole. He was to park his car in a pre-arranged place and leave microfilms of a Navy manual in a red package visible through the rear window. Kovalev would pick up the package and give a "receipt" by making a code mark in the telephone directory of an uptown restaurant. The conspiratorial Russian continued to star in the FBI's secret films for two years

before his usefulness was exhausted and the State Department declared him *persona non grata.*

Yuri Novikov, another Soviet diplomat, made even more dramatic arrangements for his meeting with an Air Force officer who had been sent to him by Red agents in Vienna. The officer was told to dress in civilian clothes, wear a snap-brim hat low over his eyes, carry a rolled newspaper under his left arm and hold his right glove in his left hand. Place of rendezvous: the base of the Washington monument. This was followed by nine more melodramatic meetings, all filmed by the FBI, before Novikov was kicked out of the country.

Russian agents seem to be fascinated with the name "George." Leonid Pivnev, an assistant air attaché, said, "just call me George," when he approached a Virginia photographer to make aerial maps of Chicago. The fact that he didn't sound a bit like "George" with his thick Russian accent served only to arouse the photographer's suspicions. Later "George" gave himself the surname "Tinney" in an attempt to obtain a Washington business address as a mail drop. Pivnev never got his photographs of Chicago, but the FBI took his photograph— and out of the country he went.

Four years later, another man called George was still trying to get aerial photographs of Chicago. His real name: Kirill Doronkin, a Russian UN employe. The informant he picked happend to tip off the FBI. At their rendezvous in a parking lot outside the Scarsdale, N.Y., railroad station, Doronkin showed up with his wife. She strolled around looking about as casual as Mata Hari while the contact was made. Exit Mr. and Mrs. Doronkin from the U.S.

He Flunked the Test

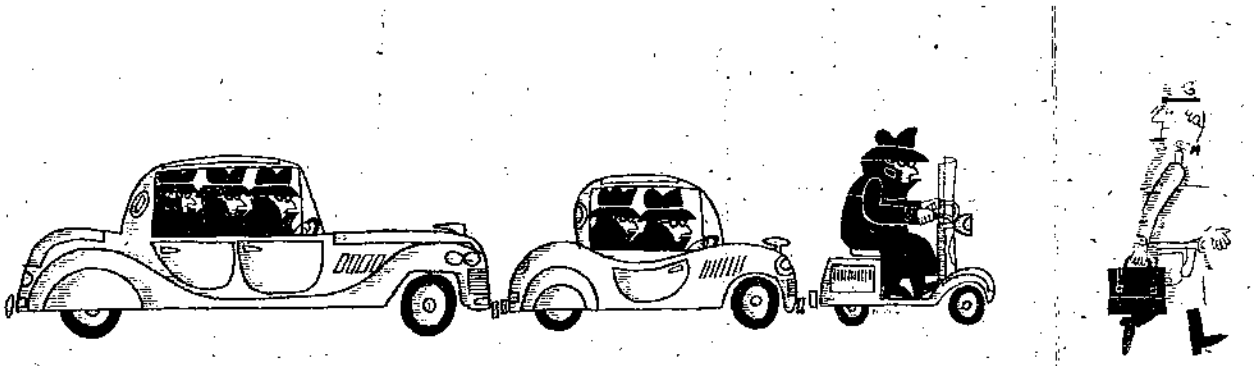
Soviet fascination with Chicago is puzzling. Probably no other American city is more open, more photographed, more flown over. The Russians can buy all the city maps, aerial views and picture postcards they want without risking a single spy.

Yet another George, better known around the UN as Vadim Kirilyuk, tried to subvert an American student who had applied for a Soviet scholarship. He urged the young man to use his knowledge of cryptography to get a Pentagon or CIA job and pass on information.

Explained friendly, reliable George: "You would have more to offer us by way of cultural exchange. Education in our country is a serious matter, not like in the United States. Persons must undergo severe tests to gain admission to our universities. This is your test." The FBI, listening in, decided Kirilyuk had flunked *his* test. Within a month, he was sent home.

The Russians show little discrimination in making contacts (example: A Soviet first secretary held 15 meetings with Roger Foss, a henchman of the self-styled, crackpot American *Fuehrer,* George Lincoln Rockwell), and even less finesse. They choose obscure little restaurants (although they would be far less conspicuous in a crowded place), ply the victim with vodka to loosen his tongue and invariably arrive first to set the scene.

One American double agent told PARADE about meeting a Russian for cocktails. Typically, the Russian arrived early and ordered martinis. When the time came for a new round, he took elaborate pains to point to his glass and ask for "another of the same." Laughs the American: "I've spiked the drinks of too many girls to be caught by that old trick. When he wasn't looking, I sniffed his glass. He was drinking sauterne with a twist of lemon peel, which looks like a martini but lacks the knockout punch."



They're often embarrassingly obvious, and then you notice spies tailing the spies.

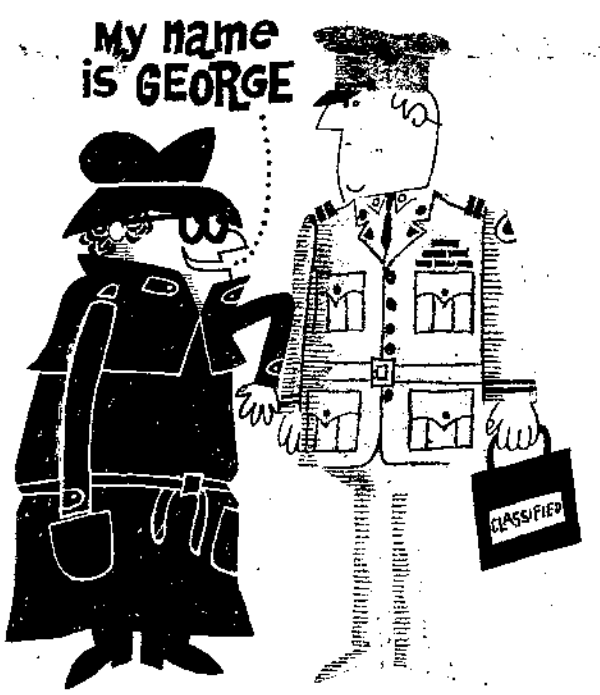
Another time, they met at the Red Fox Inn in Middleburg, Va., not far from President Kennedy's country estate. Not only was the Russian's accent more conspicuous in this secluded Virginia setting, but the Inn served only wine and beer. Undaunted, he produced a couple of pints of vodka from his car. However, his strategy backfired. The American made sure they both drank from the same bottle; the Russian got drunk and ran three red lights driving back to Washington.

The Devious Route

Perhaps the most amusing story is that of the American double agent who was invited to a Russian's apartment for a cozy dinner for two. They hadn't got past the soup before the American spotted two outsize brogans sticking out under the floor-length window draperies. "They were flap-over, button-down shoes like granddad used to wear," chuckled the American. "You couldn't miss them. As the evening wore on, the man behind the curtain became hot and tired. In the end he was panting so loudly he could be heard across the room."

On an espionage mission, a Russian will never follow a straight line from Point A to B. He invariably takes a devious, twisting, tortuous route—a useless waste of time for both shadowed and shadowers. For it is almost impossible to shake the FBI, which will use a squad of men and a fleet of automobiles to keep one man under surveillance.

A favorite Soviet trick is to duck into a crowded department store, ride up and down the escalators and try to get lost among the hustle of shoppers. But while the Russian is wearing himself out inside the store, the FBI patiently watches every possible exit and quietly resumes the tail when he emerges.



They have a weakness for the name George.

One Soviet operative arranged a tryst in a cheap dive near the Baltimore railroad station, less than an hour's train ride from Washington. Although the appointed hour was 7:15 p.m., the Russian set out for Baltimore at 9 a.m. He wandered around Washington, ducking in and out of eateries and art galleries, ordering ham and eggs at five different luncheon counters, until 3 p.m. Then he caught the train to Baltimore where he repeated the same pattern. "If only they would go directly to their appointments," complained a G-man wearily. "It would save us all a lot of trouble."

For their part, the Russians are surprisingly inept at shadowing people. "Even the most rank amateur would know he was being tailed after the first block," says one who has been followed. The Soviet gumshoes are almost always grim, glum, plodding characters in blue serge suits and fedora hats. Often the Russians will follow on foot by automobile, driving a few paces behind in slow, grinding gear. "They are so obvious it becomes embarrassing," says the American. "You are not only aware of their presence but soon discover that the trailers are themselves being trailed by another set of snoopers."

Army or Navy?

Some Soviet spies have a careless habit of turning up in different disguises. One who appeared at a Washington cocktail party in Army uniform forgetfully showed up next time in a Navy uniform.

Such a man of multiple identities was M. I. Krievashekov, a lowly Russian interpreter, whom the Americans at the UN nicknamed "Baby Face" because of his blond, blue-eyed, guileless face. But the FBI had seen the same unmistakable baby face elsewhere, once as a Red Army officer, another time as a Naval officer. Naturally the FBI tightened its surveillance on Baby Face who evidently realized he was being watched. For he suddenly disappeared from the UN without bothering to turn in his credentials.

It is typical of Soviet spies to pose as lowly flunkies. They are treated with such deference by their supposed superiors, however, that their true status becomes painfully evident.

A favorite front is that of chauffeur. One who was kicked out of the country for spying was Vassili Molev, who also put in time as custodian in the Soviet Embassy. He contacted an American undercover man the first Tuesday of each month on New York City's West 58th Street with all the usual mystery and drama. For his pains, he was declared *persona non grata* and obliged to turn in his chauffeur's suit.

The Communist spy apparatus, like the octopus it resembles, is bound to pick up some secrets with all its weaving, twisting, slippery arms. But the Soviets are not as relentlessly efficient in the pursuit of our secrets as we often suppose. ■

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Washington, D. C.
February 5, 1962

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

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

b6
b7C
b7D

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would be interested in the following information, which was furnished confidentially to a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office by [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he had been informed on February 1, 1962, by Jack Anderson, an associate of newspaper columnist Drew Pearson, that Claude Robert Etherly planned to author a book with the collaboration of Anderson and an unidentified friend. You will recall that Etherly was the pilot of one of the planes engaged in the first atomic bomb mission against Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945. Etherly subsequently suffered a mental illness in 1947 which resulted in his discharge from the armed forces of the United States.

According to [redacted] Anderson is also interested in securing a story for "Parade" magazine concerning Etherly which may appear with Sunday newspapers on February 11, 1962. The article in "Parade" would be based on information furnished to Anderson by Etherly.

[redacted] feels that information furnished by Etherly which might be the subject of newspaper articles or a book could possibly be exploited for propaganda purposes by the USSR. [redacted] said that he suggested this possibility to Anderson. With regard to the possible collaboration by Anderson and a friend on a book for Etherly, Anderson commented that he and the collaborator desire to remain "obscure".

b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 15 1962

FEB 13 1962

XEROX
FEB 15 1962

58 FEB 23 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] commented that Etherly had been confined to various Veterans Administration hospitals subsequent to his discharge and that he had heard that Etherly was at one time confined to a Veterans Administration hospital in Waco, Texas, under maximum security conditions, but had effected several escapes. [redacted] said that he received the impression from information furnished by Anderson that Etherly is presently residing in the Boston, Massachusetts, area.

Sincerely,

M. W. Johnson

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

April 17, 1962

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

MR. MOHR:

JESS GORKIN
EDITOR - PARADE MAGAZINE
NEW YORK CITY
MEETING WITH DIRECTOR
3:45 P.M., 4-18-62

I called Jack Anderson late this afternoon to confirm the fact that the Director would see Gorkin tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 p.m. Anderson was delighted. He said he sincerely appreciated this inasmuch as Gorkin idolizes the Director and this will do him (Anderson) a great deal of good. Anderson, of course, is the second man in Gorkin's Washington Office. As the Director knows, Anderson also does considerable ghost writing for Drew Pearson and is Pearson's leg man.

Anderson told me that Gorkin will undoubtedly have along with him his 15-year-old son who wants to take a tour of the Bureau following shaking hands with the Director. I told Anderson the Director would have no objection to this. Anderson then stated, "Can I come along? I have never met Mr. Hoover before." I told Anderson that I thought the appointment was for Gorkin. Anderson said this was true but he would be showing Gorkin around town and, therefore, would be with him at the time. Under the circumstances, although I certainly hated to do so, there appeared to be no alternative but to tell Anderson that the Director would shake hands with him too. I told Anderson at the time, however, that the Director planned leaving on travel status and there would not be the opportunity to sit down and chat with Gorkin, that it would be strictly a matter of shaking hands inasmuch as the Director definitely had to leave the office as fast as possible after seeing Gorkin. Anderson stated he understood this and again expressed his appreciation.

RESPECTFULLY,

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 30 1962

C. D. DE LOACH

CLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak
(3)

5 MAY 1962

XEROX
APR 27 1962

18 APR 27 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-18-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: JESS GORKIN, EDITOR
JACK ANDERSON
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
"PARADE" MAGAZINE
MEETING WITH DIRECTOR
3:45 P.M., 4-18-62

1-12, SD

BACKGROUND:

The Director has agreed to see Jess Gorkin, Editor of "Parade" magazine, at 3:45 p.m., today. This appointment was arranged at the request of Anderson. When you called Jack Anderson late yesterday afternoon to confirm the Director's appointment with Gorkin, Anderson was delighted and pointed out that Gorkin would be most appreciative as he idolizes the Director. Anderson is the second man in Gorkin's Washington office of "Parade" magazine. Anderson advised you that Gorkin would undoubtedly have along with him his 15-year-old son who desires to take a tour of the Bureau following the meeting with the Director. Anderson has now requested that he be permitted to come along with Gorkin and meet the Director inasmuch as he has never met Mr. Hoover before. Inasmuch as Anderson would be showing Gorkin around town, you had no alternative but to tell Anderson that the Director would shake hands with Anderson too. Set forth below is information in Bufiles regarding Jack Anderson.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Due to the limited time involved, only the abstracts of Anderson's main file were reviewed. In addition to being a Washington representative for "Parade" magazine, as the Director knows, Anderson is also Drew Pearson's leg man, ghost writer for Drew Pearson and also handles Pearson's column when Pearson is on vacation. As the Director is well aware, Drew Pearson has in past years been critical of the Bureau and sniped at it whenever he got the chance, as has Anderson. Our relations with "Parade" magazine have been very curtailed since Anderson and Fred Blumenthal, also a leg man for Pearson, joined "Parade." The Director has previously expressed his opposition to cooperation with anything with which Anderson and Blumenthal are connected. On several occasions, Anderson has indicated an interest in doing an article concerning the Director, in 1960, in order to refute the "New York Post" smear series. The doubt was expressed at that time that Anderson would go out of his way to benefit the Bureau.

194-50053

NOT RECORDED

50 MAY 2 1962

191 APR 30 1962

Anderson has contacted you on several occasions recently. Yesterday, he advised you in confidence that Drew Pearson had received a call from [redacted] of

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
ELC:tmf (6)

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

the "Washington Post," who was contemplating the publishing of a letter from former Agent [redacted] letter was critical of Pearson's column a few days ago which stated that any allegation that the FBI had no Negro Agents was completely false. It is noted that Pearson's column went on to identify the Striders in Los Angeles and mentioned a commendation that the father had received as a result of investigative work. [redacted] claimed that the Striders were actually used by the FBI as Negro servants and that the FBI had no Negro Agents. Pearson checked with Anderson on the veracity of [redacted] statement and Anderson told him that there was no doubt as to the fact that the FBI has Negro Agents. The fact that we have a number of excellent Negro Agents was brought to Anderson's attention on 3-29-62 when he happened to stop by your table at lunch. You briefly told Anderson of [redacted] background yesterday at which time Anderson informed you that [redacted] had also written Pearson. Anderson said Pearson believed [redacted] to be somewhat of a nut.

Anderson talked to you on 3-20-62 regarding the possibility of the Director doing a 30-minute television show involving youngsters and a discussion of communism.

[redacted] Jack Anderson was born 10-19-22 at Long Beach, California, and in the 1940s worked for Desert News Publishing Company at Salt Lake City and the "Stars and Stripes," an Armed Services publication. Prior to this, he was a reporter with the "Salt Lake City Tribune," and more recently has been associated with "Tempo" magazine. While he has never been investigated by the FBI, he has come to our attention in connection with investigations conducted by the FBI regarding possible leakage of classified information by Drew Pearson in his column. His full name is Jack Northman Anderson.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

4/18

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 16, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: JESS GORKIN
EDITOR
"PARADE MAGAZINE"

Jack Anderson of "Parade Magazine," who also serves as Drew Pearson's guest writer and leg man, called 4-12-62. He advised that Gorkin will be in Washington on April 18, 19 and 20 and he would like very much to shake hands with the Director if at all possible. Anderson stated that any time on the mentioned days at the Director's convenience would be perfectly all right with Gorkin.

I told Anderson that I doubted the Director's ability to set up an appointment in view of planned travel status. Anderson asked that I check and let him know.

Gorkin is a very likeable individual and is kindly disposed towards the FBI. Anderson's background on the other hand is well known to us and we keep him at arm's length. "Parade Magazine" today goes into one out of every four homes. Under Gorkin's management, it has grown increasingly larger and today surpasses "This Week" magazine which is published by Bill Nichols.

Gorkin was born 10-23-13 and he has made several trips between the United States and the Soviet Union. He is a dynamic type individual through whose good administration "Parade Magazine" has jumped to the forefront from the standpoint of total subscription list. He was cited by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in October, 1959, as "a man who has been in the forefront of the vital day-to-day battle against communism." We investigated Gorkin in August, 1942, when he applied for a position with the Office of Coordinator of Information in New York City. The investigation was favorable and there was no derogatory information with the exception that during his college days in 1936 he was suspended because of being a member of a Jewish Fraternity which housed two prostitutes at one time. All the members of the Fraternity were dismissed. Gorkin was not involved with the prostitutes and was later reinstated.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-1298-131

94-50053

NOT RECORDED 18 APR 27 1962

ACTION:

It is suggested that I telephonically advise Anderson that the Director unfortunately has travel plans during the time that Gorkin will be in Washington and although he would like very much to see him cannot work it in at this time.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

I will shake hands with him at 3.45 P.M. April 18.

CDD:geg
(4)

32 MAR 1962

APR 27 1962

XEROX

CRIME RESEARCH

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: August 2, 1962

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-06-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ps/lsg

Pages A5884-A5885. Congressman Zelenko, (D) New York, extended his remarks to include an article written by Jack Anderson which appeared in the July 29, 1962, issue of Parade magazine. Mr. Zelenko stated "This article again points up one of the main reasons for the increase in the illegal narcotics traffic in the United States. - - - The cooperation between Red China and Communist Cuba in this nefarious conspiracy is a disgrace to the civilized world." Mr. Anderson stated "Castro can claim his police arrested two American racketeers, Frank Caammarata and an accomplice, for possessing cocaine. But their real crime was smuggling drugs as a private enterprise without giving the Cuban Government a cut. FBI files contain a fantastic account of how Castro tried to take over Caammarata's smuggling operations." Mr. Anderson makes refer[illegible] "Juan Fernandez de Castro of the Cuban National Revolutionary Police statin[illegible] he defected last October, he confirmed many details of the FBI report."

Origin[illegible]

~~INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

94-50053
NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 8 1962

153

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for August 1, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

54 AUG 15 1962

Per OGA Letter Dated: 05-21-2009 pg. 11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER DATED 07-24-2007

~~DATE: 07-16-2007 CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 07-16-2032~~

~~SECRET~~

SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summary dated ~~[illegible]~~ 8/30/57 filed as 94-50053-2)

Main File No.: 94-50053
See also: 65-60573
117-1425
117-1970
139-727
139-1304

Date: May 29, 1963

B. 10-19-2[illegible]

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 01-29-2014 ADG F85M26K45

Subject: Jack Anderson

Date Searched: 2/1/63

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

Jack Anderson
J.N. Anderson
Jack A. Anderson
Jack N. Anderson
Jack Northam Anderson
Jack Northman Anderson

John Anderson
John N. Anderson
John Northman Anderson
Northman Anderson
Elliot Brooks
Elliott Brooks

DC
MD.
FRANCE
ITALY
DEN.

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst	Coordinator	Approved
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

GM:slm

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

1 ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

94-50053-7

Classified by 608 o
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 + 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

25 MAY 31 1963

9-24-77

62 JUN 4 1963

CONSOLIDATION

b6
b7C

On 2/27/57, [redacted] of the office of Senator Green of Rhode Island, advised that Jack Anderson was apparently up on the Hill the day before on a hot story that Senator McCarthy had lost about $70,000 on a mining stock in Canada. [redacted] thought it might be the Greenbay Mining Co.

94-37708-133
(7)

D

This reference is a Bureau memo, 7/8/57, to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols, referring to a call he had received from Bob Allen (not further identified) regarding the column on July 5, by Drew Pearson (94-8-350). Allen was incensed over the column and proceeded to lambast Jack Anderson. (No information regarding Anderson). Allen was advised of the "high journalistic" efforts of Anderson and his threat against Mr. Nichols several months before because the Bureau wouldn't knuckle under.

94-8-350-875
(6)

b6
b7C
b7D

Bureau memo dated 8/21/57, stated that [redacted] (not further identified) confidentially informed that one of Drew Pearson's leg men, believed to be Jack Anderson, made the statement that Pearson had a personal run-in with Jimmy Hoffa (58-4044). Recently, when Hoffa was in Washington, he met Jack Anderson who asked him why he was engaged in a battle with Pearson. Hoffa replied, "Don't you know why ?" He then said, "Ask your boss."

The source further stated that [redacted] (not further identified) was very close to Pearson and Anderson. [redacted] had loaned Anderson $3,000.00 to buy a house, and recently Anderson had borrowed additional money from [redacted]

58-4044-810
(3)

This reference is a copy of a letter dated 9/21/57, written to Jack Anderson by former Assistant Director of the FBI., Stanley J. Tracy. In this letter Mr. Tracy defends the Director against damaging remarks made by Drew Pearson in his column which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on 8/20/57.

94-8-350-900
(6)

On 2/17/58, [redacted] of the Legislative Oversight Sub-committee of the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from 8/1/57 to 2/10/58, advised in connection with bribery charges against [redacted] that about early Jan. 1958, [redacted] of the sub-committee advised him that Jack Anderson informed him that he had been looking into the background of [redacted] of the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Anderson said he had bluffed [redacted] into admitting there had been "loans" from [redacted] to [redacted] said he had called Anderson who confirmed this information.

[redacted] a former attorney for the Legislative Oversight Committee, advised that on the instructions of [redacted] he had interviewed [redacted] regarding the allegations reported by Jack Anderson. [redacted] admitted having received "loans" from Whiteside.

[redacted]
(3)

Bureau memo dated 2/14/58, stated that [redacted] was interviewed at which time he advised that during his investigation of [redacted] he had been in contact with Jack Anderson periodically.

It was noted that there was no doubt that this was one source of any committee leaks.

[redacted]
(3)

b6
b7C

This reference is an article by Drew Pearson captioned "Morse Is Given House Pledge" which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" on 2/15/58. The article was regarding certain confidential files from the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight which had been given to Senator Wayne Morse by the fired [redacted] Morse referred to the fact that Pearson's assistant, Jack Anderson, had advised that the documents be taken to Senator Morse for safekeeping.

94-8-350-A "Washington Post and
(7) Times Herald" 2/15/58

The November 1958, issue of "For a Return to the Homeland,"* contained an article by G. Svobodin which set out comments on "Is the U.S.A. a Second Rate Power?" a new book published by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson.

(translation enclosed)
100-341862-661 encl. p. 5
(8)

*Russian language newspaper, organ of the Committee for Return to the Homeland (100-341862).

On 12/16/58, WFO furnished information that [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

Jack Anderson and Fred Blumenthal, present and former Drew Pearson associates.

[redacted] b1 b3

(8)

(S) [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

(4)

On 6/17/59, the "Los Angeles Mirror News" featured Congressman Donald L. Jackson in its regular feature "On the Political Front." Jackson's ire was aroused by an article written by Jack Anderson in Drew Pearson's column the week before. Anderson wrote that Jackson's friends were raising a "slush fund" to be turned over to the Congressman's office to pay principally for a weekly newsletter and to cover such other expenses as Jackson's travel between Washington and California, as admitted by [redacted] of the newsletter committee. b6 b7C

Jackson stated that the fund was in no manner secret and had been in operation since 1949. He added "...If Mr. Anderson didn't know anything about it, it's simply because he didn't make an effort to find out."

63-4296-26-397
(4)

This reference is an article captioned "Rep. Jackson Charges Distortion in Column," from the 6/14/59 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald." This article stated that Jack Anderson when informed of Jackson's statement, said that his story regarding a "slush fund" for Representative Jackson was highly accurate" and that he had not said the fund was secret.

62-90116-A "Washington Post and
(4) Times Herald" 6/14/59

This reference in the file captioned "Power Equipment Corporation, 38 Coffey St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; [redacted] (U)" contains a letter dated 6/19/59, from the Commander, Military Sea Transportation Service, to the Director of Naval Intelligence, and an article by Drew Pearson, captioned "Navy Rejects Boost In Repair Bill" from the 7/7/59 issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald." This material indicated possible irregularities in connection with a Navy master ship repair contract. b6 b7C

Detailed information is set out concerning Jack Anderson's investigation into the matter.

58-4548-1
(3)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On 5/5/58, [redacted] Jack Anderson, whom he described as being affiliated with "Parade Magazine" and a "leg man" for Drew Pearson, syndicated columnist.

No action regarding the above contact was being taken by WFO due to Anderson's position.

[redacted]
(7,12)

A State Dept. Foreign Service Despatch stated that on 3/3/60, the U.S. Ambassador at Caracas, Venezuela, interviewed [redacted] who was in prison in connection with smuggling of arms into Venezuela. [redacted] admitted he had been sympathetic to the Castro cause and had supported it financially. He said that prior to May 1959, he was employed by [redacted] He mentioned that Jack Anderson and Drew Pearson were personal friends of his and asked if a letter to Anderson had been received at the Embassy. He also asked about the possibility of further communication through the Embassy. The arrival of the letter was confirmed but he was not encouraged to pursue the matter. b6 b7C

It was noted that this letter had been forwarded by open mail to Anderson.

[redacted]
(8)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]
(12)

[redacted]

On 9/11/60, [redacted] advised the Bureau that Jack Anderson had called him and asked if he had circulated copies of an item captioned "Kennedy for President?", "A Roman Catholic Priest Says 'No'," which appeared in the 7/28/60 issue of "Human Events." [redacted] said he admitted he had. Anderson told him that the FBI was investigating his activities and stated what he had done was a violation of the law. [redacted] also stated that his secretary had received a call from an individual who indicated he was from the FBI. This person who did not give his name, stated that the FBI was investigating [redacted] activities. b6 b7C

(copy of article enclosed)
56-0-736
(2)

b1
b3
b6
b7C
b7E

(S) [redacted] In an effort to identify the American source, information was obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] Set out is a list of individuals obtained from these informants which included Jack Anderson with whom [redacted] had been in contact on 11/21/60. (S)

[redacted] (S)

b6
b7C

[redacted] furnished a copy of a letter directed to Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, by former Congressman Allan Oakley Hunter, concerning a conversation Hunter had with James Riddle Hoffa (63-5327) which dealt in part, with Hoffa's support of Nixon in the last Presidential campaign. [redacted] also furnished a copy of a letter which Hunter wrote to Hoffa, expressing regret that Hoffa had been indicted in Florida.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's partner, delivered copies of these letters to Robert F. Kennedy shortly before Christmas, 1960. Drew Pearson's column in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 10/4/61, quoted portions of these letters.

The above information was furnished to the Dept. of Justice on 10/6/61.

63-5327-1675
(5)
SI 63-5327-1671
(10)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
[redacted]	(2) (2, 10) (2)

On 1/19/61, the Dept. of Justice furnished a letter dated 1/5/61, from the Federal Aviation Agency. The letter stated that information had been furnished the Security Division of that agency that [redacted] National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center (NAFEC) Atlantic City, N.J. [redacted] had received payoffs and kickbacks in connection with the operation of the cafeteria at NAFEC. The source of this information was Jack Anderson, an employee of columnist Drew Pearson, who was reported to have a signed affidavit concerning the above allegation.

[redacted]
(30)

b6
b7C

Miami report dated 1/6/61, set out an interview with [redacted] who stated he had recently returned to the U.S. from Cuba at the expense of his good friend Jack Anderson, Washington, D.C.,* (no further information regarding Anderson).

[redacted]
(80)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(8) [redacted]

[redacted]
(5)

b1
b3

b6
b7C

Bureau memo, 2/23/61, stated that Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, advised that Jack Anderson had called him and asked if President Kennedy had established a rule regarding acceptance of gifts. Anderson attempted to get Mr. O'Donnell to say something critical regarding gifts to President Eisenhower.

Attached to the memo is an article by Anderson which appeared in the "Washington Post" 2/23/61, captioned "Kennedy's Rule: Beware of Gifts."

94-8-350-1104
(7)

This reference contains a copy of the Congressional Record (66-1731) dated 3/27/61, which sets out an article written by Jack Anderson which appeared in the 3/10/61 issue of the "Washington Post." This article captioned, "Fight Due Over Island Governor", pertained to the nomination of Raphael M. Paiewonsky to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

66-1731-1928
(5)

On 3/17/61, the Dept. of Justice requested information pertaining to individuals and firms, including Jack Anderson, who occupied Room 306, City Building, 1612 K St., Washington, D.C. in which Gene San Soucie (62-5) maintained an office.

62-5-7684
(4)

In compliance with request by the Dept. of Justice on 3/17/61, the Bureau advised the Dept. on 3/27/61 that Jack Anderson had been employed by Drew Pearson, syndicated columnist since 1947 and was also the Washington editor of "Parade" magazine. Anderson had not been investigated by the FBI; however, files of the Dept. would reveal numerous references to him in connection with Bureau investigations regarding possible leakage of classified information by Drew Pearson in his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round."

62-5-7720
(4)

On 4/4/61, the Dept. of Justice advised that Gene San Souci (63-6674) Chairman of the Indiana Conference of Teamsters, maintained an office in Room 306 of the City Building, 1612 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C., which was also occupied by various individuals and firms including Jack Anderson.

Files of the Passport Office, Dept. of State, contained lengthy background information regarding Anderson who had been issued a passport on 5/24/57, to travel to France and Italy to gather news for "Parade" Magazine and Drew Pearson. The passport was valid for two years travel to all countries except Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under communist control. Anderson's passport was renewed on 5/24/61 for a proposed vacation trip to Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy, with the same restrictions as the original passport provided. Records showed that Anderson denied past or present membership in the CP. A previous passport was issued in April, 1945, but this part of the file was not available.

b7D

The above information was furnished to the Department of Justice on 5/1/61.

63-6674-6 p. B,1-4,13,15 and encl.
(11)

This reference set out in its entirety an article by Frank Fiorini (2-1499) as told to Jack Anderson, which appeared in the "Parade" supplement of the "Miami Herald" on 5/14/61. The article was captioned "An American Soldier of Fortune in Cuba says "We Will Finish the Job."

2-1499-78 p. 2
(2)

On 9/11/61, Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, 120 S.W., 71st St., Miami, one time head of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force under Fidel Castro, advised that Frank Anthony Sturgis, aka Frank Fiorini, (2-1499) was "stupid" and had been "used" by people such as Jack Anderson in printing gross exaggerations of claims attributed to Sturgis in his anti-Castro campaign.

On 9/20/61, Sturgis was interviewed at which time he stated that in the Spring of 1961, he began gathering data for an article which appeared in "Parade" magazine (date not stated) and that he had gone to Washington, D.C., on one occasion for consultations with Jack Anderson. Sturgis stated that many of the things said about him in the article were exaggerated and untrue.

2-1499-85 p. 2,5,20,21
(2)

b6
b7C

The following references set out information pertaining to the activities in May and June, 1961, of Jack Anderson who reportedly brought [redacted] to the U.S. and wanted to take the boy to Israel. [redacted] who was on trial in Israel on charges of Nazi activities during the Hitler regime in Germany. [redacted] was said to have in his possession papers of his father's which Anderson felt might be of interest to Israel.

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
105-99676-1	Not indexed
Not recorded mail filed above serial 1	Not indexed
2	Not indexed
3	(9)
4	(9)

On 6/8/61, Jack Anderson furnished a letter he had received [redacted] which apparently took exception to one of Anderson's articles on the menace of communism which appeared in the "Oregonian" on 6/5/51.

b6
b7C

The above letter from Anderson was acknowledged on 6/14/61. It was noted that Anderson was allegedly "leg-man" and associate of Drew Pearson, and was one of the individuals who had concealed a microphone in [redacted] room in Washington, D.C.

100-0-34416
(8)

(S)

[redacted]

b1
b3

(4)

b6
b7C

The following references in the file captioned [redacted] set out lengthy information pertaining to Jack Anderson's interest in writing an article regarding the counterfeit Ohio Turnpike Bonds Case which involved Teamsters officials. Information was set out regarding a meeting on 6/25/61 between Anderson and [redacted] of the Bank of Miami Beach, Fla., who was involved in the case. Anderson claimed he had received information from FBI sources.

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
[redacted]	(5) (5)

[redacted]

A lead was set out for WFO to determine the official connection if any, between [redacted] and Anderson and/or Drew Pearson.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
(5)

[redacted]

Volume 1, no. 13, dated Aug. 1962, a publication* of The Tampa Bay Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (97-4196) contained an article without a heading, in answer to an article by Jack Anderson which appeared in the July 29 issue of "Parade." This article commented on an alleged conversation overheard in a Tampa supermarket concerning sabotage carried out in Cuba.

97-4196-64-30 p. 13
(7)

*title not given

b6
b7C

On 8/14/62, Jack Anderson furnished the Criminal Division, Dept. of Justice, information he had received from a source he did not name but implied was [redacted] with whom Anderson [redacted] Information pertained to a meeting between this individual and others at the apartment of James Riddle Hoffa (63-7835) who appeared to be frightened over a Grand Jury investigation of Hoffa in connection with Teamsters Union Pension Fund operations. (Details of meeting set out).

Anderson stated he did not intend to publicize this information and specifically asked that [redacted] not be contacted regarding the matter.

63-7835-10
(5)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 8/24/62 which contains information concerning a conversation with Jack Anderson in which he stated in strictest confidence that Drew Pearson had received information concerning the Director's retirement in Oct., 1962 from a ranking official of the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Dept. Anderson further stated that this individual who leaked this information to Pearson also stated that the Director planned to write a derogatory book on the Kennedys. Anderson stated he could not break a confidence but said the individual was a person we had had difficulty with in the field of legislation. He mentioned specifically the subject of [redacted] It was noted that this official could only have been [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]
(4)

On 10/29/62, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was then in Miami and had conferred with Frank Anthony Sturgis also known as Frank Fiorini who had been involved in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years. Fiorini told [redacted] he would arrange for interviews between [redacted] and Jack Cumings of "Newsweek" and Jack Anderson, which would result in considerable publicity for [redacted]

[redacted]
(9)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] Information set out in reference stated that [redacted] was an account executive of the above firm and was reported to handle publicity for the Teamsters Union and James Hoffa (122-1384), apparently clients of the firm.

A lead was set out for Baltimore to ascertain the identity of subscriber to EM 5-7632.

122-1384-951 p. 6,7,9,11,12,13,16,22,
(Not indexed) 24

In compliance with above request of the NY Office on 11/30/62, the Baltimore Office advised that telephone number EM 5-7632 was listed to Jack Northman Anderson, residence 9801 Singleton Drive, Bethesda, Md.

122-1384-960
(12)

This reference is a Bureau memo dated 12/6/62, from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr. Mr. DeLoach stated he had called Jack Anderson relative to Drew Pearson's broadcast on 12/1/62, in which he made false statements regarding the Director. Anderson claimed he had no knowledge of the statements and wanted the Director to know he had nothing to do with the matter. He said he would advise Pearson that the statements were erroneous and that a retraction should be made.

94-8-350-1220
(7)

b1
b3

(S)

105-0-10040
(10)
SI 56-3044-4 encl. p. 5
(2) (Dept. of Justice)
SI 63-6527-39 p. 2 encl. p. 7
(5) (Lee Dalton, AAG of Wisc.)

Jack Anderson appeared with, substituted for, or was mentioned by Drew Pearson on the Drew Pearson Radio Broadcast, Station WTOP, Washington, D.C., on the following dates: Items of interest, or possible interest to the Bureau were set out in these references:

Date	Reference	Search Slip Page Number
8/31/57	94-8-350-893	(6)
12/6/58	969	(6)
3/14/59	986	(7)
11/25/61	1148	(7)

b6
b7C

The following references set out information pertaining to Jack Anderson, Washington Correspondent for Parade Publications, Inc. (94-3-4-1298). Information is briefly described as follows:

Type of Information	Reference	Search Slip Page Number
Attempts on 2/28/57, by Anderson and [redacted] to obtain a forecast of crime from the Director.	94-3-4-1298-95	(5)
Furnished a letter on 9/16/59, written by [redacted] who wished to become a Soviet citizen. Also advised that the Editor of "Parade" had written to Premier Khrushchev. Bureau acknowledged letter on 9/22/59.	94-3-4-1298-103	(6)
Letter dated 11/29/59, to [redacted] about requesting the Director to write an article for "Parade."	94-3-4-1298-110	(6)
Request from Anderson on 10/14/60, to the Bureau and Dept. of Justice for statistical data on defectors in the U.S. Request not granted. Referred to INS by Dept.	94-3-4-1298-117	(6)
On 1/17/62, requested in behalf of Jess Gorkin, Publisher of "Parade" that the Director allow [redacted] of Ottawa or [redacted] photographers, to take a picture of the Director for front page of "Parade" (Director's notation).	94-3-4-1298-126	(6)

b6
b7C

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

Type of Information	Reference	Search Slip Page Number
Called on 3/20/62, regarding an article on communist propaganda and possibility of the Director appearing on a television show.	94-3-4-127	(6)
On 4/18/62, Anderson, Jess Gorkin and family, and Fred Blumenthal met Director. Photographs were taken with the Director.	94-3-4-1298-129 130	(6) (6)

The following references are newspaper articles written by Jack Anderson:

Title	Reference	Search Slip Page Number
"Crime 1957"	62-26225-A "Washington Post-Parade" 3/27/57	(4)
"Reds Not Ready To Attack Chiang"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/3/58	(7)
"Chiang Given Filipino Support"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/7/58	(7)
"Chiang Given Filipino Support"	100-370055-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/7/58	(8)
"Iraq's Night of The Long Knives"	109-12-282-A "Washington Post Times Herald" 9/14/58	(9)
"Missile Outlook Worrying Chiefs"	62-104279-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/18/58	(4)
"British Navy Was Almost Sunk By Sub Nautilus"	100-3-75-A "NY Mirror" 9/19/58	(8)

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

Title	Reference	Search Slip Page Number
"Nautilus 'Sank' Britains Fleet"	100-3-89-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 9/19/58	(8)
"Schwartz Book is Bombshell"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 12/29/58	(7)
"Too Many Czars In Space Work"	94-8-350-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 1/3/59	(7)
"Answers to Questions Most Often Asked About Castro's Cuba"	109-12-210-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 4/24/60	(9)
"What Happens to American Traitors?"	105-82754-A "Washington Post and Times Herald" 12/4/60	(8)

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Jack Anderson located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch were not reviewed:

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
58-3891-44	(3)
89	(3)
239	(3)
-A "Washington Star" 7/7/58	(3)
-A Editor and Publisher 7/12/58 (city not given)	(3)
-A "Washington News" 7/14/58	(3)
-A "NY Herald Tribune" 5/1/59	(3)
62-98719-1708	(4)
62-106214-101	(4)
65-59762-342	(5)
65-67669-135 p. 103	(5)

(Continued on next page)

(Continued)

~~SECRET~~

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
105-36161-123	(8)
105-87346-15	(9)
93	(9)

The following reference on Jack Anderson located in the Personnel Records Unit was not reviewed:

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
67-58199-215	(5)

The following reference was not availabe at the time this summary was being prepared:

Reference	Search Slip Page Number
94-3-4-1298-108	(6)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source and additional non-pertinent information will be noted on the search slip.

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 2, 1965

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
SEPTEMBER 12, 1965, ISSUE
OF "PARADE" MAGAZINE

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

BACKGROUND:

We have received an advance copy of the 9-12-65 issue of "Parade" magazine, a Sunday supplement which is carried by the Washington Sunday Post. It contains an article by Anderson entitled, "Would You Be An Informer?" For reader appeal, it portrays the Director as being for informants and Senator Edward Long as being against informants. However, the article itself devotes little space to the views of Senator Long and ties in informants with Long's present hearings on wiretapping.

Most of the article is devoted to the history, worth and necessity for having informants and contains many references to the FBI and quotations from the Director. Anderson has obtained these statements from public source material in the public domain such as the Director's article from the Syracuse Law Review, Fall, 1956, statistical data on informants from the 1964 FBI Annual Report, FBI Year End Press Release of January 4, 1965, and the Bureau's Interesting Case write-ups for the news media involving [redacted] and the World War II German spy case, Frederick Duquesne. The statistical data is accurate as quoted from these publications and the quotations are essentially correct although some liberty in phraseology was taken. b6 b7C

Aside from endeavoring to imply that the Director and Senator Long have taken opposite sides of a public debate, the article is definitely slanted toward the righteousness of the FBI in using confidential informants to solve cases, recover money and protect potential victims of the lawless. The basic appeal is for honest citizens to help law enforcement by speaking up when laws are broken so that the Government would not have to resort to paid informers to collect necessary evidence.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell

JMM:par
(4)

EX 110

REC 7 94-50053-8

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

SEP 29 1965

SEP 30 1965

OCT 5 1965

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ENCLOSURE
94-50053-8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

Parade

The Miami Herald

FIRST COPY
OFFICE USE ONLY

WOULD YOU BE AN INFORMER?

by JACK ANDERSON

DON'T LISTEN TO HEARING AID GYPS

TWO AMERICAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE THEY WORK FOR THEIR FUN

September 12, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

would you be an informer?

by JACK ANDERSON

FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

AGAINST SEN. EDWARD LONG

FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER DEFENDS INFORMANTS AND MISSOURI'S SENATOR LONG COMPLAINS THAT THE U.S. HAS TOO MANY. THE SENATOR PLANS HEARINGS TO AIR THIS HOT ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

What would you do if you saw a burglar climbing out of your neighbor's window with a bagful of swag? No doubt you would inform the police. But what would you do if you knew your neighbor was cheating on his tax returns, thus stealing from you and the other taxpayers who must make up the money he avoids paying? Or suppose your neighbor brought home valuable goods filched from his employer. Would you turn him in?

From early childhood, we have been conditioned not to tell tales out of school. Later in life, we follow this Mafia-like code in the name of discretion—a nice way of saying we can keep our mouths shut. We want the laws enforced, and we hire police to apprehend lawbreakers. But we don't like to point them out ourselves. Informers are generally despised.

Yet don't we have a duty at times to open our mouths? Isn't it time we changed our attitude toward informers? Men and women have risked—and often lost—their lives to expose subversion and crime. Should they be treated as Judas Iscariot, who sold out for 30 pieces of silver?

Defending the use of informers at a recent Senate hearing, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach declared: "Key witnesses suffer 'accidents' and turn up, for example, in a river wearing concrete boots. Such 'accidents' are not unusual. We have lost more than 25 informants in this and similar ways in the past four years."

However, it isn't fear of such a fate that prevents the average American from going to the authorities when he knows the law has been violated. It is fear of the stigma that attaches to informers. There is the fear, too, of becoming "involved"—that some of the dirt will rub off or that carrying out a civic duty will take away precious time from business or pleasure.

FISH CAME FIRST

PARADE knows of one man who had vital evidence that could have clinched a fraud conviction and put a rascal behind bars. The man didn't volunteer the evidence because the trial would have spoiled his plans for a trip. The man went fishing, and the rascal went free to continue preying on the public.

In all languages, "informer" is a dirty word. But it is dirtiest of all in these United States, with our genuine loathing of spying and prying. We are inclined to accept the underworld's characterization of informers as squealers, rats, finks and stool pigeons. Even many law officers, as part of the general morality, use the underworld vocabulary. The problem has become so acute that many law agencies are trying to eliminate the word "informer" and substitute such terms as "complainant," "source" or "special employee."

Mobster Joe Valachi, who spilled the secrets of the Cosa Nostra to save his life, confessed past murders without remorse. But of his role as an informer, he declared bitterly in his hand-scrawled, unpublished memoirs: "Now Vito Genovese [the Cosa Nostra boss] he got to find out that he caused me to do what I am doing. I'm being a rat the way he wanted me to die, branded as a rat."

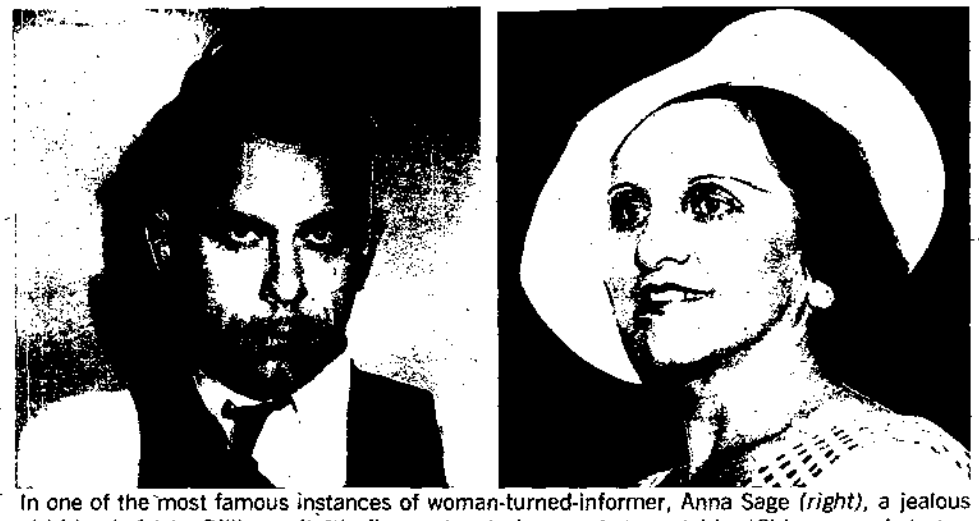
The man or woman who informs as a public duty surely shouldn't be bracketed with Valachi. Yet even the Valachis must be sought out to protect society. The Communist who recants, the Ku Klux Klansman suddenly sickened by excesses, the crook who wants to go straight, may not call for much sympathy. But they have some claim for understanding. If, after their evidence has contributed to the public weal, they still find themselves objects of contempt, then others are not likely to follow their example.

Every lawman interviewed by PARADE agreed that the informant is the single most effective weapon in the war against crime and subversion. Veteran FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover had this to say:

"The FBI *must* utilize the services of informants in the criminal underworld as well as in subversive or-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

WOMEN MAKE THE BEST INFORMERS



In one of the most famous instances of woman-turned-informer, Anna Sage *(right)*, a jealous girl friend of John Dillinger *(left)*, fingered notorious mobster outside a Chicago movie house.

ganizations. Quietly working behind the scenes, these men and women daily risk their lives to assist in the solution of major crime throughout the United States. The confidential informant is more than the valued ally of the modern-day law enforcement agency. He is an institution, an indispensable part of all walks of life.

"Every adult American today can, by searching his memory, recall occasions when he relied heavily on information which he received in confidence. Newsmen, businessmen, housewives, athletic coaches, politicians, actors and even students frequently make important decisions on the basis of facts supplied by confidential informants. The person who blindly attacks law enforcement's use of informants would be well advised to whisper his criticisms in an empty room."

Last year, informers guided the FBI to 2,671 wanted persons, including 1,246 fugitives. They assisted in the recovery of stolen goods and contraband worth $7,111,988. Information passed out by FBI informers to other law agencies led to an additional 3,012 arrests and the recovery of goods valued at $4,495,722. Some 216,000 items of criminal information received from informers were relayed by the FBI to the proper authorities.

TWO-CITY TIP-OFF

In a typical case, the FBI picked up word from an informant in Miami that unidentified Chicago thieves were planning a big jewelry "score" in Wisconsin. Agents contacted their informants in Chicago who had heard a notorious jewel thief boast about such a robbery. Not long afterward, the Tanezer Jewelry Company in Milwaukee was robbed of jewelry worth $50,000, plus 18 $100 bills, by a bandit dressed as a mailman and two stocking-masked accomplices. Thanks to the advance tip, the FBI was able to produce photos of the suspect and his known associates. Witnesses identified Michael Breslan and Glenn Richards, who were quickly picked up. They are now serving 30-year sentences in prison at Waupun, Wis.

The FBI also relies heavily on informers in security cases. It was inside information from an informer which enabled the FBI to break up a Nazi espionage ring and convict 33 German agents during World War II. The infiltration of the Communist Party has been so complete—and continues to improve—that the Party has launched a nation-wide campaign to discredit informers. Elsewhere, of course, the Reds encourage their own subjects to inform on one another.

Informers have aided inestimably, too, in the battle against organized crime. Without them, the secret and sinister Cosa Nostra might never have been breached. Narcotics commissioner Henry Giordano, whose agents deserve most of the credit, told PARADE flatly: "It is through the use of informants that we have been able to penetrate organized crime. I believe there is a need to develop a more favorable public concept of the informant."

With the help of informants, the Treasury Dept. has recovered millions of tax dollars it would have lost. "The overwhelming majority of our informants," says Internal Revenue commissioner Sheldon Cohen, "act out of a sense of public duty." Last year alone, thanks to informants, the Internal Revenue Service scooped in $18 million in dodged taxes and penalties. Internal Revenue offers up to 10 per cent of the tax recovered, depending upon the usefulness of the information. Yet only one informer in 20 asks for the reward. Of the 4,494 who claimed rewards in fiscal 1964, only 822 were allowed.

Practically every agency in government has its informants, paid and unpaid. Some agencies have built up a stable of informants who function as ear-to-the-ground employees. Such unlikely agencies as the Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Post Office and Health, Education and Welfare Departments pay undercover tipsters for information. Agriculture, for example, pays for information on grocers who accept food stamps for cigarettes, meat and other improper items. The Interior Department rewards tipsters who inform on poachers.

For people with a nose for rewards like the bounty hunters of the Old West, informing has become a livelihood. Some federal agencies actually pay local policemen for information, though it would seem that men hired to uphold the law should co-operate with federal agents out of duty.

Indeed, the federal government is swarming with so many informers that Sen. Edward Long (D., Mo.) is looking into the whole business of informing as part of his investigation into government eavesdropping. Yet even his investigators have used informants to inform on informants.

He told PARADE: "In totalitarian countries the ordinary citizen is encouraged to spy and inform at every turn. Neighbors spy on each other, husbands and wives are expected to inform on each other, children on their parents. We should discourage spying and snooping as much as possible. I can see no reason whatever for such agencies as the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Agriculture to pay informers. In my view, it is downright un-American and should be eliminated forthwith."

He pointed out that, in Pittsburgh, the IRS spent four years convicting five gamblers, then offered to go easy on them if they would testify against an assistant police chief. Long's investigators are convinced that the IRS spent so much energy on the gamblers simply to pressure them into testifying against the police officer. All five took the stand against him, swearing that he had been paid protection money. But since it was the word of five hoodlums against the word of a man with an unblemished record, he was not convicted.

Government agents admitted to PARADE, quite frankly, that they cultivate prostitutes, homosexuals, drug addicts, small crooks and other social outcasts to get information. They seek out people with grudges and use the threat of prosecution to bring pressure on reluctant informants to talk. The lawmen say with a shrug, "You won't get inside information on crime from a preacher."

Of course, they also seek the help of reputable citizens—janitors who can keep an eye on suspicious tenants, taxi drivers who may know where the hoods hang out, barbers and waiters who work at these hangouts, bellboys and doormen.

The lawmen will also tell you that women are the best informants. They are most interested in people, pay more attention to detail and as a rule can give better descriptions of people they have seen only briefly. Mobsters are also more careless about what they say in front of women, regarding them apparently as part of the scenery. Of course, mobsters' molls obey the same code of silence as their men. But if spurned, they can be dangerous.

It was a woman—the "woman in red"—who helped federal agents shoot down gun-crazy John Dillinger in Chicago after a long trail of bank robberies, murder and jail escapes. Anna Sage was no saint; she was the madam of a bordello. She was jealous because Dillinger was paying attention to one of her younger girls. She was also frightened because the immigration authorities were threatening her with deportation to her native Rumania.

Anna Sage tipped off the Chicago police, who in turn notified the FBI that on a certain hot July night Dillinger would take her and the girl friend to the Biograph Theater. Anna would wear an orange-red skirt. She got her revenge; Dillinger was gunned down. She also got a cash award. But Anna Sage was still deported, the one price the authorities were not prepared to pay.

MOTIVATED BY SPITE

Spite is the motive, say lawmen, that turns most people into informers. Others seek immunity for their own crimes by squealing on their associates. One narcotics offender sought to ingratiate himself with officers by setting up an associate. The pusher provided the narcotics, begged the associate to deliver them to a contact, then arranged for an undercover agent to pose as the contact. The pusher hoped to win the gratitude of the lawmen at the expense of his associate. The plot backfired.

Some inform on their colleagues in crime in order to eliminate competition. The narcotics office in Philadelphia, as a classic case, received an anonymous phone call from a man who spoke with a Chinese accent. He tipped them off that they would find an opium-smoking joint at No. 69 on a Chinatown street. On the way to No. 69, agents with a nose for opium smelled incriminating smoke coming from No. 71. So they raided No. 71 first. The horrified owner rushed up and whispered beseechingly, "Wlong number. Next door. You go No. 69."

The hard fact remains that law enforcement would be next to impossible without informers. Nobody wants neighbor-to-neighbor snooping. Nobody wants government agents prod-nosing into private lives. But law enforcement would be a lot simpler—against both criminals and subversives—if honest citizens would speak up. There would be less need to pay informers, because every honest citizen would be on the law officers' side.

In the last analysis, the liberty and rights of the citizens lie with the citizens themselves. To protect these rights, would you be an informer if the occasion arose?

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

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

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 10, 1966

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Frankenfield

SUBJECT: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
BRIBERY; CONFLICT OF INTEREST

RECORDS BEING OBTAINED FROM ANDERSON:

In line with the Director's observations, a conference was held the evening of March 9, 1966, in my office with the key Agents who are presently working on a review of the Senator Thomas J. Dodd material which is being given to us by Jack Anderson, legman for Drew Pearson.

Since the conference, the Agents have communicated with Anderson and have an appointment for 10:15 a.m., Saturday, March 12, 1966. At the conclusion of the work on Saturday, I have instructed the Agents to be able to give me a definite answer as to the amount of work which remains to be photographed. For the purpose of expediting the completion of obtaining all of the written documents which Anderson has, it has been indicated to the Agents the Bureau is most desirous of completing its review of this material so we would be in the position to furnish to the Department a memorandum on the following Friday, March 18, 1966, forwarding all documents.

In this regard, it is noted Anderson has referred to his shorthand notes which he is hopeful of having put in some intelligible form. He plans to dictate this into a machine and subsequently either have it transcribed or make the dictation records available. On the basis of our previous contact with Anderson and the difficulty in getting even the written material which he has, it is highly unlikely we can estimate when this latter type material will be available. Consequently, we have set as a target date March 18,1966, for the completion of photographing of the written material allegedly obtained by Anderson from Dodd's office and any other written material pertaining thereto.

On Monday, March 14, 1966, a memorandum will be submitted to the Director giving a time certain when the written material which we plan to obtain will be in completed form and in such shape as to transmit to the Department.

58-6157

AR:ba
(6)

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 14 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 58-6157

58-6157

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

THEFT OF DOCUMENTS FROM SENATOR DODD'S OFFICE:

We received a request on March 9, 1966, to investigate the theft of documents from the office of Senator Dodd. We cannot delay for an unreasonable length of time any inquiry into the alleged theft. However, there are certain factors which appear obvious if a premature inquiry is instituted. Any inquiries into the theft will necessarily involve interviews with persons who have had access to material in addition to Jack Anderson. If Anderson is approached on this subject matter at this time, he will most likely "clam up" and decline to cooperate to the fullest extent. As of now there does not appear to be any evidence that he is deliberately attempting to withhold information. If we can complete the photographing and preparing of this material for proper dissemination to the Criminal Division of the Department by March 18, 1966, this is not an unreasonable lapse of time before initiating an inquiry into the theft. We, of course, cannot expect to have Anderson put in written form or dictate into a dictating machine his written notes or observations by this target date as we know he has other commitments which obviously would preclude him from even initiating this project. This is based upon our knowledge he has a book to complete within the next week or so; he claims he has been slowed up because of his recent illness; and his day-to-day operation with constant interruptions certainly are not conducive to getting this dictation out of the way in preference to the other commitments which the Agents have observed he may have.

Insofar as the Bureau is concerned we hope to be by March 18, 1966, in the position to submit to the Department the written material which will have been photographed and properly organized for appropriate transmission to the Criminal Division. This will put the Bureau in the position of having obtained whatever documentation is available at this point. It will also allow the Department to start reviewing this material for the purpose of determining whether any Federal violation exists. Upon transmission of this material to the Department, we will clearly indicate Anderson has other information pertaining to the Dodd matter which he has not reduced to available form.

CONTACTS WITH ANDERSON:

We have had three visits to Anderson's residence for the purpose of obtaining documents. This began on February 22, when Anderson was present. On February 26, Anderson was also present.

CONTINUED - OVER

On March 2, his wife was present in his absence. We have a conference set for Saturday, March 12, at 10:15 a.m. So far we have been able to obtain in spite of all of the difficulty approximately 5,000 photographs of the records. Eight Agents of the Washington Field Office are in the process of reviewing, correlating, and attempting to summarize in some understandable form these records. Anderson has a conglomeration of unorganized material which upon first blush would appear to be a hodge podge of correspondence. It nevertheless has to be organized in some manner so it may be transmitted to the Department in as organized a manner as possible under the circumstances. Anderson has eight children running through the home who are in and out of his office. He is constantly on the telephone making and receiving telephone calls relating to so-called important news which form the basis of his day-to-day activity. He is unavailable except at the designated times indicated above. He is presently preparing a book which must be completed within the next week or two. His illness during the past week with the flu prevented us from being in contact with him since March 2. For these reasons and the observations set forth herein, it is to the Bureau's advantage to complete our photographing of the written material at the earliest practical time and we have arbitrarily, therefore, set the March 18, 1966, time as our target date. Any developments which in any way would prevent us from carrying out this plan will be brought to the Director's attention and we will also keep the Director informed of our current activity.

INVESTIGATION TO BE CONDUCTED CONCERNING THEFT OF DODD MATERIAL:

In connection with any investigation to be conducted it will be necessary to talk to (1) Senator Dodd; (2) anyone in the present employ of Dodd who may have information concerning this; (3) former employees (so far we know of four: [redacted] b6 b7C and (4) the individual who allegedly photographed this material in the office of [redacted] She is [redacted] and presently is supposed to reside in [redacted] address unknown. In addition to the foregoing, it will be necessary to also talk to Anderson and [redacted] These are, of course, the obvious known leads. We plan to delay any interview concerning the theft until after March 18. Immediately after that, we will institute our inquiry into the theft.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

1. Upon completion of our photographing and reviewing the material, appropriate memorandum will be prepared for the Director's information outlining in general what we have obtained to date.

2. Following the meeting with Anderson this Saturday (March 12) a memorandum will be submitted for the Director's information on March 14 reflecting the results of this contact and it is hopeful that we will be able to advise the Director on that date the photographing of the written material in Anderson's possession has been completed.

3. If the above plans materialize, we will then be in a position to submit to the Criminal Division on Friday, March 18, a memorandum transmitting the material which we have obtained from Anderson with the understanding this represents the written material which Anderson possesses and there may be other pertinent material which Anderson may wish to supply but which will require his transcription of personal and shorthand notes.

4. Immediately following the transmission of this material on March 18, an investigation will be instituted into the alleged theft of documents from Senator Dodd's office.

5. Director will be kept informed of pertinent developments.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/leg

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 4, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Frankenfield
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

SUBJECT: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
BRIBERY; CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This is to recommend that the attached memorandum be forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Vinson, Criminal Division of the Department, confirming oral information furnished to Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack of the Criminal Division on 4/1/66 in response to a request of Mr. Carl W. Belcher of the Criminal Division on 3/31/66 in connection with our investigation of the theft of records from the office of Senator Thomas J. Dodd.

As a matter of background, Mr. Kossack advised us on 3/31/66 that the material requested by Mr. Belcher was urgently needed by the Attorney General to reply to a letter received from Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson. This letter, according to Kossack, was extremely nasty claiming that the Department was "whitewashing" the alleged violations of Senator Dodd and in addition, contained other intemperate comments repugnant to the Department. The Attorney General wanted to make a strong reply to this letter, but desired that his comments be completely on safe ground and contain no inaccuracies as to details and dates. Kossack said this was reason for the request of the items described by Mr. Belcher.

On 4/1/66, Mr. Kossack was orally furnished with a list of 42 contacts made by us during the period 3/18/66 through 3/31/66 in connection with our investigation of the theft of records from Senator Dodd's office. He was also informed that the last date Jack Anderson made available his records for copying by the FBI was set forth in the report of SA Leslie B. Chisholm dated 3/15/66 at Washington, D. C., and that a copy of this report was previously made available to the Criminal Division. In addition, Kossack was told that 32.62 man-days were spent by FBI personnel in the photographing, developing, printing, and correlating of the material made available by Anderson.

Enclosure 2-6-66
58-6157

94-50053-
NOT RECORDED
26 APR 8 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

53 APR 19 1966
(9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Assistant Attorney General Vinson confirming the oral information furnished to Kossack of the Criminal Division on 4/1/66 which had been requested by Mr. Belcher of the Criminal Division on 3/31/66. This is in accordance with the Attorney General's request of 3/31/66 that such information be furnished to his assistants.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 uc baw/rs/lsg
ON 11-04-2008

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: September 26, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON

~~Classified by 1254~~
~~Date indefinite~~
6-28-78

On the memorandum from Mr. Jones to me dated 9-23-66, in captioned matter, the Director asked, "Why did it take so long--from Sept. 22 to Sept. 26--for this to reach me?"

The information contained within the attached memorandum relates to [redacted] who was approached by Jack Anderson of the Pearson colum on September 22, 1966, to talk about the case. (U)

b6
b7C

You received the information in the attached memorandum from the Washington Field Office late Thursday, 9-22-66, and sent it to me (Wick) on a "see me." I saw you with it that evening, Thursday, 9-22-66. We had our people in Crime Records Division pull files that night and work on it checking out the cases referred to by [redacted] as possibilities for criticism by Jack Anderson. The memorandum was prepared and I initialed it late the afternoon of Friday, 9-23-66. The memorandum was received in your office Saturday morning, 9-24-66.

You have advised me that you saw the attached piece of mail on Saturday, 9-24-66, and decided that Mr. Sullivan should see it before forwarding to Mr. Tolson and the Director.

A check with Mr. Sullivan's office reflects the memorandum was received there Saturday, 9-24-66,* and held for Mr. Sullivan in accordance with your routing slip. Mr. Sullivan read the memorandum the first thing this morning (Monday, 9-26th) and sent it over to Mr. Tolson.

It is regretted this matter was not handled more expeditiously and we will see to it there will be no recurrence.

94-50053-9

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REC 16

SEP 30 1966

REW:dse/par

* in the late afternoon, after Mr. Sullivan had left for the day,

56 OCT 18 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CC 105-120347

SOVIET SECTION

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

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: November 15, 1966

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JACK ANDERSON

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a 20-page analysis of data pertinent to the Bureau appearing in pages 1 through 256 of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Washington Expose."

The second paragraph of the Synopsis of my November 10th memo states, "Anderson's extensive treatment of the FBI in connection with charges against Senator Dodd (Chapter III) contains numerous distortions and falsehoods." Mr. Tolson has inquired whether the distortions, falsehoods and other critical material concerning the Bureau appearing in Anderson's book are included in our November 10th review of pages 1 through 256 of the book.

The answer to Mr. Tolson's question is "Yes." All references to the FBI in the first 256 pages of Anderson's book are covered in my memorandum of November 10, 1966. With specific reference to critical statements, pages 5 through 9 of the November 10th memorandum deal with Anderson's distorted and critical treatment of the FBI in connection with the Senator Thomas Dodd investigation this year. Page 12 contains data reflecting that Anderson suspected the FBI of opening his mail. Page 20 quotes a reference by Anderson to FBI dossiers and to the FBI's keeping "files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind." Page 20 of the November 10th memo also cites a critical and inaccurate statement by Anderson concerning FBI wiretapping, as well as Anderson's use of a quotation from a vicious article by former SA [redacted] b6 b7C

RECOMMENDATION: REC 22 94-50053-10

For information. In reviewing the remaining pages of Anderson's book (these are being obtained by the Washington Field Office [redacted] b7D we will again assure that all references to the FBI are covered. (As has previously been pointed out, a breakdown in the presses at Public Affairs Press has caused a delay in the printing of the remainder of Anderson's book. However, we are following this matter closely--as is the Washington Field Office.)

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

GWG:par

1 NOV 28 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

DEC 5 (6) 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

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: November 23, 1966

FROM : M. A. Jones

SECRET

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE" FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JACK ANDERSON

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 uc baw/rs/lsg
ON 01-04-2008

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46850

SYNOPSIS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished a review of first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose." Remaining page proofs of book (pages 257 - 486) have now been received from [redacted] b7D

These pages follow the gossipy pattern set in the first 256 pages of the book. They include chapters dealing with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money; the war in Vietnam and President Johnson's sensitivity to criticisms regarding that war; Red China and Anderson's belief that a major guerrilla operation would succeed in freeing the Chinese; communist-bloc espionage, including a regurgitation of the charge made in the Anderson-Pearson column in September, 1966, that action taken against Czech and Soviet spies in Washington area last summer was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity.

EX-112 REC-4 94-50053-11

12 NOV 29 1966

This portion of Anderson's book also deals with Americans who have defected to the communist world and with American prisoners ~~of war~~ who have collaborated with their captors. One chapter is devoted to criticizing "Radicals of the Right"; one discusses Nazis who fled to South America after World War II; and another chapter features Joseph Valachi, as well as the Federal Narcotics Bureau, in focusing on the menace of organized crime.

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

References to FBI and other data felt pertinent to Bureau are set forth in chapter-by-chapter analysis in this memo.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION: [redacted] should be advised by letter about this forthcoming book

For information. "Washington Expose" is little more than an oversized version of the Jack Anderson-Drew Pearson newspaper column and, in fact, much of the book consists of "warmed-over" Anderson-Pearson columns.

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

CRIME RESEARCH

DETAILS

(Continued - Over)

LGWG:par (9)

Classified by LOBO
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
9-26-77

PROOF PAGES OF ENTIRE BOOK

SECRET

DETAILS

By memorandum dated November 10, 1966, I furnished you a review of the first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book entitled "Washington Expose." In my memorandum of November 10th, it was noted that the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, had broken down; [redacted] b7D

Pages 257 through 486 (end of book) have now been obtained. They are in much the same vein as the first 256 pages and contain one chapter (Chapter 16, pages 341-367) in which Anderson is particularly critical of the Bureau--falsely claiming that the action taken against Czech and Soviet spies last summer (persona non grata action against [redacted] and arrest of retired [redacted] last July, and persona non grata action against [redacted] on September 1st) was triggered by the Director's need for favorable publicity because the disclosure of FBI "bugging" in the Fred Black case had confronted the Director "with the greatest crisis in his 42 years of matchless press relations as FBI Director." b6 b7C

Set forth below is a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the final pages of Anderson's book--with particular reference to matters of pertinence to the FBI: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (Pages 237 - 263)

(Pages 237 through 256 of this chapter were covered in my November 10th memorandum to you.)

On pages 261-262, Anderson states, "Apparently, no one is safe from the eavesdroppers. A former Army Intelligence agent, [redacted] has admitted that he monitored private conversations of the late Eleanor Roosevelt while she was First Lady. Even President Johnson is worried about the privacy of his office. He evidently fears that one of his own agencies might attempt an inside bugging job in a misguided effort to keep tabs on him. Perhaps with this in mind, he has gone on record against indiscriminate government eavesdropping." b6 b7C

(Continued - Over)

Anderson then quotes from the "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies" which President Johnson signed dated June 30, 1965, establishing guidelines with respect to the use of wiretaps and other electronic listening devices. In quoting the President's memorandum, however, Anderson deleted two very important words. He quotes the President as instructing that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of the parties involved...." Whereas, the President's memorandum instructs that telephone conversations are not to be intercepted "without the consent of one of the parties involved...." There is quite a significant difference.

CHAPTER 13 "Alice in Wasteland" (Pages 264 - 291)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with wasteful spending of the taxpayer's money.

Anderson expresses the opinion that waste has reached its most alarming peak in the military field. He blames part of this wasteful spending on inter-service rivalry and jealousy.

He complains that "Defense officials have a highly developed proclivity for treating their mistakes as the most sensitive of secrets. They have hidden under the security label most of the evidence of misspending and mismanagement in the Pentagon and far-flung outposts."

Anderson further feels that too many government documents bear security classifications. "The cost of handling documents is multiplied by the bureaucrats' obsession with secrecy," he states. Then he quotes an unnamed General as having told him, "Only 10 percent of all classified documents actually contain security information."

In this chapter, Anderson also criticizes ineptness in United States foreign military and economic aid. He also cites the danger that the American economy will be hurt by foreign factories, built at United States expense, which are putting American firms out of business and American workers out of work.

CHAPTER 14 "Behind the Vietnam Communiques" (Pages 292 - 319)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It gives Anderson's views concerning matters in Vietnam and conveys the impression

(Continued - Over)

that he is convinced he could do a better job than the heads of our Armed Forces have done in pursuing the war there. Our country has, according to Anderson, "been out-maneuvered in South Vietnam by ragtag guerrillas, most of whom are simple peasants....Not until the Viet Cong abandoned their tested guerrilla tactics, not until they began massing for conventional battles and alienating the populace by conscription and taxation, did they start losing the war."

This chapter cites the fact that American construction firms have been contracted to undertake major construction projects in Vietnam. According to Anderson, the owners of one of these firms, Brown and Root, "helped finance the political career of Lyndon B. Johnson" and the company was "dealt into the contract (in Vietnam) after Johnson became President."

Anderson complains of excessive losses of supplies and material in Vietnam due to pilferage and theft--"Government officials estimate the loss from pilferage [illegible] close to $75,000,000. In Saigon, alone, according to one report, more than $20,000 worth of U. S. supplies are stolen each week. Occasionally, supplies have been siphoned right off the ships and hauled in junks and sampans up the Mekong River to waiting Viet Cong. More often, black marketeers have sold the stolen supplies right in Saigon to Viet Cong purchasing agents, who paid dollars they had extorted from American oil companies and other firms."

He further laments that information, as well as equipment, "is smuggled to the Viet Cong. One report claims that half the girls in Saigon's night clubs peddle information to the communists. Others maintain a profitable neutrality by spying impartially for both sides."

On pages 304 and 305, Anderson warns of the danger of germ warfare. "The blunt truth is that the United States, for all its elaborate and expensive defenses, could be devastated by a few enemy agents smuggling bacteria into the country in suitcases....The bacteria can be produced easily and cheaply. Even a tiny country, such as Cuba, would have no difficulty waging secret biological warfare against the United States. Indeed one intelligence report, doubted by Pentagon skeptics, suggests that freebooting scientists may already have been hired by Dictator Fidel Castro to set up a germ warfare ring in Cuba."

He continues that "our own scientists have not been asleep in their laboratories. They have developed new virus and rickettsia strains against which the world has no immunity."

(Continued - Over)

Anderson deals with President Johnson's sensitivity to criticism concerning Vietnam. "Some Republicans have complained that Johnson is trying to stifle all opposition, that his endless confidential briefings for Congressional leaders are merely a means of silencing the critics. Among themselves, they refer to briefings as 'Operation Smother.' Speaking up for his chief, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey has assured me that criticism is welcomed at the briefings.... But President Johnson also is irritated when Congressmen make their criticisms public.... The President contends that those who cry for concession encourage the communists to believe the United States may be bluffing. Such critics only increase the risk, prolong the war they seek to shorten and endanger future peace talks, he believes."

According to Anderson, Congressman Gerald Ford was blasted anonymously by the President for betraying a confidence involving the Vietnam build-up. He labels Senator Wayne Morse as "the most outspoken critic" of our action in Vietnam; and he quotes Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska as remarking, "I believe the President is misinformed on Southeast Asia. The course which has been followed is the only course which could possibly lead to disaster."

In Anderson's own opinion, the President has "sought to subdue discussion of the war." He quotes the President as having told "an aide" that the war should be over in 1967.

Page 311 contains a reproduction of a purported Defense Department document dated July 26, 1966, and classified "~~Secret.~~" Anderson claims that this is an example of over-classified material.

CHAPTER 15 "The Secret War Against Red China" (Pages 320 - 340)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It deals with matters inside Red China, including American espionage efforts directed against that country.

Anderson--who apparently feels himself specially qualified to comment on China by virtue of having spent some time there in the mid 1940s--states he has discussed "with the highest authorities" the feasibility of mounting a major guerrilla operation against the Red Chinese. "I believe their vast, ramshackle tyranny can be destroyed more easily from within than from without. Skilled guerrillas could be infiltrated into the Chinese hinterlands where unrest is seething.... Behind the bamboo curtain, large minorities are

(Continued - Over)

waiting only for leadership and weapons. Millions of devout Moslems and Buddhists, Mongols and Tibetans are bitterly resentful of the Communist drive to break up their religions and destroy their family life." He claims that he has discussed this guerrilla warfare idea with Vice President Humphrey and that Humphrey is "pushing it in Washington's policy councils."

Anderson writes of the cruelties and atrocities which the Chinese communists have heaped upon various ethnic groups subjected to their rule. He feels that Red China, "despite its nuclear know-how and nasty talent for trouble-making, is really a second-rate power. Her economy is foundering; her military machine lacks firepower; her people are disillusioned. Her leaders also have an unenviable record for diplomatic blunders, economic errors, and military backdowns."

On page 327, Anderson reproduces what purports to be a CIA document dated June 29, 1961, and classified "~~Confidential~~." This document bears a notation that "This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

CHAPTER 16 "Spies and Spooks" (Pages 341 - 367)

In this chapter, Anderson cites a number of FBI espionage cases.

On page 341, he describes the Central Intelligence Agency as "the most lampooned of all spy outfits." He again (as he did in Chapter 2) mentions the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960, as well as Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew's claim that CIA had offered him an economic bribe of more than $3 million. "But," he continues, "the blunder of all blunders was the Bay of Pigs invasion. The New York Times quoted the late President Kennedy as declaring afterward that he 'wanted to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds.'"

According to Anderson, Clark Clifford told him (Anderson) that President Kennedy told him (Clifford), "I made some bad decisions on the Bay of Pigs. I made these bad decisions because I had bad information. My information was bad, because our intelligence was poor. Something is gravely wrong inside the CIA, and I intend to find out what it is."

(Continued - Over)

In dealing with communist-bloc espionage, Anderson stated, "Except for the elite 'class five' agents, Russia's spies are widely recruited, hastily trained, and often easily caught. Typical is the case of [redacted] who escaped to this country from Hungary. He confessed to the Justice Department that he had spied for the Reds...."

(As reflected in Bufile [redacted] made a full confession of his intelligence involvement to the FBI in January, 1960--whereas, Anderson states that he "confessed to the Justice Department." Anderson indicates that the Russians were operating [redacted] -whereas, his activities were being directed by the Hungarian Intelligence Service.) b6 b7C

On pages 345-346, Anderson gives an inaccurate account of an espionage operation involving [redacted] He identifies [redacted] as "an assistant Soviet naval attache" (whereas, [redacted] was [redacted] of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations) and he credits [redacted] with developing and controlling the American who was involved in this case. Actually, the American (a double-agent) was controlled by other Soviets in the United States. [redacted] did, however, assist the Soviet principals in this operation by checking signal areas and clearing drops--and he was declared persona non grata.] (S) (U) (U)

Anderson also gives a somewhat exaggerated account of a meeting between an FBI double-agent and [redacted] (Soviet Embassy attache who was declared persona non grata); however, he does give the FBI credit for filming meetings between [redacted] and the double-agent.

On page 346, Anderson names three women as communist "femme fatales"--[redacted] Bufiles contain no pertinent data regarding the last two women; however, [redacted] was arrested for spying for the Russians in Germany in 1955. The case--which was investigated by the Air Force--drew considerable publicity. It disclosed that [redacted] was in contact with a U.S. Air Force Colonel (he received an "other than honorable" discharge but, according to the Air Force, there was no indication that he passed any information to her.) At the same time, she was also maintaining an intimate affair with a German national attached to an American installation in Germany. b6 b7C

Anderson deals with the [redacted] espionage case on page 348. He states that [redacted] was rushed to trial and sentenced

(Continued - Over)

to 30 years in jail. He was quietly released in May, 1966, after serving two years of his sentence." (Actually, [redacted] did receive a 30-year sentence in 1961; however, the sentence subsequently was reduced to three concurrent 10-year sentences, and he was released on parole in May, 1966.) Anderson states that [redacted] paramour went from Poland "straight to a boarding house (in West Germany) which was used by Red agents as a secret rendezvous." (This is sheer fabrication. Arrangements for her stay in West Germany were made by a West German police officer who was a friend of [redacted] Anderson also falsely asserts that "Microphones planted in [redacted] office by two American counter spies helped produce enough information to put him under arrest"--whereas, the Bureau has no information to show that microphones were used in this case, but we do know that [redacted] arrest was based entirely on signed statements which he gave to the State Department and to FBI Agents.

b6
b7C

On page 349, Anderson describes the activities of two Soviets in collecting large volumes of literature at a convention in Los Angeles, as well as the purchase by other Soviets of handbooks concerning airfields. (This obviously is based upon data contained on pages 7 and 8 of the Director's "Expose of Soviet Espionage" which was printed in 1960.)

(U)

(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

(Continued - Over)

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

Interwoven in Anderson's detailed treatment of the [redacted] case is material concerning the [redacted] and the William Henry Whalen espionage cases. Anderson charges that in the Whalen and [redacted] cases--as in the [redacted] case--the Director ordered premature action in order to obtain favorable publicity at a time when he needed such publicity. [redacted] who attempted to have an electronic listening device planted in the State Department, was declared persona non grata by the State Department on July 13, 1966. Anderson is fully aware of the fact that persona non grata action is taken by the State Department--not by the Director of the FBI. The arrest of William Whalen occurred on July 12, 1966, following his indictment that day by a Federal Grand Jury. The Justice Department presented the case against Whalen to the Grand Jury. Obviously, the Bureau had no responsibility for the timing of the persona non grata action against Whalen--nor the timing of the indictment which resulted in the arrest of Whalen.)

b6
b7C

(Continued - Over)

On page 353, Anderson states that the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to the Supreme Court in July, 1966, "naming Hoover as the official who directly authorized the bugging (of Fred Black's hotel suite), also acknowledging that the FBI had engaged in additional eavesdropping "in the interest of internal security or national safety.' In all cases, Hoover had approved the wiretaps under loose authority from successive Attorneys General." (This is a grossly slanted and distorted account of information contained in the "Supplemental Memorandum for the United States" which Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall submitted to the Supreme Court on July 13, 1966, in connection with the Black case. The pertinent portion of that document reads, "Under Departmental practice in effect for a period of years prior to 1963, and continuing into 1965, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given authority to approve the installation of devices such as that in question for intelligence (and not evidentiary) purposes when required in the interest of internal security or national safety, including organized crime, kidnappings and matters wherein human life might be at stake. Acting on the basis of the aforementioned Departmental authorization, the Director approved installation of the device involved in the instant case.")

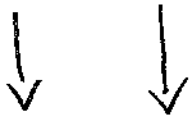
Anderson next tells the reader that "Europe is crawling with spies." He dwells briefly on European-based espionage--then returns to spy activities in the United States. He briefly mentions the espionage activities of [redacted] and [redacted] and it again appears that his source for this material is the Director's 1960 "Expose of Soviet Espionage." Next, he cites the effort by Soviet Embassy [redacted] to develop [redacted] American Nazi Party member, for intelligence purposes in 1959-60.

b6
b7C

On page 361, Anderson pays a compliment to FBI surveillance techniques stating, "It is almost impossible to shake the FBI, which will use a squad of men and a fleet of automobiles to keep one man under surveillance." He quotes an anonymous (and obviously fictional) FBI agent as stating, "If only they (Russian diplomat-spies) would go directly to the appointments, it would save us all a lot of trouble."

An incident involving one "M.I. (Baby Face) Krievashekov" is described on page 362. This appears to be pure fiction since neither "Krievashekov" nor the incident is identifiable in Bufiles.

(Continued - Over)



Next, Anderson deals with Red Chinese espionage--which he says "continues to thrive in Mexico." Page 363 contains information regarding [redacted] and the New China News Agency in Mexico closely paralleling that contained in an article captioned "Parade Uncovers a Chinese Spy Ring" by Anderson which appeared in "Parade" magazine in February, 1965.

Anderson describes [redacted] as "a master spy" and as a "lieutenant colonel in the Chinese Communist secret police." (Although the Bureau has information indicating that [redacted] nothing specific is known about his rank or intelligence activities.) b6 b7C

(U)

According to Anderson, when [redacted] left Mexico on orders of China, he was replaced by [redacted] (The Bureau has no information regarding [redacted] but we do know that after [redacted] left Mexico, [redacted] of the New China News Agency office there. According to our information, no person named [redacted] was ever assigned to the New China News Agency in Mexico.)

Anderson also names [redacted] as a subordinate of [redacted] in Chinese intelligence in Mexico. [redacted] Bufile [redacted] b6 b7C

(S)

According to Anderson, [redacted] arrived in Mexico in 1942--whereas, Mexican authorities say he arrived there in January, 1941. Anderson claims that [redacted] "slipped into the U. S. in 1958, reportedly hid out at a Chinese restaurant in New York....After immigration agents picked him up for questioning in 1959, he returned to Mexico City to become caterer for a Chinese gambling house frequented by Communists and leftists.... The U. S. Narcotics Bureau has in its files a confidential report stating that he was getting heroin from Red China...My own sources said [redacted] sent [redacted] to open a gambling dive in Mexicali, an ideal spot for trafficking in spies and drugs." (FBI investigation has not disclosed any travel by [redacted] to New York at any time; however, he did obtain a four-year multiple-entry visa at the U.S. Consulate in Mexico in 1951 and possibly may have traveled between Mexico and the United States in 1951-55. With regard to [redacted] alleged operation of a gambling place in Mexicali, our investigation not only does not substantiate this statement, but it shows that while in Mexicali, [redacted] was employed in importing and selling Chinese communist goods and Chinese herbs.) b6 b7C

(Continued - Over)

Anderson's description [redacted] of how [redacted] would snare and blackmail American tourists and servicemen appears to be the product of an over-active imagination. He claims that [redacted] was "so successful in making American contacts that he brazenly traveled to Peking in 1964...by way of the U.S. He managed to get papers that let him slip past immigration controls and fly to the Far East from California. A passenger on the same plane reported that [redacted] stopped in Honolulu...." [redacted] "American contacts" actually consisted of an application for a visa which was issued to him in August, 1964, by the U.S. Consulate in Mexico--and subsequently cancelled in April, 1965. This visa was placed in his Chinese Nationalist passport, and thereafter he transited the United States en route to Hong Kong.)

b6
b7C

The book continues that shortly after [redacted] stopover in Honolulu, "by a curious coincidence, an American airman was transferred from Hawaii back to the mainland. He immediately wrote a letter to... [redacted] [redacted] giving his new location. Through confidential anti-communist contacts in Mexico's Chinese community, who were reading and photographing [redacted] mail before he got it, I (Jack Anderson) got a copy of the strange letter....I turned copies of the letter over to the FBI and the Air Force." (This relates to [redacted] an American airman with a schizoid personality who ultimately was discharged for the convenience of the Government--not "for the good of the service" as Anderson claims. Bufiles reflect that [redacted] was transferred from Hawaii in 1962 (not in 1964, as Anderson indicates) to the mainland United States and was assigned to an Air Base in Illinois. In September, 1964, while a patient at an Air Force Hospital in Texas, [redacted] wrote the letter to which Anderson refers. Bufiles also show that Anderson did, in fact, give us a copy of [redacted] letter on December 14, 1964; [redacted] and under the Delimitations Agreement, [redacted] had been under investigation by the Air Force since September, 1964.)

Referral/Consult
b6
b7C

On page 366, Anderson briefly discusses the Progressive Labor Movement. (Since its first National Convention in April, 1965, this organization has officially been known as the Progressive Labor Party.) While Anderson says it "reportedly has a membership of approximately 1,000" (a figure which has been claimed by the Progressive Labor Party itself,) our investigation indicates that it has a membership of less than 500.

In dealing with the China Daily News, Anderson states that its former publisher, Eugene Moy, died in 1960--whereas, he actually died in December, 1958.

(Continued - Over)

CHAPTER 17 "Torture and Treason" (Pages 368 - 394)

This chapter is devoted to American prisoners of war who have collaborated with their captors--and with Americans who have defected to the communist world.

The first 16 pages of this chapter are devoted to U.S. Air Force officer [redacted] who was shot down and captured in the Korean War. He signed a false confession admitting germ warfare against the North Koreans. Anderson's detailed treatment of [redacted] is most sympathetic. (Bufiles reflect that in 1954 the Air Force advised that [redacted] was among a group of Air Force personnel who had been prisoners of war against whom prosecutive action was found not to be warranted.) [redacted] b6 b7C

On pages 385-386 Anderson gives an account of the defection in May, 1963 (erroneously stated by Anderson to be May, 1964) of U.S. Army Captain [redacted] was returned to U.S. military control by the Russians in Germany in May, 1964, and was sentenced to dismissal from service and seven years (reduced to four years) at hard labor. In August, 1966, he was released on parole and as of October, 1966, was residing in Washington and attending Catholic University.) [redacted]

He then philosophizes, "But if the authorities don't understand [redacted] they are more worried about the 'psychos,' men like Lee Oswald, the misfit ex-Marine who decamped to Russia then returned to assassinate President Kennedy. How many more potential Oswalds are there: military defectors who one day will come home, men trained in the use of weapons and explosives, who for dark reasons none but they can understand, may be capable of murder?"

Anderson briefly identifies a number of Americans who have defected to the communist-bloc, including persons such as [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] who defected to East Germany in 1952 and is still believed to be living and working there; Joseph Dutkanicz (Bufile 105-18971), who defected to the Soviets in 1960 and reportedly died in Russia in 1963; and [redacted] (misspelled [redacted] by Anderson) (Bufile [redacted] who was a code clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow at the time of his defection in 1948. Only one of the American defectors named by Anderson is not identifiable. That individual, "Marvin Betty of Brunning, Nebraska," is said by Anderson to have "skipped into East Germany to evade a murder charge." Since there are a number of typographical errors and other mistakes on the page proofs of Anderson's book, it is highly probable that "Marvin Betty" is not the correct name of this individual. b6 b7C

 (Continued - Over)

Among the inaccuracies in this chapter is Anderson's description of [redacted] as a defector who "is eking out a poor living as a Leningrad factory worker." Bufile [redacted] reflects that [redacted] remained in Russia from 1959 to 1962, when he returned to the United States. He now is living in Pennsylvania. b6 b7C

In connection with his treatment of [redacted] (militantly anti-American Negro who is the inspirational figure behind the Revolutionary Action Movement), Anderson observes that [redacted] fled to Cuba "just a jump ahead of the FBI." Bufile [redacted] verifies that [redacted] is, in fact, a Bureau fugitive. He currently is in Red China.

CHAPTER 18 "The Radicals of the Right" (Pages 395 - 428)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI.

On these pages, Anderson deals unfavorably with a number of right wing and extremist organizations ranging from the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell to Robert Welch's John Birch Society. He claims that Welch has "built a militant movement that is far more powerful than the public is aware." In Alabama and Georgia, Anderson asserts, the John Birch Society had forged an alliance with the United Klans of America--and that while Welch has "sluffed off association with such armed crackpot commandoes as the Minutemen, California Rangers, and Soldiers of the Cross," nonetheless, "these gun-packing groups are still led by men who are Birchers in every essential.

Anderson continues, "The extremist guerrilla groups, disavowed by Welch, present an even more chilling specter. Thousands of fanatics, their minds twisted with hate, have been attracted to them. In their bigoted, tormented propaganda, President Kennedy's martyrdom was cheered in 1963. Now their ravings are directed against President Johnson. This raises a disturbing question: Could another fanatic, lurking behind a window with a rifle, assassinate a future President? A former leader of the Minutemen, [redacted] has told a Kansas City grand jury that at one meeting he had heard talk of assassinating Senator J. William Fulbright (of Arkansas)."

Anderson refers to the "$12.78 mail-order rifle" that Lee Harvey Oswald used in the Kennedy assassination and states that guns "have been sold at cut-rate prices to any criminal, crackpot or child who could fill out a mail-order form." b6 b7C

On page 404, the book states, "The American Nazi Party has its own storm troopers in Chicago, [redacted] who was awarded the

(Continued - Over)

party's Adolf Hitler medal for leaping out of an audience in Birmingham and pummeling Dr. Martin Luther King with his fists."

(Bufile [redacted] reflects that [redacted] resigned from the American Nazi Party in January, 1964. [redacted] did, in fact, assault Martin Luther King during a speech by King in Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1962. He was fined $25 and received a 30-day jail sentence. The fact remains, however, that for approximately the past two years [redacted] has not belonged to the American Nazi Party.)

b6
b7C

Anderson warns of "a drive by extremists to infiltrate the police. John Rouselot, the John Birch Society's publicity director, boasts that Birchers belong to all major city police forces. Though his claim no doubt is exaggerated, Birchers in police uniforms have been found from New York to Los Angeles. Philadelphia's Mayor John Tate, who suspended 20 Birch members from his city's force, warned: 'This is the way the Nazi party began, and this is the way the Communist party operated in the 1940's.'"

Discussing the role of the "right wing" in politics, the book states, "Some right-wing groups are still flourishing on funds collected for Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign. The Citizens Committee for Conservatives alone inherited $200,000 of unspent Goldwater contributions. Though Goldwater personally appealed to them to turn the money over to the Republican National Committee, they have used it instead to promote right-wing candidates and causes." He also speaks critically of the political activities of Young Americans for Freedom and the Liberty Lobby--stating that the latter organization has urged "right wingers" not to desert the Republican Party but to fight for control.

Next he deals with "the inroads these fanatics have made on Capitol Hill....With plenty of money to spend, they have attached themselves like limpets to powerful men in the Senate and the House. One nest of right wingers gathers on Saturday afternoons, usually in the office of some Congressman, for grim bull sessions." House Speaker John McCormack has attended these "Saturday right-wing bull sessions," according to Anderson. Others on Capitol Hill whom Anderson considers to be in harmony with right wing extremism include Congressmen Michael Feighan of Ohio, L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, Albert Watson of South Carolina, W. J. Dorn of South Carolina, E. Y. Berry of South Dakota, John Ashbrook of Ohio, John Dowdy of Texas, Durward Hall of Missouri, James Utt of California, Joe Waggonner, Jr., of Louisiana and John Bell Williams of Mississippi--as well as Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

(Continued - Over)

He also has a low regard for radio commentator Richard Cotten and for former clergymen Carl McIntire and Billy James Hargis, as well as for controversial writer Frank A. Capell. He observes that Capell was convicted of "an ugly smear" against Senator Thomas Kuchel of California (this involved an allegation in Capell's book "Treason is the Reason" that Kuchel had been arrested for homosexual activities) and that Capell also produced a pamphlet accusing the communists of murdering actress Marilyn Monroe to cover up an alleged affair between Monroe and Robert F. Kennedy. (This refers to Capell's short book "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe.") Anderson states that "Capell was put in touch with the Teamsters Union...by the office of Congressman Michael Feighan. But not even the Teamsters, who have no love for Bobby Kennedy, would help circulate Capell's bizarre pamphlet."

The book states that the "far-right extremists" have an abundance of money--that "Not a few Texas oil tycoons, including billionaire H. L. Hunt, have wide-open check books for almost any organization that claims to be anti-communist." He also writes, "Rare is the right-wing project that doesn't have its price tag. The first thing a fanatic learns, once he's hooked by one of the outfits, is that it costs to defeat the communists. There is literature to buy, paraphernalia to pay for, memberships to maintain. To hasten the impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren, for example, the John Birch Society sells a "Warren Impeachment Packet" for $2.45."

Anderson describes J. Evetts Haley (author of "A Texan Looks at Lyndon") as a former member of the Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy. He states that [redacted] a Texas rancher, assisted in the research for this defamatory book and that [redacted] has contributed to the American Nazi Party and has entertained George Lincoln Rockwell. (Both Haley and [redacted] are well known to the Bureau. [redacted] has, in fact, contributed to the American Nazi Party and been host to Rockwell. A newspaper column by Anderson containing substantially the same information regarding [redacted] as in Anderson's book was published in September, 1964.) [redacted]

b6
b7C

CHAPTER 19 "Nazis in America" (Pages 429 - 446)

There is no reference to the FBI in this chapter. Actually, it should be entitled "Nazis in South America."

Anderson claims that "the ghost of Adolf Hitler...still stalks the back alleys and catwalks of South America"; and that while following "the

(Continued - Over)

Nazi trail" through South America, he (Anderson) "met former SS men, Nazi functionaries, and Hitler toadies, most of them small fry."

Among those whom Anderson identifies as actually or allegedly having fled to South America in the 1940's are:

Adolf Eichmann--Eichmann was, of course, located by Israeli agents in Argentina and was taken to Israel, where he was convicted of sadistic war crimes and executed in 1962. Anderson states that Catholic priests unknowingly helped Eichmann to escape from Germany and that "Thousands of Nazis, big and small, passed through Catholic monasteries which offered them temporary haven in their flight to theGerman communities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and other South American countries. Some even disguised themselves in clerical garb....To the monks who helped these Nazi fugitives escape, any man or woman knocking on their gate with a story of persecution deserved succor. Throughout the war they had hidden political and Jewish refugees fleeing from Hitler. Since it was impossible to check each individual, the guilty mingled with the innocent. That was how Eichmann...got through."

Herbert Cukurs--Cukurs, a Latvian, was alleged to have been involved in the mass liquidation of Jews at Riga, Latvia. Anderson gives an account of how he located and interviewed Cukurs in Brazil and subsequently wrote a "Parade" magazine article concerning it. He then gives an account of how Cukurs was found shot to death in Uruguay in 1965.

Dr. Josef Mengele--Mengele, identified as doctor of the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp, was reported to be living in Argentina in 1960. (105-98306) Bufile 65-55639 contains a news story dated October 28, 1966, and datelined at Asuncion, Paraguay, speculating that Mengele may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The October, 1966, article states, "It is virtually certain that, if he (Mengele) is not here now, Mengele did spend some years in Paraguay after his departure from Argentina. It appears that he lived quite openly in this capital city for a while. Then, when Israeli agents got on his trail, he apparently acquired Paraguayan nationality under an assumed name and disappeared into the interior....In the last three our four years, there have been few reliable reports on Mengele."

Martin Bormann--Anderson states, "Most fascinating of all are reports that Martin Bormann, Hitler's private secretary and heir apparent, is still alive in South America." Bufile 65-55639 reflects that since his disappearance in the closing days of World War II, numerous reports have been received that Bormann is alive in various parts of the world. The previously cited news article datelined in Asuncion, Paraguay, in October, 1966,

(Continued - Over)

speculates that Bormann may "have found sanctuary" in Paraguay. The article notes, "Some say he died in Berlin, but his body never has been found.... One story has it that Bormann did reach Paraguay several years ago but has since died of cancer... The truth is nobody seems to know where Bormann is, or if he is dead or alive, not even his son...."

Anderson mentions a number of other Nazi or Fascist characters known or suspected to be in South America--much of his information apparently having come from material previously published about these individuals. Anderson repeatedly impresses upon the reader, however, the fact that he personally made a trip to South America in search of Nazis. He concludes the chapter with the observation that the "Nazis in South America have their own network and their own curious code of honor.... They have hideouts in the jungle and on the pampas. Perhaps the only consolation to the world that suffered their crimes is that they will live out their lives in fear."

CHAPTER 20 "The Politics of Crime" (Pages 447 - 479)

In this chapter, Anderson deals with organized crime. The chapter contains remarkably few references to the FBI and generally minimizes the Bureau's role in the war against organized crime by largely ignoring it. Much of this chapter appears to be based upon material furnished to Anderson by the Federal Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department, and Anderson compliments the Narcotics Bureau for its "victories against the Cosa Nostra."

Anderson begins this chapter by stating he personally knows (but will not name) "three men-about-Washington who pull political strings for gamblers and gangsters... They deal largely in cash.... They seem to have an equally unlimited supply of wine and women. They have also opened the glittering doors of Las Vegas for those few members of Congress who will allow themselves to be lured to the gaming tables. It has been said that a Congressman, no matter how reckless, can't lose at the Las Vegas games."

Anderson notes that the threat of deportation causes a great deal of concern among foreign-born racketeers; and he names Congressman Mike Kirwan of Ohio as having introduced a private bill to "save Frank Cammarata from exile"; Congressman James Morrison of Louisiana as having introduced a private bill to stop the deportation of mobster Silvestro Carollo; Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina (deceased) as having introduced a private bill on behalf of Nicolo Impastato; and Congressman George O'Brien of Michigan as having introduced a bill "to keep racketeer [redacted] in this country." b6 b7C
(Of the above Federal legislators, only Kirwan will be a member of the 90th Congress which convenes in 1967.)

 (Continued - Over)

Anderson identifies [redacted] as a "big-time racketeer, a four-time loser, a key figure in the organized underworld (who) was sent to Washington by a crime syndicate anxious to protect its interests and to keep the federal heat down." He gives [redacted] correct FBI number [redacted] and states that [redacted] "has managed to keep on surprisingly intimate terms with law makers who have attended his parties, drunk his liquor, and lounged in his plush suite." He states [redacted] now is retired and has been replaced by other "fixers." b6 b7C

According to Anderson, [redacted] "loaned his phone freely" to Members of Congress. "Congressman Chester Gorski (of New York) charged most of his long-distance calls to [redacted] bill. An attractive secretary to Representative Phil Welch (of Missouri) borrowed money from [redacted] and also charged long-distance calls to [redacted] bill...." (Bufiles reflect that [redacted] has been the target of previous critical writings of Anderson and Drew Pearson. Much of the data concerning [redacted] in this chapter has been taken from an article by Anderson and Fred Blumenthal captioned "The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist" which appeared in the August 8, 1954, issue of "Parade" magazine.) [redacted] b6 b7C

Anderson names [redacted] as a Washington attorney who has handled a number of deportation cases involving hoodlums; and he states that a West Virginia gambling figure was referred to [redacted] by "the late Pennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who, himself, had been a front man for the mob." (Bufiles reflect that [redacted] was a member of the Board of Immigration Appeals in 1946 when a memorandum very critical of the Attorney General in connection with immigration matters was furnished to Drew Pearson. The memorandum was said to have been written by someone on the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Attorney General felt that perhaps [redacted] was responsible. Margiotti was, in fact, Attorney General of Pennsylvania in the 1930's and a well-known criminal attorney.)

On page 451, there is a reproduction of one page of a "Cabinet Report for the President" from the Attorney General dated September 13, 1965, on the subject of "Campaign Against Organized Crime." Anderson comments, "Often reports of this type seem to be more designed to impress the public than to inform the President."

In dealing with deported hoodlums Frank Cammarata (Bufile 92-4136), Anderson states that Cammarata went to Cuba where he "soon fell into the clutches of dictator Fidel Castro who had him arrested for possessing cocaine.... FBI files give a fascinating account of how the bearded Cuban dictator tried to take over Cammarata's operation." (The same information regarding

(Continued - Over)

Cammarata appeared in the Anderson-Pearson column on August 7, 1963. At the time, it was noted that we had disseminated information to Secret Service and the Narcotics Bureau in 1962 relating to Cammarata's arrest for narcotics activity in Cuba. Since it appeared that the Narcotics Bureau might have leaked this information to Anderson, the Liaison Section discussed the matter in detail with the Acting Commissioner of the Narcotics Bureau. He stated that Anderson did not obtain the information from either Narcotics Bureau Commissioner Giordano or himself--but the possibility existed that Anderson might have obtained the information when Harry Anslinger was Commissioner.) (63-4437)

Anderson charges that "Of all the gangland-Washington links the most startling is the strange friendship that ex-Senator Barry Goldwater formed with some of the underworld's most unsavory characters." He states that Goldwater has been "close to at least two notorious mobsters, Willie Bioff and Gus Greenbaum"--both of whom are dead. He further states that Goldwater's brother, Robert Goldwater (president of Goldwater's Department Store) made a deal with gangster Moe Dalitz to open an apparel shop in Las Vegas' Desert Inn--"The Las Vegas shop, like the family store in Phoenix, was to bear the Goldwater name until the Senator got caught up in presidential politics. Then the name was hastily changed to the D.I. Distinctive Apparel Shop."

(Bufiles indicate that Barry Goldwater did associate to some degree in the early 1950's with Willie Bioff, a labor racketeer who was killed in 1955. Goldwater reportedly had been trying to develop Bioff as an informant on labor matters. The book entitled "The Green Felt Jungle," published in 1963, describes Goldwater as an associate of both Bioff and Gus Greenbaum, a hoodlum-controlled gambling casino operator in Las Vegas. Greenbaum was killed at Phoenix in 1958. A review of Bufiles concerning Robert Goldwater reflects the probability that he does, in fact, know Moe Dalitz of the Desert Inn Hotel since Robert Goldwater's name and Dalitz's name were reported this year to be on the membership list of the La Costa Country Club near Carlsbad, California, and they were among some 20 men who participated in a golf outing together in California in 1962.)

On page 458, Anderson describes Senator John McClellan of Arkansas as "the Senate's No. 1 crime crusader." Then he states, "It may be worth recording...that he has overlooked one sin center in his own home state. Gambling and vice flourish in Hot Springs, Arkansas, without the slightest interference from McClellan's investigators."

Next, Anderson devotes several pages to Joseph Valachi and Valachi's appearance before Senator McClellan's Committee. He quotes from the manuscript

(Continued - Over)

which Valachi wrote concerning his life of crime and his involvement in La Cosa Nostra; and he (Anderson) observes, "I have managed to obtain a copy of the controversial (Valachi) manuscript from my own confidential sources. Since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been trying to find out how I managed to smuggle the manuscript out of the Justice Department, I won't elaborate on this aspect of the story."

(In Chapter 3, Anderson also relates that the FBI tried to find out how he obtained Valachi's unpublished manuscript. Bufiles reflect that we did make inquiry concerning this in the Spring of 1966. Our inquiries indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and that it was not a Government document. Anderson implied at the time that he received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

On page 469, there appears a reproduction of what purports to be a Federal Narcotics Bureau "rogues gallery" card on Joe Valachi; and on page 473, there appears a similar card concerning Vito Genovese. Anderson states that if there is a moral to Valachi's story, it is that the underworld is real and not just a figment of crime writers--that "no crime is too vicious for the lords of the Cosa Nostra."

According to Anderson, Chicago has "a Murder Council of four leading mobsters who are responsible for pronouncing death sentences. They have a staff of 13 executioners, all well known to the Chicago police." He also claims that when a man is marked for death by La Cosa Nostra, a gift of white roses or a message mentioning white roses is sent to the intended victim as a warning of his fate.

Anderson states that "federal racket-busters have kept the top gangsters under such close surveillance that they haven't been able to hold any more Apalachin-style meetings.... The Justice Department's organized crime section, a top flight unit of crackerjack agents, has been putting together the story of muscle and murder from the reports of 24 federal law enforcement agencies....Most of the victories against the Cosa Nostra must be credited to the Treasury's Narcotics Bureau. It was the first law enforcement agency to infiltrate the underworld's most closely guarded citadel. The bureau moved into the Cosa Nostra 20 years ago....Significantly, although only two of every government agents are N-men (Narcotics Bureau agents), they are responsible for 15 of every 100 convictions."

Anderson also claims that the Narcotics Bureau has disclosed that imprisoned Mafia leaders marked five agents to be murdered, but "Mafia

(Continued - Over)

leaders on the outside feared the scheme was too dangerous. 'You kill five federal agents, and they won't be above framing all of us,' was the reaction of one racket boss, as quoted by an informer. (Vito) Genovese reportedly decided it would be enough to bump off one key agent. The last word was that the murder 'contract' had been issued."

CHAPTER 21 "Washington Without Whitewash" (Pages 480 - 486)

This is the final chapter. It contains no reference to the FBI and consists of an essay which describes a typical day in Washington, D. C.

On page 482-483, Anderson mentions that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was stricken from the Washington social register "when, at age 67, he married his fourth wife and second 23-year-old." In this chapter, he also presents a very unfavorable picture of the crime problem in Washington.

PREFACE (Pages iii - vi)

The four-page Preface to Anderson's book was included in the last group of page proofs received from our source at Public Affairs Press. These pages contain a few personal comments by Anderson which give an insight into his character. He writes with apparent pride, for example, "I have been booed, sued, accused, assaulted, denounced, blackballed and investigated. I have been hauled before Congress, hounded by the FBI, bawled out by Presidents, threatened by gangsters. The Minutemen have issued an order for my execution.

"The first time I met Senator Kenneth McKellar (of Tennessee) he greeted me with a flurry of flying fists....Not long ago, I received a letter addressed to 'Jack Anderson, liar, louse, ring-tailed rat and yellow-bellied skunk." Despite the fact that no street or city appeared in the address on the envelope, Anderson says the Post Office Department delivered this letter "unerringly to my door."

Regarding his sources of information, Anderson says, "The best stuff has come from Presidents, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, Generals and Admirals....The first tip that started me on the trail of Senator Thomas J. Dodd came from a former Congressman. An Internal Revenue agent, who had been investigating the tax write-off on President Eisenhower's farm and had been sworn to secrecy, told me how three oil millionaires were paying Ike's farm bills."

SWB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/leg

November 28, 1966

BY LIAISON

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

As of possible interest to the President, you are advised we have obtained from a highly confidential source the galley proofs of a new book entitled "Washington Expose" written by Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's assistant. In brief, this book is a warmed-over version of prior columns by Pearson and Anderson and contains very little new information.

The President is mentioned on a number of occasions in the book, and most of these references are in a critical vein. For example, reference is made on page 6 to the alleged vanity of the President ("Lyndon Johnson not only preens and poses; he also wants to operate the cameras"). On page 17 Mr. Johnson is described as "a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak.... But when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen."

Page 49 of the book refers to the $1,000 check [redacted] reportedly paid for advertising on a television station owned by the President's family. Chapter 6 of the book entitled "Inside the White House" (pages 98-131) contains material describing the President as a "tough taskmaster" and as being unable to take ridicule. The [redacted] case is mentioned [redacted] while on page 188 it is alleged that when a Congressman, President Johnson helped settle a criminal tax case against Brown and Root, a construction firm.

b6
b7C

REC 5 94-50053-12

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

MAJ:klg (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

NOV 29 1966

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 11/28/66

62 DEC 5 1966

MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

lson
Loach
hr
ck
sper
llahan
nrad
lt
le
sen
livan
vel
tter
e. Room
mes
dy

Honorable Marvin Watson

In several places in the book it is alleged that the President is sensitive to criticism concerning Vietnam.

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

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: 11-7-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE" FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JACK ANDERSON

Washington newspaper columnist Jack Anderson has written a book entitled "Washington Expose" which is being published by the Public Affairs Press.

b7D

[redacted]

Anderson's book will be reviewed by the Crime Research Section, and an appropriate memorandum will be prepared concerning items of pertinence to the Bureau which the book contains.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

94-50053-113

REC-25

EX-115

6 NOV 25 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

ENCLOSURE

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"
MOVED TO ENCL. BEHIND FILE ON 94-50053-11
Consfm 12/12/66

GWG:jma
(6)

Memo Jones to Wick 11/10/66

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

77 NOV 30 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

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: 11-10-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON EXPOSE" FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JACK ANDERSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 07-23-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SYNOPSIS:

(ALL THAT IS AS YET AVAILABLE)

First 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose," have been reviewed. Book is devoted to same type of gossip that characterizes Anderson and Drew Pearson columns. In fact, some of material is recognizable as having appeared in Pearson-Anderson columns.

Book contains several references to Bureau and Director, as well as to President Johnson, Senator Thomas Dodd, Dwight Eisenhower, Bobby Baker and others whose names have appeared prominently in the news. Anderson's extensive treatment of the FBI in connection with charges against Senator Dodd (Chapter III) contains numerous distortions and falsehoods.

Chapter 1 cites the need for muck-raking such as Pearson and Anderson specialize in. Chapter 2 cites Government efforts to cover-up and control publicity. Chapter 3 deals largely with Dodd case. Chapter 4 contains gossip about Congress. Chapter 5 deals with Congressional high-living at public expense. Chapter 6 gives Anderson's impressions of President Johnson. Chapter 7 is primarily a sympathetic treatment of the four most recent First Ladies. Chapter 8 evolves around "status symbols" in Washington Government circles and Congressional seniority. Chapters 9 and 10 deal with lobbyists, influence peddlers and the like. Chapters 11 and 12 relate to Government investigative tactics.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

94-50053-14

Remainder of Anderson's book will be reviewed when available. Reportedly, the printing press of Anderson's publisher, Public Affairs Press, has broken down.

REC- 25 ~~94-36640-10~~

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-115

6 NOV 25 1966

For information. We will continue to follow closely.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

79 NOV 29 1966

GWG:jmh (9)

Continued - Over

UNREC COPY FILED IN

DETAILS

The first 256 pages of Jack Anderson's forthcoming book, "Washington Expose," are devoted to the same type of gossip and garbage which characterize most of the newspaper columns that Anderson and Drew Pearson write. Much of the material in the book, in fact, is recognizable as having previously been used in Pearson-Anderson columns, including data highly critical of Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut. Anderson's approach is largely one of inviting the reader to join him in peeking through a keyhole at the private and/or official lives and activities of both prominent officials and Government agencies. Most of Anderson's sources are anonymous; and in many instances, he uses fictitious names in the book. No person or institution--from President Johnson and the White House through Washington influence peddlers and lobbying interests--is immune from his muck-raking typewriter.

There are several references to the Bureau and the Director in Anderson's book, particularly in his treatment of Senator Thomas Dodd. These references, together with other data felt to be of interest, are dealt with below: (For convenience, many of the more important names are underlined in the succeeding pages of this memorandum.)

CHAPTER 1 "Behind the Headlines" (Pages 1 - 8)

In this chapter, there is no reference to the FBI.

Anderson explains the need for muck-raking such as he and Drew Pearson engage in. On page 2, he asserts, "Too few papers dare to print exposes before they are safely recorded in privileged documents or, for that matter, bother to probe behind the daily press hand-outs."

Former President Eisenhower, he claims, "accepted more presents than any other President in history.... But the same newspapers which had headlined Truman's deep freeze, found nothing newsworthy in Ike's fabulous gifts." (In Chapter 10, he goes into great detail regarding gifts and favors accorded Eisenhower by wealthy oilmen.) Anderson also refers to Lyndon Johnson's accepting "a stereo set from his Senate aide (Bobby Baker)."

He further states (page 6), "All Presidents have sought to present the best possible face to the public. Lyndon Johnson not only preens

(Continued - Over)

and poses; he also wants to operate the cameras. He keeps the curtain closed on what his Administration is doing until all the facts are in and the final decisions are reached. Only then is he inclined to inform the public."

The chapter concludes, "There is a subtle menace in too much conformity, in the government's Uncle-knows-best attitude. The democratic machinery should never run so smoothly and silently that the rumble of opposition becomes muffled. Let there be a few cogs that grate against the massive wheels of Big Government, Big Business, and Big Labor."

CHAPTER 2 "Government Cover-up" (Pages 9 -24)

In this chapter, Anderson asserts that Government spokesmen have been caught in lies and deceptions to such an extent that "world confidence in Uncle Sam has been severely shaken." He quotes an aviation writer as stating that the Defense Department's credibility is so low that "most Pentagon reporters really don't believe a story until it has been officially denied."

He takes repeated cracks at Arthur Sylvester (Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs) and quotes him as telling correspondents, "Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that, stupid!"

He charges "American policymakers" with increasingly engaging "in the disturbing practice of concocting 'cover stories' as official lies are delicately called, to keep the communists guessing about our moves." Specifically cited are the U-2 incident in Russia in 1960; Adlai Stevenson's "lie" to the United Nations about the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; and State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey's denial of the claim by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore that "a CIA agent had offered him a $3.4 million bribe."

Anderson continues that in the 1965 Dominican Republic uprising, "a whole series of conflicting stories were put out" and that "official obfuscation appears to be the policy in Vietnam." Regarding the latter claim, he charges, "At the same time that President Johnson has appealed to the people to support his Vietnam policies, his Administration has not been frank about what's going on." He cites a 1964 White House denial of a report that United Nations Secretary General U Thant had forwarded a peace feeler from North Vietnam, as well as a subsequent statement by President Johnson that "there has not been the slightest indication that the other side (North Vietnam) is interested in negotiation" --whereas, "Three months later, there was official acknowledgment that the United States had rejected three negotiation bids from North Vietnam, including one relayed by U Thant in August, 1964."

(Continued - Over)

On page 17, he describes President Johnson as "a master of the subtle art of flattery and an expert in the use of calculated leak.... But when flattery fails, he is fully capable of brow-beating recalcitrant newsmen. He has brought all the pressures of the presidency to bear on them. More than once, he has ordered investigations of correspondents whose writings displeased him."

Anderson then states, "Increasingly, the government has turned the tables on reporters who have dug too deeply into its activities. The Defense Department has even called in the FBI to investigate such distinguished writers as columnist Joseph Alsop, the New York Times' Hanson Baldwin, Newsweek's Lloyd Norman and the Washington Star's Richard Fryklund."

(Bufiles reflect that we have, in fact, conducted inquiries and/or investigations with respect to the publication of classified information by the above four newsmen.)

On page 18, Anderson further asserts, "I have had government bloodhounds sniffing my own trail many times....a friend inside the FBI showed me an investigative file that the FBI had started on me. I copied down enough details to prove I had seen it, then called upon the FBI for an explanation. J. Edgar Hoover confessed privately that the White House had ordered the investigation."

(Concerning the above assertion that the FBI investigated him at the request of the White House, it is believed that deliberately or otherwise Anderson has given a confused account of an incident which occurred in 1950. In March, 1950, Anderson called on the then Assistant Director S.J. Tracy. He told Mr. Tracy that John Maragon (an associate of influential Washington personages who had been an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation in 1923) had told him that the FBI was investigating him (Anderson). Anderson said he had checked and confirmed that the FBI was investigating him and that two questions were being asked--(1) Is there any evidence that Anderson tried to evade the draft? and (2) Is there any evidence that Anderson passed out any unauthorized information while in the Army? Anderson said the questions were in writing and that he had written proof.

(Anderson continued that he always had had the utmost confidence in the FBI, and the only thing he could think of that might have caused any inquiries would be his recent membership in the White House Correspondents'

(Continued - Over)

Association although he had not made application for a White House pass; but even if an investigation was being made on request of the Secret Service, he still felt the questions asked were most unusual.)

(Bureau files were checked at the time (1950), and it was determined that John Maragon had furnished information to the Bureau in January, 1950, indicating that Anderson had attempted to evade the draft and had conveyed classified information to Drew Pearson. A check was made with the Department of the Army following receipt of the information concerning Anderson from Maragon. It disclosed that he had served in the Army in 1945-46 and had been honorably discharged. It reflected no information indicating he was a draft dodger or that he had caused classified data to be passed without authority.)

(Mr. Tracy telephoned Anderson on March 21, 1950, and told him that the Bureau had not investigated him but that a discreet check had been made at the Department of the Army following receipt of the information from Maragon.) (62-22718-121)

CHAPTER 3 "The Great Protection Racket" (Page 25 - 54)

In this chapter, Anderson deals at length with his and Drew Pearson's "expose" of Senator Thomas Dodd and paints a highly inaccurate and unfavorable picture of the role played by the FBI in the Dodd case.

The chapter begins with the observation that Congress has a deeply protective attitude toward scandals and improprieties involving its own members. He states that the Anderson-Pearson columns published early this year "exposing" Senator Dodd (the columns charged Dodd with using campaign contributions for personal purposes, misusing his influence as a Senator for the benefit of certain individuals, and the like) forced the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct to hold a meeting--following which the Chairman announced that the Committee had nothing to investigate because no one had filed any complaints. Anderson states that his reaction to this announcement was to write the committee a letter which "spelled out Dodd's offenses" and offered to turn over "full documentation of all these charges and to suggest witnesses...."

Anderson then philosophizes, "It is no light matter to investigate the transgressions of a Senator--particularly if he happens to be a member

(Continued - Over)

of The Establishment with friends in high places, more so if these friends happen to include the President of the United States and the legendary director of the FBI. This was impressed upon Drew Pearson and myself soon after we began writing about Senator Dodd....We the investigators found ourselves being investigated. Out of J. Edgar Hoover's establishment swarmed a posse of FBI agents, pencils at the ready, seeking out our news sources."

Anderson states that he had "developed evidence of apparent federal violations" by Dodd which he handed over to the FBI; that he made available for photographing by the FBI copies of Dodd's private papers which had been obtained from former employees of Dodd; that "when these people began to receive visits from the FBI, we innocently assumed the agents wanted to verify the charges against Senator Dodd. But astonishingly, they didn't ask a single witness a single question about the Senator. Instead they examined our informants about their part in securing the documents, thus giving the impression that the government intended to protect Dodd and prosecute his detractors."

Anderson then asks, "Should a high official, whose conduct is questioned, be permitted to use federal police to intimidate the witnesses against him? Should FBI agents be allowed to investigate newsmen for no crime at all unless it has become a crime to accuse a Senator of improprieties? An answer has been given to at least one question. Whose idea was it to go after Dodd's accusers and make a federal case of a minor misdemeanor? The FBI said the order came from Nicholas Katzenbach, then Attorney General."

(Beginning in February, 1966, the Bureau did conduct investigation stemming from the Pearson-column charges against Senator Dodd. This investigation was limited to matters specifically requested by the Department of Justice. It included interviewing Anderson and obtaining copies of documents in his possession; investigating the possible theft of material from Dodd's office; and conducting specific investigation concerning certain of the allegations against Dodd. This investigation--the same as any other--was handled in a thorough, prompt, efficient manner without threat, intimidation or favoritism toward anyone.) (58-6157)

Elsewhere in this chapter, Anderson briefly relates Dodd's short term (1933-34) as an FBI Agent and states that "the FBI is still his first love....If anyone said an unkind word about J. Edgar Hoover, the Senator was usually the first on his feet to defend his old chief...In return

(Continued - Over)

for Dodd's devotion to the FBI, the FBI has always been willing to do a little extra-curricular investigating on his behalf. Once the Senator wanted to check on the after-hours movements of his [redacted] b6
[redacted] For two weeks, agents trailed [redacted] then submitted a report b7C
typed on plain white paper. This was merely one of many unmarked reports that Dodd received from the FBI."

(The allegation that the FBI conducted surveillances or instituted investigations as a personal favor to Dodd is, of course, without substantiation.)

Anderson continues his imaginative diatribe concerning the Dodd "expose" by stating that "informants in the Justice Department told us that our telephones were being tapped. The Attorney General invited us to his office and politely warned that we might be prosecuted. A cabinet officer even sent friendly word that indictments had been drawn against us in connection with the theft of the Dodd papers."

(Pearson and Anderson asserted in their column on April 1, 1966, that they were called into the Department and were told that they were under investigation. In a statement issued the same day (April 1) the Department denied this--stating they had come to the Department to secure answers to questions posed by Anderson during a telephone call and they were told that neither of them was under investigation.) (58-6157-71)

Anderson comments most favorably concerning the members of Dodd's staff who furnished him data concerning the Senator. Then he complains, "FBI agents were calling upon our informants and warning them that anything they said might be used in evidence against them. Some were questioned politely, others grilled relentlessly. Some of the questioning actually took place in Dodd's Senate office, thus giving witnesses the impression that the FBI was working for Dodd. One of the Senator's employees, [redacted] b6
[redacted] seven months pregnant, was cross-examined for more than two b7C
hours in an anteroom just off the Senator's private office. Typical of the FBI's terse and tough attitude was the way agent [redacted] handled [redacted]
'We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files,' he began sharply.... Clearly, the FBI was pulling out all the stops to help the embattled Dodd."

(At the outset of the interviews, Dodd's staff members--current and former--were quite properly advised that they did not have to make

(Continued - Over)

any statement and that any statement could be used against them in court. [redacted] was, in fact, pregnant when interviewed on March 31, 1966. Anderson complains of a two-hour interview with her but neglects to point out that she was giving a five-page signed statement during that time. Furthermore, SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office has categorically denied telling [redacted] that "We can't have people breaking into a Senator's office and taking his files.")

b6
b7C

The book continues, "...J. Edgar Hoover is reluctant to investigate either Senators or newspapermen. Anxious as he was to do Dodd a favor, it is most unlikely that he would investigate our news sources without pressure from the very top. Officially, the FBI notified us that the investigation had been ordered by Attorney General Katzenbach." Anderson coyly implies, however, that the investigation actually was approved by President Johnson--"It is worth recording that Hoover has his own private phone link with the President. When Lyndon Johnson was in Congress, Hoover lived across the street from him. Now Hoover remains in office past the retirement age by special dispensation of LBJ. Obviously the FBI would do nothing to displease the President nor act in delicate areas without his consent. From sources inside the White House, we have learned that the President personally received the FBI reports on the Dodd case for his bedtime reading. It is safe to assume he did what he could--within reason--to protect his old Senate comrade, Tom Dodd."

(We disseminated copies of our investigative reports in the Dodd case to the Justice Department but not to the White House. If the President obtained copies of the reports, they did not come from us.)

Anderson also paints a black picture of former SA James J. Lynch, whom Dodd hired "to look for dirt" which Dodd could use against Pearson, Jack Anderson or the persons who had furnished anti-Dodd material. He states that Lynch gave the impression to a female employee of Dodd that he was a federal agent, and "When she challenged him, he admitted he was a former FBI man."

(Lynch was a Special Agent from July, 1949, to February, 1954. Following Lynch's employment by Senator Dodd to inquire into the theft of records from Dodd's office, Jack Anderson called the Department to complain that Lynch had represented himself as an FBI Agent. All persons interviewed following receipt of Anderson's complaint stated that Lynch did

(Continued - Over)

not represent himself to be an FBI Agent. The Assistant United States Attorney declined prosecution of Lynch since there appeared to be no basis for a charge of Impersonation.)

Anderson, who has admitted to the Bureau that he feels former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols and Lewis Rosenstiel (of Schenley Industries) vehemently dislike him, further attempts to cast a shadow of conspiracy around Lynch by stating that Lynch once did some work for Rosenstiel; that Dodd has been Rosenstiel's attorney; that L. B. Nichols is now an official of Schenley; and that Dodd and an FBI official once flew in a Schenley plane to a speaking engagement.

Anderson also notes that during the Dodd investigation, the FBI tried to find out "how I obtained the unpublished manuscript written in his cell by Cosa Nostra informer Joe Valachi." (We did make such inquiries early in the Spring of 1966. They indicated that the Valachi data in Anderson's possession had been duplicated from a manuscript written by Valachi and was not a Government document. Anderson implied that he had received it from a highly placed source in the Justice Department.)

In concluding his treatment of the Dodd case on page 44, Anderson states, "Like the FBI, the Senate Ethics Committee at first seemed to be more interested in protecting than probing Dodd....Only the deepening public outrage persuaded the Committee, and eventually the FBI, to concentrate on Dodd rather than his detractors."

Anderson then recalls an occasion, apparently in 1963, when he offered to testify before the House Administration Committee regarding misuse of funds, payroll padding and influence selling by Congressmen. Anderson claims he showed up with a 14-page statement containing "all the names and details" needed to document several cases of Congressional misconduct, but he was not permitted to testify--"There was one name in my statement that later made headlines: Bobby Baker." He then goes into some detail regarding the connection between Baker, Congressman John McMillan of South Carolina, Philadelphia construction man [redacted] and others. b6 b7C

Page 49 of the book reproduces a $1,000 check signed by insurance man [redacted] in payment for advertising on a television station

(Continued - Over)

owned by the Lyndon Johnson family. Also reproduced is an invoice showing a purchase from the Magnavox Company by [redacted] of an item to be sent to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson. b6 b7C

CHAPTER 4 "Seniority, Senility, and Success" (Page 55 - 79)

This is a chapter of gossip concerning Congressmen. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Among those dealt with on these pages is Congressman L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina--who Anderson states "is best known in Washington circles for his alcoholic escapades." He calls Rivers "the House drunk."

Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona is "kindly" and "beloved" but too old. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell is dragged over the coals for "global gallivanting" and otherwise taking advantage of the taxpayers. Senator Mike Mansfield impresses Anderson as a selfless public servant who is "guided only by conscience and duty." Others for whom Anderson has high regard are Senators Spessard Holland of Florida and Thomas Kuchel of California and Congressmen Carl Perkins of Kentucky, Edith Green of Oregon, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Charles Bennett of Florida.

He laments the high cost of political campaigns and states, "The vested interests would like to own Congress; while it is true that they have succeeded in buying some legislators, most Congressmen are not for sale."

CHAPTER 5 "Living It Up At Public Expense" (Page 80 - 97)

This chapter contains no reference to the FBI. It is misnumbered as Chapter 6.

On these pages, Anderson unloads his venom upon members of the House and Senate who live high off the taxpayers' money. He describes Senator Allen Ellender as an inveterate world traveler at public expense and an overly talkative bore. Adam Clayton Powell again is criticized as in Chapter 4 and is referred to as "the Harlem globetrotter."

Anderson also states (page 94), "Buried in the small print of the federal budget are also a number of confidential funds controlled by committee chairmen. Insiders tell me, for example, that Congressman John Rooney

(Continued - Over)

(of New York), chairman of House Appropriations subcommittee, makes use of this money to take at least one unadvertised trip abroad each year."

CHAPTER 6 "Inside the White House" (Page 98 - 131)

Anderson describes President Johnson as a tough taskmaster who "drives his staff 12 to 16 hours a day, scourges them with a whiplash tongue, intrudes on their private lives without apology, demands their complete loyalty and utmost devotion." He observes, however, that the President works harder than those around him and "if the President is a slave driver, he is a benevolent one" who treats his staff with warmth, generosity and tenderness "that is positively paternal." According to Anderson, the President puts in two working days every 24 hours--one starting at 6:30 a.m. and the second beginning at 5:30 p.m.

On pages 102-103, Anderson states that "those closest to the President take the most abuse from him. 'It's a mark of intimacy to be cussed out by him,' explains an aide....While the rumpled George Reedy was press secretary, he was fried on the LBJ pan daily. The President seemed to blame him personally for every unfavorable reference that slipped into the newspapers. After Reedy's daily press briefings, LBJ would read the transcript with hot eyes, then berate Reedy for the slightest slip. His angriest outbursts were often over the most trivial matters."

Anderson tells his readers on page 112 that "Lyndon Johnson's massive ego is easily bruised. Criticism is hard enough for him to take, but ridicule he can't stand." On pages 130-131, he states that the President "expects his subordinates to submerge their ambitions, swallow their egos, and maintain strict anonymity....On those seldom and secretive occasions that aides dare to talk about the President, they agree that Lyndon B. Johnson is the most difficult, the most demanding, but the most devoted boss in America.'

Other insights into the President's character offered by Anderson include (page 99), "He has an insatiable craving for information....No previous President, for example, ever took FBI reports to bed with him."

Page 101 contains "extracts" from a memorandum purportedly written the President in May, 1966, by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien. This includes data concerning a complaint which Anderson had made to the Post Office Department concerning suspected tampering with his mail. O'Brien's

(Continued - Over)

memorandum states, "An investigation by Postal Inspectors revealed that the letter (mailed by Anderson) had apparently been poorly sealed, although Anderson's secretary denied this. After the investigation, Anderson said he believed the FBI opened his mail. Anderson thinks the letter was taken from a collection sack by FBI agents after it was deposited by his secretary...."

(The envelope in question contained documents relating to Senator Dodd. Bufile 58-6157-310 contains a memorandum dated May 13, 1966, concerning this matter which states, "Post Office examination and investigation concluded that the envelope had not been adequately sealed and that there was no evidence of any prying or other irregularities....In personal interview, Anderson refused to accept Post Office conclusions and remained adamant that Post Office should identify person who opened the envelope and then expressed his belief that FBI had probably done so. Post Office is satisfied there had been no tampering, recognizes the viciousness and unreasonableness of both Drew Pearson and Anderson and plans no further action. FBI has had no mail cover on Pearson or Anderson or tampered with their mail.")

On page 104, Anderson maintains that there is "mutual respect but little love" between President Johnson and "the few (John F.) Kennedy hold-overs still around." He continues, "Most of the Kennedy crowd has never warmed up to LBJ; he has treated them, in turn, with more coolness and courtesy than he accords his intimates."

Anderson states on page 108 that Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara are the two cabinet members most admired by President Johnson.

Page 115 reproduces an alleged confidential memorandum of the Department of the Air Force relating to the testimony of insurance man [redacted] before the Senate Rules Committee in 1964 so-called "Bobby Baker hearings" that he had bought a Hi-Fi set and arranged for it to be shipped to the then Senator Lyndon Johnson. The memorandum notes that while on duty with the Air Force in 1952, [redacted] made a false report to the FBI which resulted in an extensive and expensive investigation. b6 b7C

(Bufile [redacted] reflects that during an interview in October, 1952, [redacted] expressed concern and belief that four displaced

(Continued - Over)

persons with whom he was acquainted were involved in obtaining information for a foreign government. Investigation was instituted which produced information indicating Reynolds had not been truthful during the October, 1952, interview. It was disclosed that [redacted] had engaged in black market activities, had an illicit relationship with one of the displaced persons and threatened to have another one of them deported. Re-interviewed in 1953, [redacted] admitted he had made mistakes and had inadvertently failed to notify the Government of the errors in his original allegations. He also admitted some black market activities on a small scale, as well as immorality while assigned overseas.) b6 b7C

CHAPTER 7 "The Truth About Our First Ladies" (Page 132 - 144)

This chapter contains no mention of the FBI. It deals in a gossipy manner with four First Ladies--"Bess Truman is a shy homebody, Mamie Eisenhower a bubbly Army wife, Lady Bird Johnson an astute politician, Jackie Kennedy an exquisite aristocrat."

On page 136, he claims that Mrs. Johnson has soft Southern charm, rare character and courage. "When White House aide Walter Jenkins was arrested on a morals charge in...1964...everyone else around the President panicked. Even LBJ's own first impulse was to disclaim and disown Jenkins, thus sacrificing him on the altar of political expediency. But Lady Bird wouldn't permit it...she came quietly to Jenkins' support."

Anderson maintains that Jacqueline Kennedy "is committed, say intimates who should know, to installing Robert Kennedy in her late husband's place in the White House."

CHAPTER 8 "Washington's Curious Caste System" (Pages 145 - 166)

This is another chapter devoted largely to inconsequential observations of Anderson. It contains no reference to the FBI.

The early pages of the chapter are devoted to trivia concerning Government "status symbols"--"VIP standing is determined in exacting detail by their office acreage, rug plushness, furniture array, and limousine service."

He is critical of military leaders who "despite the urgent manpower needs in Vietnam...always seem able to spare enough men from the war to wait tables, mow their lawns, and perform other menial chores."

(Continued - Over)

Concerning Congress, he observes, "On Capitol Hill seniority is sacred. It is worked out to the last decimal point....A Senator at the bottom of the seniority ladder, if he is too brash to suit his elders (as Senator Kennedy was), may find his office space scattered between three floors and two buildings (as Senator Robert Kennedy did)."

On page 151, he states that the former Secretary of the Senate" kept a private stock of liquor in his office, just off the Senate floor, for legislators who needed a small pick-up during the rigors of debate." Following the Secretary's retirement in 1965, Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph Duke, "whose job it was to enforce Senate regulations (including one against serving liquor in the Capitol building)" found the Senators a new hideaway for discreet drinking.

Anderson's wounded pride and ego come to the fore on page 162 where he laments, "It is a curious paradox of the nation's capital, where the clash of opinion is a way of life, that controversial correspondents are sometimes treated like outcasts. Those who depart from the beaten news paths, who ignore the 'no trespass' signs, who pry behind the scenes, are regarded with distrust. There are belittling remarks about their inaccuracies and unorthodoxies, their unwillingness to play the game by traditional rules.... It is also fashionable at the press tables to underestimate columnist Drew Pearson....Yet for the better part of this century, he has rocked Washington with his stories."

CHAPTER 9 "How The Insiders Work" (Page 167 - 198)

In this chapter, Anderson waxes indignant concerning unprincipled influence peddlers, powerful lobbyists and the like. He refers to one such character, a fictional Dexter Warren, as "king of the beasts in the Washington jungle...a fixer without portfolio, who has handled White House assignments too delicate to be performed by anyone in official position. He also advises the President on speeches, appointments and politics. His phone calls are put through promptly to cabinet officers, commissioners, members of Congress, and special contacts in the FBI and CIA."

On page 173 he describes Dale Miller, "a low-pressure lobbyist of gray-haired southern dignity," as a familiar figure around the White House. According to Anderson, Miller ran the 1964 inaugural for the President,

(Continued - Over)

and Johnson "took time out from preparing his 1965 State of the Union Address to greet Miller's Dallas clients, take them on a stroll of the White House grounds, and discuss their dream of a new federal building in downtown Dallas."

Anderson names Clark Clifford as another "person close to the President" and as having "the run of Lyndon Johnson's White House." He claims that [redacted] of the FMC Corporation hired Clifford by telephone and asked him to persuade the Justice Department to approve its purchase of the American Viscose Company for $115 million.

On page 177, he writes, "On more than one occasion, the shipping lobby has broken out enough champagne to launch a thousand ships at parties honoring John Rooney (of New York), who can always be counted upon to battle for the maritime industry against all reforms. The shipping crowd proclaimed February 18, 1965, for example, as 'John Rooney Night' and rented the grand ballroom of Washington's Mayflower Hotel...." b6 b7C

Regarding James Hoffa, he states, "Even that pariah of labor, Teamsters boss Jimmy Hoffa, can crack the political whip and make Congressmen of both parties jump through the hoop. His [redacted] easily rounded up a dozen congressmen to defend Hoffa on the House floor....All agreed solemnly that Hoffa's basic rights as a citizen may have been trampled by the Justice Department."

Anderson again mentions the President on page 188--"One company with inside influence is Brown and Root, the Texas construction company which has been able to flout the labor laws yet still snap up fat government contracts....When (Lyndon) Johnson was an upcoming Congressman, he pulled strings inside the White House to settle a criminal tax case against Brown and Root....(The) company was dealt in for a generous share of the multi-million-dollar construction work in South Vietnam shortly after Lyndon Johnson moved into the White House."

Anderson begins a discussion of foreign lobbyists on page 190. He states that Washington has been "besieged by foreign agents representing just about every cause and country under the sun" and that most of them are "highly respectable American citizens who are required by law to register with the Justice Department." In this discussion, he takes occasion to mention Julius Klein and Senator Thomas Dodd--"Drew Pearson and I revealed how the Caesar-nosed Senator Thomas Dodd delivered speeches, signed letters, and entertained clients for Klein. In 1964 Senator Dodd even flew to Germany

(Continued - Over)

to help save fees Klein was in danger of losing. The trip was financed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, but Dodd carried in his briefcase secret instructions from Klein."

On page 197, Anderson makes brief mention of Soviet, Red Chinese and Castro Cuban propaganda outlets in the United States such as the Four Continent Book Corporation. He declares that "new laws to control foreign agents are required--not so much to prevent a country from stating its case, but to make sure its propaganda is labeled. There should be restrictions, too, on foreign aid expenditures to insure that it doesn't go to buy influence in the U.S."

CHAPTER 10 "Lubricating the Government Machinery" (Pages 199 - 217)

This chapter bitterly criticizes wealthy American oil interests. It contains no reference to the FBI.

Anderson charges that "No group in America collects more benefits from Uncle Sam and passes out more favors to politicians than the recklessly greedy, unbelievably wealthy oil barons!...The more the patricians of petroleum drain from the government through tax loopholes, the more they slip to politicians to make the loopholes in the tax laws still bigger."

On page 200, he claims that Secretary of State Rusk divulged in secret Senate testimony that American oil companies have been paying protection money to the VietCong (allegedly so that their trucks and facilities would not be molested in Vietnam) "thus contributing to the communist war effort in South Vietnam." Anderson states that this "protection money is used by the Viet Cong to buy arms, ammunition and other war needs right in South Vietnam."

Anderson also claims that Cuban commandos have told him that the CIA has ordered them not to attack Havana's three oil refineries "which supply the fuel for Dictator Castro's military machine" and that "during the Bay of Pigs fiasco, a freedom fighter plane, loaded with bombs, radioed that it was over the Esso refinery in Havana and asked permission to bomb it. But the CIA command post actually ordered the plane to ignore the refinery and look for gun emplacements to bomb."

He charges that "Big Oil" has a strong influence on State Department action and decisions and that oil industry lobbyists are "the smoothest, most skilled, most elite of all Washington pressure people....

(Continued - Over)

Sometimes oilmen choose an intermediary to distribute their largess. When Bobby Baker was operating in the back rooms of the Senate, he once called aside Senator Thomas McIntyre (of New Hampshire) and hinted meaningfully that he could get rid of a $10,000 campaign deficit if he would simply vote for the oil depletion allowance. (McIntyre said... no thanks.)"

Anderson feels the action of three oil millionaires in contributing to the upkeep of Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm during the former President's tenure in the White House "certainly should be recorded as the most incredible scandal in White House history." On pages 214-215, he credits oilmen [redacted] with "pumping thousands of dollars into" the Gettysburg farm each year after Eisenhower had "entered into a fantastic secret agreement with" them "to take over" the farm. b6 b7C

He continues that "the oilmen... also helped establish Mamie's brother-in-law, Col. Gordon Moore, on a lush 550-acre estate in the picturesque horse country of northern Virginia" and that "in 1958, Moore was a middle-man in the purchase of the Charles Town, West Virginia, race track by a Texas group headed by (Clint) Murchison and (B. G.) Byars. Later, Moore found another purchaser, and the oilmen sold their track. Both sales brought Moore fat commissions."

Anderson states that the Eisenhower Administration issued 60 oil leases in Government reserves during its first 4-year term and that valuable tidelands were "also handed over to the oil interests" by Eisenhower.

CHAPTER 11 "The Crude Art of Intimidation" (Page 218 - 236)

In this chapter, Anderson warns of "government by investigation"--"The federal bureaucracy is literally crawling with investigators who, if they are to earn their salaries, must investigate someone... It has become an all too frequent practice, in conflicts between private citizens and federal agencies, for the government to try to settle disputes by investigating the disputants. The power of investigation... is often used... to intimidate, coerce, and strike back at persons who challenge the rulings or oppose the policies of the government."

Strangely, in this chapter, Anderson makes no direct mention of the FBI. He warns of the power of regulatory agencies; states that the Securities and Exchange Commission has almost doubled its payroll since

(Continued - Over)

June 30, 1961; and devotes considerable space to the Internal Revenue Service.

Anderson writes that "some of the targets of investigation are Reds, racketeers, and others not wholly deserving of sympathy. And in theory, an innocent person has nothing to fear from investigators. But once the gumshoes have come around questioning a citizen's neighbors and associates, a cloud of suspicion is raised that may never be dispelled. His reputation may be ruined even though he is innocent of any wrongdoing."

He claims on page 222 that many attorneys who would like to see Jimmy Hoffa convicted feel that "the government has gone too far with its campaign" to put him behind bars. "His every move has been shadowed, his every transaction scrutinized, his every associate investigated. Even two Congressmen, who spoke up in behalf of Hoffa on the House floor, suddenly had their taxes audited. After indicting some of his business associates, the Justice Department offered to drop prosecution if they would testify against him."

Anderson quotes Internal Revenue Commissioner Sheldon Cohen as stating, "A lot of agencies like to use us. We try to discourage this, but these disputes often have tax overtones."

According to Anderson, "Increasingly, the government seems tempted to use its investigative powers to intimidate its critics" and "there has been developing in our federal uncle an alarming vindictive streak."

CHAPTER 12 "Government at the Keyhole" (P. 237 -)

This is an incomplete chapter. The remainder of it will be analyzed after the additional pages of Anderson's book (it is believed that there are approximately 250 more pages) are received from the Washington Field Office's [redacted] (The Washington Field Office has advised that there will be a delay of unknown duration in obtaining the final pages due to a reported breakdown of the printing presses at Public Affairs Press.) b7D

In this chapter, Anderson continues to criticize Government investigative tactics. He asserts on page 243 that "If a government worker wants to hold his job, he has no choice but to consent 'voluntarily' to taking a lie detector test."

(Continued - Over)

Concerning the Bobby Baker case, he states that "one of the principals...fought back with some enterprising blackmail. He hired a private detective who laid a silken trap for unwary Senators. He arranged with a lady of the night, who had a clandestine acquaintance on Capitol Hill, to wire her boudoir for sound. She obligingly lured into her web a few romantic Senators." (The persons allegedly involved are not identified.)

Anderson continues, "A confessed call girl, who goes by the name of [redacted] dictated a titillating account of her relations with high officials from the White House on down, including at least two Senators then investigating Baker. She later claimed the lurid, two-hour recording had been doctored by [redacted] a fast-talking private eye, who had tried to peddle it to newsmen, then offered it to Senator Hugh Scott.... Confronted by the FBI, she (the call girl) tried to brazen it out until agents asked whether Senator Carl Hayden (of Arizona) had been one of her customers. She blithely added him to her list, boasting of some unlikely high jinks with the Senate dean, then 86 years old." b6 b7C

(Bufile [redacted] reflects that in November, 1963, [redacted] a private investigator in Washington, tape recorded conversations between himself and [redacted] in which [redacted] discussed her alleged prostitution activities with high-ranking Government officials, Members of Congress and private citizens. We interviewed her in January, 1964, and she admitted that information on the tape recording with regard to alleged intimate relations with Lyndon Johnson and John F. and Robert Kennedy was a complete fabrication on her part. She did, however, claim intimacies with Senator Wayne Morse, Congressman William Ayres and various Army and civilian people. The Pearson-Anderson column published June 1, 1964, devoted several paragraphs to the [redacted] matter.)

On page 245, Anderson claims that Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri recently asked the Federal Communications Commission to check various Senatorial offices for electronic listening devices and that such devices were found in the offices of two Senators.

He accuses "most government agencies" of trafficking in information "about the sexual habits, financial affairs, personal friendships, political and religious beliefs of their employees." He continues that the Defense Department has accumulated more than 14 million life histories in the course of its security investigations; that the Civil Service Commission

(Continued - Over)

keeps another 8 million dossiers on people who have applied for federal jobs; and that "the FBI is constantly checking into the backgrounds of people for one purpose or another. It has on file an astounding 175 million sets of fingerprints, not to mention dossiers on tens of thousands of suspected communists, security risks and crooks. It is no secret that the FBI also keeps files on controversial figures suspected of nothing more incriminating than speaking their own mind. The FBI often conducts private investigations for top officials. President Johnson, for instance, was able to get an FBI report on the sexual indiscretions of a Senator."

Anderson laments that "the dirt that government gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are freely exchanged between federal offices....At least one blackmailer has been uncovered at the General Services Administration; information obtained from FBI dossiers was his chief stock in trade."

He claims that almost any agency can ask the Post Office Department for a mail check "to find out who's writing to whom" and that "Federal snoops have even been caught poking into people's garbage." Then he philosophizes, "The government's keyhole practices, the availability of space-age snooping devices and the glorification of the gumshoe has created a pressing need for clear and enforceable laws on how far federal agents should be permitted to carry their investigations and how much personal privacy should be surrendered for the sake of police efficiency."

On page 254, he quotes former SA [redacted] as stating "I found that agents had installed wiretaps and electronic bugs on hoodlums and foraged through their refuse for clues." (This is a quote from an article [redacted] which appeared in the November 8, 1965, issue of "The Nation" magazine.) b6 b7C

He further states on page 254, "Wiretapping already is a federal crime if the conversation overheard is divulged 'to any person.' The Attorney General has chosen to interpret 'any person' as anyone outside the Justice Department. On this flimsy pretext, he has authorized J. Edgar Hoover to use his own judgment in placing wiretaps 'in the national interest.' Needless to say, the eminent FBI chief has taken full advantage of this loose authority." (Here again Anderson shows his ignorance. The public record clearly attests to the fact that all FBI wiretaps are approved by the Attorney General in writing.)

REC-A 94-50053-15

January 13, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter on January 6th regarding the Station WRC radio program moderated by Betty Groebli. Your interest in matters affecting the FBI is indeed appreciated and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing.

You may be certain that this Bureau is ever aware of its responsibilities and it will continue to make every effort to discharge its obligations with the highest degree of thoroughness, impartiality and dispatch. I also want to assure you that the statements made during this program to the effect that the FBI mishandled its investigation of the Dodd matter are absolutely untrue.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Tape of radio program was reviewed and follows the usual line of Drew Pearson-Jack Anderson accusations and allegations in the investigation of the activities of Senator Thomas Dodd.

JBT:HHA/rlf;mjm
(3)

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

77 JAN 2 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

E S I
REC'D DE NOVCH
JAN 13 15 12 PM '67

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

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: 1-11-67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lzg

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b6
b7C

By letter of January 6th, captioned subject wrote a letter addressed simply "FBI, Washington, D. C." in which he commented upon a radio show on January 3rd moderated by Betty Groebli on station WRC from 12:10 to 1:00 p.m. On this particular program Jack Anderson, assistant to Drew Pearson, was a guest and [redacted] claimed Anderson took the opportunity to "castigate Senator Dodd and the FBI, its techniques, and its functions." We are obtaining a copy of the tape for a review and analysis.

[redacted] asked if there was not something wrong in a person making accusations and allegations against someone who had not yet been proven guilty, and then associating these charges with the FBI as though they were fact.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Captioned individual cannot be identified in Bufiles. Mrs. Betty Groebli was on a list of female correspondents who were scheduled to meet the Director on 11-18-64. It is not known if she actually was in this group. She is employed by the National Broadcasting Company and appears on radio station WRC, Washington, D. C. As a result of a name check at the request of the White House, Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, was advised on 12-8-66 that there was no pertinent derogatory information identifiable with Mrs. Groebli in the central files of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned individual's letter not be acknowledged.

b6
b7C

REC. 94-50053-ml5

JAN 19 1967

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

JBT:rlf (4)

C
11

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

(January 6, 1967)

Wash, D C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-08-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

To the F. B. I,

Betty Grobley moderates a 12:10 - 1:00 radio show (WRC) on which she permitted Jack Anderson to besmirch the F. B. I., and he took the opportunity given by her to castigate Senator Dodd and the FBI, its techniques, & its functions.

Isn't there something wrong about making accusations & allegations against someone who has not yet been proved guilty? Moreover, associating these charges with F. B. I as though they were fact?

The program was 12:10 - 1:00, Jan 3, 1967, on WRC in Wash, D. C.

b6
b7C

COPY:

name withheld released
1-11-67
JBT

nml

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

EXP PROC
32 JAN 6 1967

B

REC 94-50053-16

Morrell & Waite memo
1-11-67 jbt

12 JAN 6 1967

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

To the F.B.I.

Wash., DC

Betty Grobley moderates a 12:10 - 1:00 radio show (WRC) on which she permitted Jack Anderson to besmirch the F.B.I. and he took the opportunity given by her to castigate Senator Dodd and the FBI, its techniques, & its functions.

Isn't there something wrong about making accusations & allegations against someone who has not yet been proved guilty? Moreover, associating these charges with F.B.I as though they were fact?

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

The program was
12:10 – 1:00, Jan 3, 1967, on
WRC in Wash, D.C.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

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: 1-13-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: MRS. BETTY GROEBLI
RADIO INTERVIEW OF JACK ANDERSON
AND JEAN DIXON

On January 3, 1967, Mrs. Betty Groebli, who has a conversation-type radio program on Washington Radio Station WRC, interviewed newspaper columnist Jack Anderson and Washington realtor Jean Dixon. You (Mr. Wick) obtained a tape recording of the program through one of your contacts at WRC. Set forth below is a brief review of that tape.

JACK ANDERSON TALKS ABOUT HIS BOOK "WASHINGTON EXPOSE"

Jack Anderson obviously appeared on the program solely for the purpose of promoting his new book "Washington Expose." (Advance copies of the page proofs for Anderson's book were obtained last November, and a detailed review of them was prepared at that time. The review reflected that Anderson's book is devoted to the same type of gossip and muckraking that have characterized the Anderson and Drew Pearson columns. If fact, portions of the book are recognizable as having appeared in Pearson-Anderson columns.)

Betty Groebli gave the impression of being very favorably impressed with Anderson and his book. She read aloud a segment of the Preface wherein Anderson claimed he had been "booed, sued, accused, assaulted...hauled before Congress, hounded by the FBI...." She then permitted Anderson to relate some of the material in his book dealing with Congress--particularly the special privileges and benefits which Congressmen and Senators receive. None of this portion of the radio program--nor of Anderson's book--will ingratiate Anderson with Congressmen or Senators.

Next, Anderson and Mrs. Groebli began discussing the chapter of "Washington Expose" which deals with Senator Thomas Dodd. In this discussion, as in his book, Anderson spoke in glowing terms about the four employees of Senator Dodd who furnished him (Anderson) derogatory information concerning Dodd. He once again charged that these four people were subjected to an FBI investigation which had the effect of intimidating them--and that the FBI actually had no authority under Federal law to conduct the type of investigation it did.

Anderson pompously implied that the FBI investigation of the Dodd employees was ordered by President Johnson because of Johnson's close friendship

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

REC-63

94-50053-17

10 JAN 18 1967

TBC:dec (8)
GWG

(Continued - Over)

with Dodd; and he said that the then Attorney General Katzenbach "has a jellyfish spine and would not have the courage" to order an investigation involving him and Pearson without White House approval. He also accused the FBI of being close to Dodd and clearly implied that the Bureau was not anxious to uncover evidence of violations of law by the Senator.

JEAN DIXON PREDICTS:

Jean Dixon, the well-known self-proclaimed mental telepathist, also appeared on the program and was interviewed jointly with Anderson by Betty Groebli. Miss Dixon credited Jack Anderson with making her a national celebrity by publishing an interview of her in "Parade" magazine wherein she predicted several years ago that a young Democrat would be elected President in 1960 and that he would be assassinated while in office. She also credited Anderson and Pearson with exposing wire tapping in Washington, D. C., and predicted that another wire tapping scandal would be unveiled shortly which would involve several prominent individuals, including Richard Nixon. She said that the scandal would be favorable to Nixon and that he will be well pleased with it.

Miss Dixon also predicted that Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of New York, will try very hard to obtain the Republican nomination for President in 1968 and that unless a miracle happens, Governor George Romney of Michigan will not be the Republican nominee. She sees Ronald Reagan, Governor of California, and Charles Percy, Governor of Illinois, as up-coming Republicans. She also indicated that through telepathy she has determined that the assassin of Percy's daughter is named [redacted] (ph) or [redacted] (ph) or something like that; however, the case will not be solved for some time. b6 b7C

She commented that through telepathy she obtained the name of Lee Harvey Oswald ten days before President Kennedy's assassination and that Oswald and Ruby were involved in an assassination plot directed from Moscow. Jack Anderson disagreed with her on this point. She also commented concerning the Manchester book and said that she saw the book through telepathy shortly after the Kennedy assassination and predicted at that time that Mrs. Kennedy would make a mistake by having a book published.

Miss Dixon spoke very highly of Pearson and Anderson and indicated that this country needs them to keep things in balance and to protect the American people.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 30, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Schutz
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: JET LINES, INCORPORATED
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In connection with our investigation into what appears to be the fraudulent diversion of jet fuel by Jet Lines, Inc., our New Haven Office has learned that Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's associate, maintains in his possession documents which allegedly substantiate the allegations made by [redacted]

[redacted] in a detailed interview given to New Haven Agents on January 9 and 11, 1967, advised that Jet Lines, Inc., had been under contract by the United States Air Force to carry jet fuel from New Haven, Connecticut, via its*pipeline to the Air Force Base at Westover, Massachusetts. According to [redacted] during a five-year period, Jet Lines, Inc., fraudulently siphoned off approximately 160,000 barrels of jet fuel, United States property, by manipulating inventories through providing incorrect temperature readings in fuel storage tanks. The Air Force was then charged for jet fuel which was not delivered. The value of the fuel involved allegedly exceeds one half million dollars.

[redacted] who on January 9, 1967, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in United States District Court, New Haven, Connecticut, on an unrelated Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles violation, is presently incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut. Last Fall he had been in touch with Jack Anderson, allegedly furnishing him details relative to this situation and at the same time, made available to Anderson, certain documents which he alleges will support, in part, his allegations. According to [redacted] he has since advised Anderson to turn these documents over to the FBI for use in its investigation. Anderson had indicated he would do so after making a copy of the documents. According to [redacted] Anderson and Pearson have agreed to withhold further publishing of any story concerning this matter until they see what prosecutive action is taken by the Department of Justice.

b6
b7C

HAS:pah
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

*Jet Lines, Inc.,

94-50053-

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
102 FEB 2 1967

59 FEB 13 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: JET LINES, INCORPORATED

We again contacted [redacted] at the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, January 27, 1967, relative to these documents, at which time he advised that he has heard nothing more from Jack Anderson.

ACTION:

b6
b7C

Subsequent to our detailed interview with [redacted] we discussed the allegations with the United States Attorneys in both Boston, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut, and both indicated possible violations of Theft of Government Property and Fraud Against the Government exist. Full investigation has been ordered with instructions that all phases be pressed to the utmost.

In view of the fact that the allegations by [redacted] are allegedly supported in documents now in the possession of Jack Anderson, if approved, our Washington Field Office will be instructed to contact Anderson in his Washington offices and obtain the documents in question.

[redacted]

Approved telephonically 9:10 AM 1-31-67

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/16/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: LONG JOHN NEBEL SHOW,
SATURDAY NIGHT SHOW

Rebutelcall 1/14/67. As indicated in referenced telephone call, the NYO was monitoring the Long John Nebel Show which began at midnight 1/14/67 and ran until 5:00 a.m. 1/15/67.

JACK ANDERSON, associate of DREW PEARSON, was scheduled to discuss his book "Washington Expose". The entire program was recorded at the NYO. However, rather than submitting the entire content of the show only those portions wherein the FBI or the Director are mentioned are being submitted. It should be noted that instead of being on the show from midnight to 5:00 a.m., as regularly scheduled, ANDERSON's portion of the show was terminated at 2:30 a.m. The period from 2:30 until 5:00 a.m. was a repetition of the first two and one half hours of the show.

On 1/16/67, I discussed the show with Long John Nebel. He stated at various times throughout the show he tried to bait Anderson in regard to the Director and the FBI so that he could appropriately take off on him. He stated, however, that ANDERSON on each such occasion refused to be baited. Nebel said when the show reached the half-way mark at 2:30 a.m. and he saw that the Bureau or the Director thus far had not been in for any great criticism, he told Anderson that he thought he looked tired and rather than continue him until 5:30 a.m., he thought he would just repeat the first half of the show. Anderson was in agreement with this and Nebel stated that he did this simply to get rid of Anderson as gracefully as he could.

ST-114

2 - Bureau
Enc. (2)
1 - New York

JFM:KGD

REC 13

94-50053-18

17 JAN 17 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

55 FEB 1967

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

32 JAN 17 1967

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 94-47607-18

CRIME RESEARCH

DIRECTOR

LONG JOHN NEBEL SHOW 1/15/67

NEBEL: .. I'll be back with you in about six or seven minutes and we'll be talking with Jack Anderson. We'll also have Sanford Teller(ph) and Noel Bane(ph) with us. My guest Sanford Teller(ph). Sandy is a public relations consultant. He joins us from time to time. Noel Bane(ph), author of the book titled The Kremlin Letter, published by Simon & Shuster. Our guest tonight is Jack Anderson, co-author with Drew Pearson of a world wide syndicated column and author of a new book published by Public Affairs Press titled Washington Expose. .. Let me ask you a couple of questions about what we've been reading in New York and of course everybody has been reading about it over the country. (Discussion re Manchester book on Kennedy and related matters. Then discussion of material in Washington Expose.)

BANE?: .. Jack, one of the things I found you did do when you started on the Government agencies in Government At The Keyhole and some of the other chapters, is you bunched them all together. Are all investigative branches of the Government the same? In other words, is the ability of the Tax, the IRA men, the ability of the CIA men, the Treasury men, I mean not the treasury men, the FBI, all the same? Or is there a difference not only in the objectives of these various organizations and in the quality of men they hire? Because time and time again I was finding myself, I've got it marked, getting caught up as to whether you were talking about all of them or were you talking about one of them? When it came to Internal Revenue you went into great detail on harrassment. But in other cases you bunched them all together and seemed to be saying, or at least I got this, that they were all about the same.

ANDERSON: There are about seventy Government agencies that have enforcement people. And after a time and after being in Washington awhile and seeing these people in operation, they become sort of faceless men in blue serge suits. And you tend to see them all as a conglomerate. But there are in fact law enforcement people for seventy Federal agencies. Some of them are better than others. There is a tendency for all of them to seek ex FBI men. And I think you probably will find FBI people on almost all the other, in all the enforcement agencies. To that extent they've had similar training.

TELLER?: Wasn't Senator Dodd an FBI man for a very short period of time?

ANDERSON: Yes. Dodd was with the FBI for about a year and helped capture some of the desperados in those early days of the FBI. And remained loyal to the FBI to the last. His office was used by the FBI almost as a branch of the FBI. He ran the Senate Internal Security Committee and would use it to harrass witnesses that the FBI wanted put through the wringer.

NEBEL?: Have you been able to prove this legally?

ANDERSON: I could produce witnesses who would testify under oath.

NEBEL?: Has this ever gone to court?

ANDERSON: I don't know that it's illegal. You know the FBI has no power to compell you to answer a question unless it wants to take you before a Federal Grand Jury. Now ever time they interview a witness or a suspect they can't call a Grand Jury. But when they have some recalcitrant witnesses, particularly, let me say only in the Communist area, I don't think that this happened in other areas, but in the area of left wing and Communist affiliations, if they got somebody who wouldn't talk, rather than bother to convene a

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-18

Grand Jury every time, they'd tell their good friend Tom Dodd about it and Dodd would pull these people before his Senate Internal Security Committee and ask all the questions the FBI wanted asked. And the FBI was grateful. And when we began writing, when Drew and I began writing our columns about Senator Dodd, the FBI at once launched an investigation of us.

BANE?: That was in the book and I was going to ask you about that. And you're the first to break the story?

ANDERSON: I must say in defense of the FBI that at least they were ordered to do this and did not do it on their own. I thought that once they got the order that they carried it out with a bit more zeal than they needed to.

NEBEL?: Who ordered them to do this?

ANDERSON: They told me that it was Nicholas Katzenbach, then the Attorney General. And Katzenback admitted it. I suspect though that Katzenbach was covering up for another fellow.

NEBEL?: This is an opinion that you have?

ANDERSON: No. I was told flatly that Katzenbach issued the order.

NEBEL?: Then that was legal then?

ANDERSON: No, I don't think it was legal at all. They had no jurisdiction We hadn't violated any Federal crime.

NEBEL?: I thought if Katzenbach told the Department to investigate, they would have to follow his instructions.

ANDERSON: The FBI would have some obligation to follow his orders. But I will say this. That J. Edgar Hoover has refused to carry out other investigations

NEBEL?: That Katzenbach has told him to carry out?

ANDERSON: When he's been asked to by Attorneys General. I don't know specifically about Katzenbach.

NEBEL?: He can't legally refuse, can he?

ANDERSON: If he says he has no jurisdiction, he can say, and has said, I don't see how we can carry this out because we have no jurisdiction. In the Dodd matter he had no jurisdiction.

NEBEL?: As far as the FBI is concerned, who makes the decision whether the FBI has the jurisdiction or not?

ANDERSON: Technically the Attorney General is the boss. But I don't think that J. Edgar Hoover would ever confess this. He runs the FBI the way he wants to run it, and certainly not the way Katzenbach did and not the way Robert Kennedy did. I think that other than Katzenbach and Kennedy he got along pretty well with previous Attorneys General because they were willing to let him run the FBI any way he wanted to. I think that both Kennedy and Katzenbach did interfere with him a little bit and therefore had trouble with him. And he gave them a lot of trouble. Mr. Hoover, whom I

respect because, unlike a lot of liberals who think he is a villain, I don't consider him so at all. I think he has been quite scrupulous about not violating civil rights.

NEBEL?: Are you a liberal?

ANDERSON: I consider myself a liberal, yes. I try to stay in the middle of the road.

BANE?: What was Mr. Hoover's part in the showdown with Senator McCarthy? I've heard various stories on it, the most prevalent that he and McCarthy tangled; McCarthy wanted access to the files, started pressuring for it.

ANDERSON: I don't know all the details. I may have known more of them at the time. My impression is that he rather approved of Joe McCarthy's work to begin with and began to frown on it as it continued. And that Joe McCarthy was setting himself up as sort of a one man FBI and J.Edgar Hoover doesn't look kindly on rivals whether they be in the United States Senate or in his own Department.

NEBEL?: Do you think then that Mr. Hoover's zeal in persecuting Communists is necessarily a bad thing?

ANDERSON: I just said I think he's been pretty careful about not violating civil rights. I have no quarrel with his investigation of Communists. I would urge the extremists of the nation to let him continue to do it and not to interfere with him. Not to try to do it themselves.

NEBEL?: The right wing?

ANDERSON: Yes. I would leave it to him, I would entrust it to him. I would just urge him not to go around investigating us, not until he's got some Federal crime that he can accuse us of.

BANE?: The one Government agency that really comes under your gun seems to be the Internal Revenue. You go into cases here and you really give them a blast. Is there that much lack of discretion in their investigations? Are they that rough and that ruthless?

ANDERSON: I think as in all my work that the ones that you catch are in the minority and that they represent the minority. I think that most Internal Revenue agents are scrupulous and conduct themselves entirely properly. I think this is true of the FBI and every other law enforcement agency. The only thing I'm concerned about is that the investigator has become so sacrosanct in Washington that even high officials are afraid to challenge them. I had a neighbor who got in a quarrel with a fellow across the backyard fence. And one thing led to another and they got pretty rough. I think it started with the kids as those things sometimes do. And they got shouting at one another, these two men. And finally one turned to the other and said during one of their squabbles. One working for the Government. And the one who didn't work for the Government said look, if you continue to meddle in my affairs, if you continue to trespass on my property, I'm going to talk to your superior. That shut the other one right up. He said please, I'll stay on my side, just please don't talk to the security officer. If we have one advantage over Russia it ought to be that we don't have to look over our shoulders all the time to see who's watching us. People are frightened in Washington, they're afraid to speak, afraid to act, because an investigator somewhere may be watching them. (Discussion re Carlton Fredrick vs. FDA)

General discussion of right wing organizations and the threat they pose to the government.

Sandy: Jack, what is the FBI doing in this situation? My remembrance of when I was around those people was that intelligence agencies were tremendously concerned about Faciests, subversive groups. They were more concerned at times then they were with Communist groups.

Anderson: Well I don't think that the FBI is more concerned with them then they are with Communist groups, but the FBI is certainly concerned with any group that seeks to change our form of government, to overthrow it, and that includes these right wing organizations. The FBI is greatly concerned about them and does check on them, and rightly so. I've been critical of the FBI, I've been critical of J. Edgar Hoover but I I've been at the same time an admirer of the FBI AND J.Edgar Hoover. I just think I see them objectively . I don't worship them, nor do I automaticly denounce them every time the word is mentioned.

Sandy: No, I think your being very objective, in your book "The Washington Expose, You talk about, you say that your own survey of hate mail indicates that most of it comes from the far right. From people who are convinced that the nations is in the gripoof a vast Communist conspiracy, why do you think so much of your mail is from the right wing?

Discussion of hate mail follows.

Long John Nebel makes the statement that this program, a discussion of Jack Anderson's book, "The Washington Expose" will be repeated for the benefit of those who might have missed the top of the program.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 15, 1966

1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Frankenfield
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
BRIBERY; CONFLICT OF INTEREST

b6
b7C

This is to advise that we have now established conclusively and unequivocally as completely false, information furnished by Jack N. Anderson (associate of columnist Drew Pearson) to the effect that [redacted] had allegedly told one of Anderson's sources (whom he refused to identify) that she alternately slept with four FBI Agents during a recent two-week period while [redacted] was on Long Island, New York.

b6
b7C

Four Special Agents of our New York Office and two Agents of our Washington Field Office (the only Agents having had any contact with [redacted] have furnished affidavits categorically denying that they ever slept with [redacted] or had any contact with her other than during the course of official Bureau business. [redacted] who has been traveling along the East Coast, from New York to Florida since Anderson furnished this information on 4/7/66, was located by our Miami Office on 4/13/66, and executed a statement emphatically denying having ever been intimate with any FBI Agents at any time.

On 4/7/66, Anderson advised our Washington Field Office that a source of his, whom he declined to identify, stated that [redacted] had spent two weeks on Long Island, New York, with four FBI Agents and had alternately slept with all four. Anderson further stated that his source had slept with [redacted] sometime during the past two or three days at which time he had obtained the information relative to the Bureau Agents. Anderson said [redacted] was considered to be promiscuous and unstable and cited this information as an illustration of her instability.

b6
b7C

It is felt no useful purpose would be served in recontacting Anderson to advise him that these allegations are completely false since he indicated upon furnishing the information that such an allegation was illustrative of [redacted] instability.

APR 20 1966

94-50053

58-6157
WAF:DC
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CONTINUED - OVER NOT RECORDED
29 APR 21 1966

6-way

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

ACTION:

The foregoing is for information and record purposes. It is to be noted that we are not now conducting any investigation into any phase of the Dodd matter. We have furnished the Department with the results of all our inquiries and they have not requested any further action.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-06-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ts/lsg

The Attorney General

March 7, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Jones

JACK ANDERSON
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Enclosed for each recipient is a copy of the David Susskind television program of February 25, 1967, during which Jack Anderson, the newspaper columnist, was the guest on the program and his book "Washington Expose" was discussed. This matter was referred to us by the Department of the Army on March 3, 1967, for our information and any appropriate action.

You will note that during the discussion on the television show Anderson referred to the sources he and Drew Pearson, the newspaper columnist, have at the Pentagon which furnish them secret documents. No sources were named and no specific documents were mentioned but Anderson made the statement that people have disputed the fact that he has access to secret documents and so he has put some of them in his book. In this regard, the Army has advised it is reviewing Anderson's book to determine whether it contains any classified defense information.

The above is being furnished for the information of the recipients. No further action is contemplated by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

MAILED 2
MAR 7 1967
COMM-FBI

REC-25

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

94-50053-19

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

MAR 8 1967

ARJ:ngp/djf
(10)

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

NOTE:

See memorandum R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/6/67, same caption, prepared by ARJ:ngp.

61 MAR 8 1967

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Liaison (Putnam)

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Jones

Date: March 7, 1967

To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: JACK ANDERSON
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Delivered to Lt Col. Geo. McClanahan, 3-8-67

Reference is made to the copy of the David Susskind television program of February 25, 1967, which you furnished to this Bureau through liaison channels. This matter has been referred to the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice and no further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

ARJ:ngp
(8)

NOTE: See memorandum R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/6/67, same caption, prepared by ARJ:ngp.

EX-102
REC-75 94-50053-20

10 MAR 9 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

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

70 MAR 15 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RADIO-TV MONITORING SERVICE, INC.
3408 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W. -:- WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016 -:- 244-8682

PROGRAM: THE DAVID SUSSKIND SHOW DATE: February 25, 19

STATION OR NETWORK: WTTG-TV , 10:30 P.M. CITY: Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-08-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

Mr. Jack Anderson was guest on the program, and his book, "Washington Expose" was discussed.

QUESTION: You and Mr. Pearson have been writing in Washington for some 20 years now, and you often refer to the Viet Nam war. I'm pretty sure that neither of you has been through the war, as most other correspondents have. Do you plan to visit Viet Nam, or why haven't you gone up to it? b6 b7C

JACK ANDERSON: Why haven't I gone to Viet Nam?

QUESTION: You or Mr. Pearson.

ANDERSON: Well, we get more information -- quite frankly -- from the secret communiques and cables that come into the Pentagon. In all modesty, I would say that we know more about what's going on than we could if we were there, because if you're there, you learn a lot about the morale of the boys, you learn about a particular battle, but to get an overall picture, you have to read what Westmoreland is saying, what Henry Cabot Lodge is saying, and frankly we've developed Washington sources, and we get this kind of information in Washington, and I doubt very much that we could over there.

94-500 53-20

However, I think that we ought to go and get a ground look, and I suspect that one of us will, this coming year.

QUESTION: I don't want to accuse you of naivete, but the Pentagon's statements in the past have shown as much validity as the President's...(LAUGHTER)

ANDERSON: I'm not talking about their press statements. If I had to rely upon their press statements, I wouldn't bother to read them, and usually don't. I'm talking about secret documents. I'm talking about what they tell one another -- not what they tell the public. We have access to that. People have disputed it, and because they have disputed it, I've put some of them in the book, the documents are there.

* * *

QUESTION: Mr. Anderson, you just referred to having access to secret documents in the Pentagon, and your book contains, supposedly, secret documents. Now, if these are secret documents, and a violation of national security, should you be in jail?

ANDERSON: Well, one of the secret documents says so -- it says that any revelation of the contents is punishable under the espionage act. Another of the secret documents, dated in July, 1966, declares that it cannot be de-classified for 12 years, but you see, over 90 per cent, and I would even guess as close to 99 per cent of all the secret documents in Washington ought not to be secret. The people in Washington are conducting your business and mind -- we have a right to know how it's being conducted. There are some secrets that

should be kept from the public at large, only because they should be kept from an enemy. These legitimate secrets -- matters of national security I never touch. I had in my files, letters from two or three Secretaries of Defense, thanking me for calling their attention -- some documents that did get out -- that I considered to be not in the national interest.

Now most of the documents that are classified, are classified in order to cover up, in order to hide from the public something that some Second Lieutenant or some Captain feels that he'd like to classify. He has full authority to put a secrecy stamp on there, and to sweep whatever he wants hidden under that secrecy stamp. It almost takes an act of Congress to de-classify it. I've decided, and will continue to decide, will continue to publish any document, regardless of the secrecy stamp, that I think is in the public interest.

QUESTION: Basically, Mr. Anderson, I think both you and Mr. Pearson do a fine job, particularly on the domestic front, but what I'm most interested in seeing, is perhaps more articles which quest the whole underlying assumptions of our foreign policy, which I think very badly need to be questioned. (APPLAUSE)

ANDERSON: Well, I've already told you that I've had access to some of the documents that tell what's really going on in Viet Nam. And there is no simple answer to your question, and about the best thing I can say is, you tell me what your solution is to Viet Nam, to the Viet Nam problem, and no matter what solution you offer, on

the basis of the facts as I know it, I'll tear your solution to pieces. And then if your friends would like to offer the opposite solution, I'll tear that one to pieces too.

QUESTION: You're saying there is none?

ANDERSON: There is no easy solution -- there is no simple answer, and no matter what you propose, there's a good set of arguments against it. I once talked to the President. The President in a moment of reverie, talking, I think more to himself than to me, said, "I don't know what the answers are." He said I pray for the answers, but he said it's difficult to know what God wants you to do. He doesn't know what the answers are himself, and he knows more about it than any of us. He comes to the best conclusions that he can, and reaches the best decisions he's able to reach.

QUESTION: Yes, I agree, but I think basically again, that it's in line with what you were saying, too, that I think a basic exploration -- give the whole assumptions that we go by -- in terms of foreign policy, or I think, give us certain answers.

ANDERSON: I think Fulbright in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is doing that all the time, re-examining basic assumptions of our policy. . .

* * *

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/6/67

1 - Liaison (Putnam)
1 - Mr. Jones

FROM : R. D. Cotter

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

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

We are furnishing Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Yeagley copy of the discussion had on David Susskind television show of February 25, 1967, between Susskind and Jack Anderson, newspaper columnist, during which Anderson referred to sources he and Drew Pearson had at Pentagon for access to secret documents. We are also advising Army which furnished this to us of our referral of this matter to the Department.

Army, through liaison channels, furnished for our information and any appropriate action copy of the David Susskind television show of February 25, 1967, during which Jack Anderson was guest on the program and his book "Washington Expose" was discussed. During the discussion, Anderson referred to the sources he and Drew Pearson have at the Pentagon which furnish them secret documents. No sources were named and no specific documents were mentioned but Anderson made statement that people have disputed fact he has access to secret documents and so he has put some of them in his book. In this regard, Army advised it is reviewing his book to see if it contains any classified defense information.

EX-104 REC 31 94-50053-21

Anderson also stated that in his opinion, ninety-nine per cent of all secret documents in Washington ought not to be secret and he would continue to publish any document regardless of the secrecy stamp that he thought was in the public interest. He stated that legitimate secrets, matters of national security, he never touched. This is another example showing the apparent need for tighter controls by Government agencies of classified documents in their possession and the need for proper control of contacts by

MAR 13 1967

Enclosures - 3 sent 3-7-67

ARJ:ngp
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Government agencies with persons such as Anderson. The statements made by Anderson on the television show are not particularly new as he often refers to having access to secret documents in his newspaper column.

OBSERVATIONS:

We have repeatedly expressed our views to various Attorney Generals that the problem of leaks of classified data to the press is not one which can be solved by FBI investigations but instead is essentially a problem which should be solved administratively within the agency handling classified data and corrected by stricter control procedures for classified data in their possession.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1)If you approve, the enclosed letter is being sent to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley enclosing a copy of the David Susskind program of February 25, 1967, and advising that no action is contemplated by Bureau in absence of a specific request from the Department.

Delivered 3-7-67 to Lt Col [redacted] b6 b7C

(2)That the enclosed letter to the Department of the Army be sent advising Army that this matter has been referred to the Department and that no action is contemplated by Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

WA-----16-----

FBI NEW YORK

950 PM URGENT 8-10-67 AWS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 10 1967
ENCIPHERED

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

JACK ANDERSON, WASH, DC,

ALLEGATION RE LEAK OF CONFIDENTIAL FBI INFORMATION.

RE NY PHONE CALL TO BUREAU, EIGHT TEN INSTANT.

AT EIGHT THIRTY PM EIGHT TEN SIXTYSEVEN, NIGHT SUPERVISOR, NY, RECEIVED ANONYMOUS PHONE CALL FROM MALE WHO STATED JACK ANDERSON OF WASHINGTON DC, ASSOCIATE OF DREW PEARSON, IS RECEIVING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM FILES OF THE FBI, CIA, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY. STATED GIRL NAMED [redacted] (LNU) WHO WORKED FOR FBI IN WASHINGTON, DC, IN THE "FILING DEPARTMENT" SUPPLIES INFORMATION TO ANDERSON. NO INDICATION IF [redacted] WORKING AT WFO OR BUREAU. CALLER SAID ANDERSON ALSO HAS PERSONS SUPPLYING HIM INFORMATION AT CIA AND DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. STATED ANDERSON HAS INFORMATION MICROFILMED AND KEEPS FILM IN CABINET BUILT INTO WALL IN HIS OFFICE.

b6
b7C

CALLER STATED HE WANTS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS SINCE HE'S AFRAID OF REPRISAL BY ANDERSON. CALLER ADMITTED HAVING WORKED FOR ANDERSON IN PAST AND THAT ANDERSON OWES HIM MONEY. HE STATED HE IS SENDING DOCUMENTS TO NYO AS FURTHER PROOF OF HIS COMPLAINT. AS SOON AS DOCUMENTS RECEIVED, NY WILL FORWARD TO BUREAU.

EX 104 REC 7 94-50053-22

SEP 8 1967

END

WA...RM

FBI WASH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

67 SEP 12 1967

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 8-15-67

FROM : J. B. Adams

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS ALLEGATION OF LEAK OF FBI INFORMATION TO JACK ANDERSON

On 8-10-67, the Night Supervisor of the New York Office received a telephone call from a male who refused to identify himself and who stated that Jack Anderson, the associate of Drew Pearson, is receiving confidential information from the files of the FBI, CIA, and Department of the Army. The caller claimed that a girl named [redacted] last name unknown, who works in the filing department of the FBI in Washington supplies information to Anderson. Anderson allegedly has the information microfilmed and keeps the film in a cabinet built into his office wall. The caller said he wanted to remain anonymous because he fears reprisal by Anderson. He indicated that he had worked for Anderson in the past and that Anderson owes him money. He said that he would send documents to the New York Office as proof of his allegation. No such documents have been received to date by the New York Office. That office will immediately advise the Bureau if any material is received.

b6
b7C

There are twelve employees assigned to the Files and Communications Division having the name of [redacted] or [redacted] and two assigned to the Washington Field Office. There are no employees in those divisions using the payroll name of [redacted] The personnel files of these employees have been reviewed but nothing of significance to this inquiry was noted. Anderson's [redacted] was employed in the Identification Division from 6-14-45 to 5-25-51, when she resigned while on maternity leave. As of 7-9-62, Pearson's [redacted] was [redacted] a former Bureau employee who entered on duty on 12-28-31 and resigned on 10-3-44 at which time she was assigned to the Washington Field Office.

b6
b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

It is known that Anderson has had a source of information in the Department of Justice. In March, 1966, Senator Thomas J. Dodd advised that investigators employed by him had received information that a copy of a voluminous report on Joseph Valachi, a Cosa Nostra figure, had been made available to Anderson by an unnamed employee of the Department of Justice and had been copied on a Xerox machine in the office of [redacted] Washington, D. C. Bureau investigation determined that it was Valachi's

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Tavel (Sent Direct)
1 - Bufile ~~62-110859~~

~~62-110859~~
94-50053-22X

(OVER)

REC 16

SEP 14 1967

JIC:mfl
(5)

EX-

6 SEP 15 1967

manuscript concerning the Cosa Nostra and his past activities which Anderson had obtained from the Department of Justice and had copied. During the investigation, Anderson was interviewed on 4-7-66. He declined to identify the source from whom he had obtained the manuscript but admitted that he had a source of information in the Department of Justice whom he described as "highly placed" and not a "kid." Anderson stated that if the FBI should identify this source of his information it would cause nothing but embarrassment to the Department of Justice. Such source was not identified. It was suspected that [redacted] to former Assistant Attorney General Louis F. Oberdorfer of the Tax Division, may have been involved in this matter since she was known to be close to Jack Anderson socially and had been written up by him in Parade Magazine as an outstanding Government employee. However, [redacted] denied any involvement and it is noted that she resigned from the Department on 7-12-65 to go to work for Oberdorfer in private practice. b6 b7C

While it may well be that Anderson still has a source of information in the Department, careful consideration is being given to the possibility that he has a similar source in the FBI. However, it is not felt that it would be desirable at this time to interview the fourteen employees having the given name of [redacted] or [redacted] without some specific basis for involving any of them.

RECOMMENDATIONS: b6 b7C

1. It is recommended that the 14 employees having the name of [redacted] or [redacted] not be interviewed at this time.

How do we proposed to handle this ← Just what are you going to do?

2. The New York Office is being closely followed regarding the documentary proof which the anonymous complainant promised to send to it. If such material is received, it will be carefully reviewed and any action based upon it will be promptly recommended.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO Mr. Callahan

DATE: 8-21-67

FROM J. B. Adams JBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS ALLEGATION OF LEAK OF FBI INFORMATION TO JACK ANDERSON

b6
b7C

Reference is made to my memorandum of 8-15-67 concerning an anonymous telephone call to the New York Office on the night of 8-10-67 alleging that a girl named [redacted] last name unknown, who works in the "filing department" of the FBI in Washington supplies information to Jack Anderson, the newspaper columnist associated with Drew Pearson. The anonymous caller promised to send documents to the New York Office to substantiate his complaint.

Although eleven days have elapsed since the anonymous call was received, no such documents have been received and it appears unlikely that they will come in at this late date. The caller's failure to fulfill his promise raises a serious question as to the truthfulness of his allegation. In this connection, he admitted that he had worked for Anderson in the past and claimed that Anderson owed him money.

As previously reported, there are twelve employees assigned to the Files and Communications Division having the name of [redacted] or [redacted] and two assigned to the Washington Field Office. The personnel files of these employees have been reviewed but nothing of significance to this inquiry was noted. Nevertheless, it is felt that it would be advisable to interview these employees regarding this allegation.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is recommended that the fourteen employees referred to above be interviewed concerning the anonymous allegation that a girl named [redacted] in the filing department of the FBI in Washington is furnishing information from Bureau files to Jack Anderson.

94-50053-23

REC 7

EX 104

SEP 8 1967

(2) That each employee when interviewed be cautioned not to discuss this matter with anyone other than the interviewing official.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Tavel (Sent Direct)
1 - ~~Bufile 62-[redacted]~~
JIC:mfl (5)

8-23-67

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/23/67

Attention: Personnel Section

FROM : SAC, WFO (67-2174)

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS ALLEGATION OF LEAK OF FBI INFORMATION TO JACK ANDERSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/leg

Pursuant to instructions received from the Bureau by telephone on 8/22/67, I have today talked to [redacted] and [redacted] both Clerks in the Washington Field Office. [redacted] and [redacted] both advised they were not acquainted with JACK ANDERSON, were not related to him, had never talked to him and did not know any of his relatives or associates.

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JDP:MCP
(3)

REG 7 94-50053-24

SEP 8 1967

THREE

EX 104

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.~~

67 SEP 12 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Tavel

DATE: 8-23-67

FROM : L. E. Shotty

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS ALLEGATION OF LEAK OF FBI INFORMATION TO JACK ANDERSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

In accordance with recommendations on memorandum captioned as above from J. B. Adams to Mr. Callahan dated 8-21-67, ten employees assigned to the Files and Communications Division having the name [redacted] or [redacted] have been interviewed. All advised that they are not acquainted with Jack Anderson, the newspaper columnist, nor are they acquainted with anyone in his office. All denied furnishing information of any type to individuals outside the Bureau.

b6
b7C

Two employees, [redacted] and [redacted] have not yet been interviewed inasmuch as they are on extended sick leave. It is noted that [redacted] who entered on duty in November, 1966, is assigned to the Name Searching Unit and, in connection with her assigned duties, does not have access to Bureau files. [redacted] has been in the Bureau since 1953 and her work over the years has been of the highest caliber. [redacted] is a supervisory employee in the File Review Unit and, as far as we know, she has never been referred to as [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

For referral to the Administrative Division.

ST
8/23

1 - Mr. Cavanaugh (detached)
LES:ifc
(4)

REC 7 94-50053-25

SEP 8 1967

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

SEP 12 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: February 1, 1968

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-18-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

While discussing other matters with one of our contacts at the Bureau of the Budget, he referred to the Pearson article appearing in the paper the other morning about the pending reorganization that would put the Bureau of Narcotics under the FBI. Our contact indicated that they have strong feelings and indications that this information was furnished to Pearson's office by Deputy Commissioner George Gaffney through Anderson's secretary, Opal Ginn. Our contact further indicated that Miss Ginn was secretary to Gaffney when he was assigned to the Atlanta Office of the Narcotics Bureau and both Gaffney and Ginn are originally from Georgia. This information was furnished without being prodded for.

Bureau records concerning Opal Ginn do not indicate that she is the sister of [redacted] In this regard it is pointed out that [redacted] [redacted] is former Bureau employee [redacted] who was employed in the Identification Division from 6/14/45 to 5/25/51. b6 b7C

Our contact also indicated that there has been considerable hard feelings between Commissioner Giordano of the Narcotics Bureau and Deputy Commissioner Gaffney which is apparently quite well known at the Bureau of the Budget and he understands in the Treasury Department also.

There are numerous references in Bureau files to Opal Ginn; however, the Bureau has not conducted any investigation concerning her and the majority of the information deals with reference to her as an employee of Pearson and Anderson in connection with the Bureau's investigations both of a security nature and the most recent in connection with the Dodd investigation.

REC. 25

The above is submitted for information. 94-50053-26

NOT RECORDED
101 FEB 8 1968

EX 106

NPC:gt
3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

22 FEB 6 1968

THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/29/69

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
WTOP-TV
SUNDAY, 9/28/69

Captioned individual's regularly scheduled television newscast was monitored on Sunday, 9/28/69. He made no reference to the FBI. His commentary concerned collisions between commercial airplanes and small private planes in the vicinity of major airports. He concluded that the FAA must make regulations restricting private aircraft from the corridors of commercial airline traffic.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

REW:jmb/clw
(5)

EX-116

94-50053-27
REC- 26 94-61099-2

8 OCT 1 1969

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

CRIME RESEARCH
consolidation

RMS
OCT 31 1969

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: September 18, 1968

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Pages H8820-H8821. Congressman Kluczynski, (D) Illinois, spoke concerning the attack made against him by Jack Anderson in a recent column. He pointed out that Mr. Anderson stated in his column that I have engaged in some sort of questionable activities and he used as the basis for this attack statements allegedly made to the FBI by a man named Frederick Ackerman. The Anderson column states that Ackerman told the FBI he had contacted me by phone and tried to get me to intercede in behalf of a known hoodlum in Chicago. Mr. Ackerman's statement—if, indeed, made to the FBI—is a complete and total falsehood. - - - - The tragedy of this story, Mr. Speaker, is that Mr. Anderson called me and asked me about the report that he had received that Ackerman had implicated me in his statements to the FBI. I assured Mr. Anderson that I have not talked to Mr. Ackerman in more than 40 years, - - - -. It is not my purpose to get into a quarrel with Mr. Anderson, but I want my colleagues to know the facts, and those facts are that I have had no conversations in person or by telephone with Mr. Ackerman or anyone else of this alleged character and associations. He included with his remarks a letter he sent to Attorney General Clark on September 17 regarding the above matter.

Original filed in: 67-1731 3370

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
102 SEP 25 1968

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for September 17, 1968 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

650 140

0-19 (Rev. 7-17-68)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

64869

Washington Wire

MINOR MEMOS: FBI officials acidly deny revived reports that Hoover will retire on his 75th birthday next Jan. 1. . . . Would-be muckrakers rain job applications on columnist Jack Anderson, the late Drew Pearson's partner; Anderson picks a seasoned Washington reporter, Leslie Whitten of the Hearst newspapers, to be his helper.

What do we know of Whitten?

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
102 SEP 18 1969

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date SEP 12 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94

SEP 18 1969

29 SEP 18 1969

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/16/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (92-10492)
(Attn: Crime Records)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (92-547)

RE: JOSEPH LAWRENCE ALIOTO
MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-10492-17

On the morning of 9/16/69, I received press inquiry from KPIX-TV, Channel 5, and KSFO-Radio, San Francisco, concerning article in the Washington Merry-Go-Round by JACK ANDERSON. This article allegedly made reference to an FBI report on ALIOTO that was submitted to HUBERT HUMPHREY at the time of the Democratic National Convention in 1968. I answered both these inquiries no comment and will continue to do so on any that might be received in the future.

Also, on 9/16/69, USA CECIL POOLE called one of the Supervisors in the office and asked him if the office had seen the ANDERSON article. The Supervisor told him we had not seen it and we were not aware of any of its contents. POOLE made no further comment, but according to the Supervisor, he was "fishing." POOLE is, of course, close to ALIOTO as both are powers in the Democratic Party in California.

This office has maintained a no comment answer on any of the recent publicity concerning Mayor ALIOTO and will continue to do so.

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - San Francisco

94-50053-

18 SEP 12 1969

CWB/jf
(3)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

NOT RECORDED
102 SEP 25 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

58 SEP 29 1969

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 7, 1969

FROM A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Bishop

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]
[redacted] AND OTHERS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

[redacted]

On 10/6/69 our Dallas office received information from the President of General Dynamics Corporation (GD), Fort Worth, Texas, that Leslie Whitten, claiming to be writer for Jack Anderson, a syndicated columnist, inquired of GD about its trouble encountered with a subcontractor on production of F-111 airplane parts. Whitten indicated to GD that he was preparing an article to appear in the Jack Anderson newspaper column but the source of Whitten's information or when an article might appear were not known to GD.

This matter involves a request on 9/3/69 by Assistant U. S. Attorney Little Rock, Arkansas, for investigation of allegations made by [redacted] former [redacted] that Selb Manufacturing Company (SMC), Pocahontas, Arkansas, furnished defective wing parts to GD in producing F-111 fighter planes for the U. S. Air Force and that SMC gave gratuities to GD employees as possible inducement to accept defective parts. Assistant U. S. Attorney indicated that possible FAG violations were indicated if investigation established that defective parts were accepted and used in the F-111 and paid for by the U. S. Government. He also desired investigation to establish if gratuities were made to GD employees in possible violations involving kickbacks paid by subcontractors to employees of prime contractor (GD).

b6
b7C

Our investigation verified that GD in 5/67 was awarded Air Force contract for producing F-111 aircraft and spare parts and that SMC was a subcontractor to produce parts for the F-111. Our investigation also determined instances of defective welds and other defective parts produced by SMC but which appear to have been discovered by GD quality control inspectors and scrapped. GD claims that all F-111 aircraft delivered to the Air Force have been cleared of having any SMC parts considered questionable. Our Dallas office is currently reviewing GD records to determine disposition of all parts purchased from SMC and if any defective

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50053

94-50053

JHH/lrk
(7)

CONTINUED OVER

NOT RECORDED
202 OCT 17 1969

70 OCT 24 1969

b6
b7C

parts were installed on F-111 aircraft. Our investigation has also established that one GD employee obtained personal loan in 7/68 from SMC official for purchase of new car, did not sign a note, and has not repaid loan.

Investigation is being pressed and deadline of 10/8/69 was set for completion of investigation initially requested by Assistant U. S. Attorney, who on 10/3/69 requested certain additional investigation which is being expedited.

ACTION

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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

b6
b7C

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 15, 1969

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
INTERNAL SECURITY

The attached article in Jack Anderson's column in the Washington Post today alleges that the FBI has reported to the White House that the march on Washington is not communist controlled but there is evidence of communist participation. The Director asked to see the report to the White House referred to in Anderson's column.

We have not furnished any such comprehensive report to the White House. Neither have we stressed in any of our intelligence reports as Anderson states, "that only a few ragtag communists are collaborating with the enemy." To the contrary we have continually emphasized that a significant number of communists have played leading roles in organizing the march. We have pointed to the fact that the New Mobilization's Steering Committee is comprised of a number of individuals with communist affiliations. We have also stressed that another organizing element in the march, the Student Mobilization Committee, is currently controlled by communists.

We had disseminated intelligence information to the White House and the Attorney General that militants plan to attack the Justice Department and the South Vietnamese Embassy as Anderson reported. Information of this nature was contained, for example, in our Current Intelligence Analysis of November 5, 1969, on page three, a copy of which is attached.

Information concerning the approximate number of people who might be expected to march as contained in Anderson's column was included in our Departmental Evaluation Committee report of November 10, 1969, on page three, a copy of which is also attached. As you know representatives from various governmental agencies are included on this Committee.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111581-3268

Enclosures - 4

ENCLOSURE 94-50053

NOT RECORDED
128 NOV 24 1969

22 NOV 24 1969

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

70 NOV 25 1969
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Information concerning attendance at the Stockholm Conference and the "Fall Offensive" referred to by Anderson was disseminated by teletype October 21, 1969, a copy of which is attached.

It is obvious that Anderson's information could have come from any number of sources in the intelligence community and he has taken bits and pieces of information he has picked up to write his column.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

W.C.S. WBS

(19 Rev. 11-3-69)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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

JACK ANDERSON

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Hoover Helps Mitchell Fight the Mafia

By Jack Anderson

Inside the Justice Department's Organized Crime Section, top officials are talking excitedly of breaking the back of the Mafia in the 70s.

The weapons will horrify civil libertarians: widespread use of bugs and wiretaps, singling out top hoods for prosecution and harassment, release of raw, unverified information on crime lords.

But Attorney General John Mitchell has subtly let his crime fighters know that he won't object if they need to use a little fire to fight fire.

Also, J. Edgar Hoover, whose obsession with Communists blinded his old eyes for years to the Mafia dangers, has at last ordered his agents to cooperate with Justice Department task forces in a city-by-city crime fight.

The late Bobby Kennedy was the first to mobilize all federal law agencies against pre-picked hoodlums on selected turf. But as attorney general, Kennedy couldn't get Hoover's cooperation. Kennedy's top organized crime fighters once complained to this column that Hoover stalled them every time they requested a Mafia man's criminal records.

So in those bitter days, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, with less than 300 agents, was looking up more top hoods than the FBI with its thousands of men.

Anti-Mafia Laws

Now, Hoover and his new boss, John Mitchell, see things more alike. In fact, Mitchell's aides have agreed to help Hoover get some powerful new laws to push the Mafia up against the wall.

One bill would make it illegal to travel interstate to shakedown a gambling debt. Thus if a big spender piled up a Las Vegas deficit, the Mafia enforcer who crosses a state line to collect the debt would be subject to federal prosecution. Even a mailed inquiry about the debt could mean federal prosecution. This would tend to dry up "credit gambling."

The new gambling laws would bar "point spread" cards from interstate traffic and block information on gambling games from transmission by telephone or wire.

Hoover loves to wager a few dollars on the ponies himself and is careful when he releases FBI statistics on gambling not to include the pari-mutuels. But he is acutely aware that illegal gambling is the lifeblood of the Mafia.

The 70s will see vastly stepped-up use of court-approved electronic snooping. If the tapes are too gossipy and vague for use in prosecution, the FBI and Justice will leak them to the press or insert them in court records to make

This skunk Anderson carries on the same stinking line Pearson followed.

The Washington Post
Times Herald D-25
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

EX-114

REC 45 Date JAN 22 1970

94-50053-28

12 JAN 26 1970

59 JAN 30 1970 34/6

PERS. REC. UNIT

them public. This identifies and shames the Mafia men who often live in fine neighborhoods and pose as ordinary businessmen.

Talk or Jail

Justice and the FBI will also use the growing crop of "immunity" laws to blackjack thugs into talking. Under these laws, a judge grants immunity from prosecution to a Mafia man who talks. If he still refuses to answer questions, he goes to jail for contempt of court.

Hoover has thrown an extra 400 agents into the fight against organized crime. Already the drive is paying off. Although in his preliminary report on FBI action in 1969, Hoover buried the organized crime story back behind the SDS, the Communists and other extremists, the FBI's progress against organized crime deserves better notice.

New England Cosa Nostra boss Raymond Patriarca was indicted for a gangland murder. His top aide, Gennaro Angiulo, was indicted in connection with a $48,000 robbery. New York's Joe "Joe Bananas" Bonanno, a famed Mafia chief, was arrested by the FBI for conspiring to tamper with court records. New Jersey's Samuel Rizzo DeCavalcante was arrested for violating federal gambling laws. Chicago boss Sam Giancana was harassed out of the country after a year in federal custody for contempt.

In the 70s, therefore, every crime lord in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, Miami, Chicago and other cities is expecting the firm knock of the FBI on the front door of his $250,000 home.

Mormon Prophet

Three million Mormons looked upon David O. McKay, who died this week in his 96th year, as a prophet in the same sense as Moses or Abraham.

The high and mighty came to his book-lined office where he used to sit behind the old roll-top desk that once belonged to Brigham Young. But he was even more accessible to the meek and humble.

Once, during a tour of England on a busy schedule, he overheard his son Llewelyn turn away a small girl in a blue dress who wanted the prophet's autograph. McKay beckoned his son aside.

"Never hurt a child," he said gently. "Don't underestimate their feelings."

Then he turned to sign the autograph, but the disappointed girl had vanished.

Next day, driving to another town, McKay still had the child uppermost in his mind. He asked the head of the Mormon church in Britain to find her and send her autograph book to him. He was not at ease until this had been accomplished several days later.

© 1970, Bell-McClure Syndicate

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/13/70

FROM : T. E. Bishop

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [redacted]
[redacted]
6/30/68, BOMBING MATTERS Jack Anderson

b6
b7C

On memorandum from Rosen to DeLoach of 2/13/70 concerning the above-captioned matter, the Director has noted, "Moore (referring to SAC Moore of Jackson Office) should not have talked to any reporter of L.A. Times; N.Y. Times & Wash. Post. H."

In memorandum 2/11/70 from G. C. Moore to Mr. Sullivan on the same matter, it was set forth that the Jackson Office advises it has excellent working relations with [redacted] former Atlanta representative of the "Los Angeles Times." On this the Director noted, "Our Jackson Office should be more circumspect with [redacted] as any representative of L. A. Times can't be trusted."

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson has inquired if the above notations have been called to the attention of the Jackson Office.

Assistant Director Sullivan advises that he informed SAC Moore of the Jackson Office of the notation of the Director on the above memorandum of 2/11/70 at 10 a.m. on 2/13/70.

Moore was advised by Bishop of the Director's notation as set forth above on the memorandum of 2/13/70 at 1:45 p.m. on 2/13/70.

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 27 1970

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:jo

SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 174-737-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/12/70

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Scatterday
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Bishop

SUBJECT: JACK NORTHMAN ANDERSON
NAME CHECK MATTER

b6
b7C

The Name Check Section, General Investigative Division, is in receipt of a name check concerning captioned individual from the Naval Investigative Service submitted under their Global Program. This Program deals with the invitation to a seminar of well-known individuals in various walks of life. Because of the prominence of these individuals, Navy desires only results of subversive-type investigations.

Jack Anderson is the notorious writer whose column appears in the Washington Post. The FBI has not investigated Anderson; however, his name has appeared in various "leak" type cases, many involving his former associate, Drew Pearson. In March, 1966, investigation was conducted by the FBI regarding an allegation made by Senator Thomas Dodd regarding the possible theft of U.S. Department of Justice material including the Joseph Valachi transcript. Anderson was a suspect in this case. It was determined that no FBI material was involved and it was alleged that a highly placed Justice Department official may have furnished the Valachi transcript for Anderson's use.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the Name Check Section will stamp the Navy form to indicate that FBI files contain no identifiable information pertinent to their inquiry, also noting that the search of our files was limited to the results of investigations of a subversive nature.

JSP:cs
(7)

REC. 58

94-50053-29

FEB 24 1970

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

F-269

54 MAR 5 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

DO-6

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

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. WALTERS
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

February 25, 1970

JACK ANDERSON

The attached note and newspaper column were sent to the Director from an anonymous source in Sunbury, Pennsylvania. The note reads as follows:

"Sunbury, Pa.
Feb 23, 1970

Dear Mr Hoover:

At one time I thought you were doing a fine job, but after reading this editorial It looks like you are a complete failure. We need some one to completely destroy the Mafia.

Citizen"

b6
b7C

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Anderson is just a jackal.

nm

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

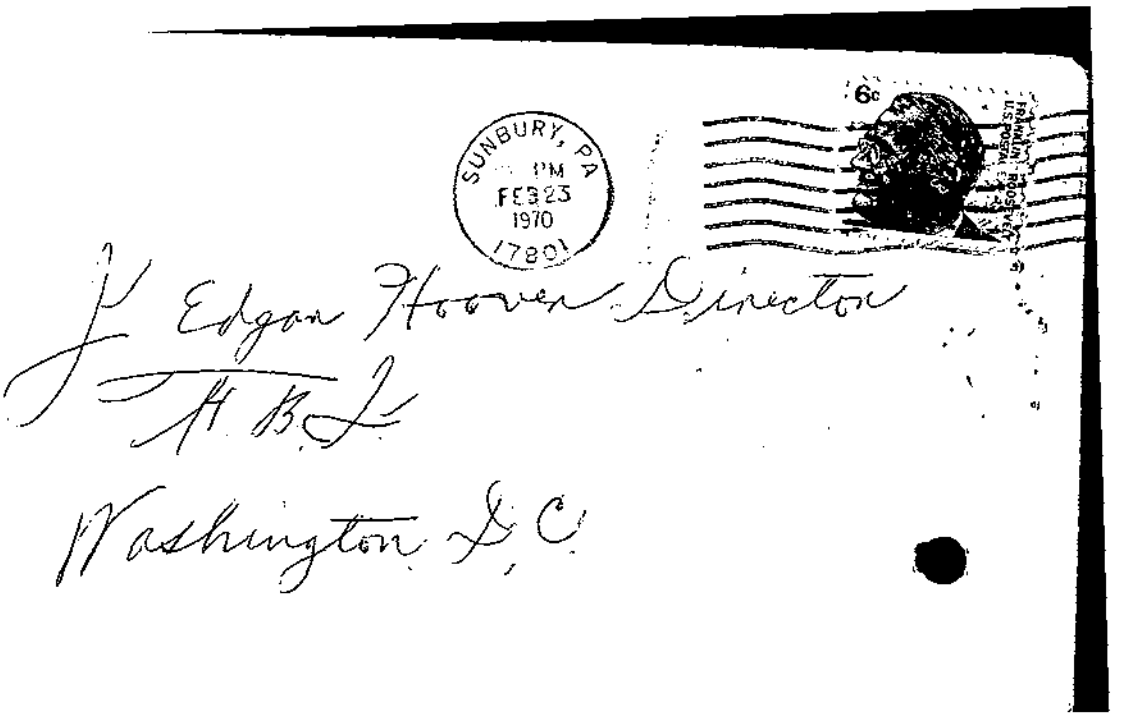
57 MAR 12 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

94-50053-30

MAR 10 1970

PERS. REC. UNIT



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Sunbury Pa.
Feb 23, 1970

Dear Mr Hoover
At one time I thought you were doing a fine job, but after reading this editorial it looks like you are a complete failure. We need some one to completely destroy the Mafia.

Citizen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

1- ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lag

94-50052-30

ENCLOSURE

Jack Anderson

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

FBI's Drive on Mafia: Good TV, Real Life Flop

WASHINGTON—Behind all the ballyhoo, the federal crackdown on the Mafia has produced more headlines than results.

Government eavesdroppers have tuned in on Cosa Nostra conversations, and the transcripts have made titillating reading in the court records. But, unfortunately, all the dash and splash have brought few convictions.

Even the federal task forces, which are supposed to be waging war against organized crime in Eliot Ness fashion in key cities, have had limited success.

Milton Rector, director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, has reported that "almost every bit of crime we study has some link to organized crime."

Most of this illegal activity is directed by 3,000 to 5,000 Mafia members. Up until a year ago, only 290 of these powerful criminals had been indicted, and only 147 had wound up in prison.

All the while, Cosa Nostra hoods were tightening their grasp on the sources of money and power across the country. In fact, the government helped the underworld finance some of its activities through defense contracts and small-business loans.

• • •

THE MAFIA is almost as diversified as the government, but few government agencies prepare their investigators to cope with organized crime. Even in the Justice Department, only one of seven units dealing with the Mafia — the organized crime section — gives its employes such background on the men and the methods of the Mafia.

J. Edgar Hoover has belatedly thrown 400 of his Federal Bureau of Investigation agents into the fight against organized crime. They have received little training, however, in the sophistication of the Mafia.

All 400 are clean-cut, all-American types who could not possibly infiltrate the Cosa Nostra.

Until Mafia informer Joe Valachi made his startling revelations in 1962, FBI boss Hoover contended there was no Mafia. In the eight years that have passed, his agents have been more successful at cracking the Cosa Nostra on TV than in real life.

Most Mafia convictions aren't the result of the FBI's efforts but of vigorous pursuit by the Treasury Department, whose agents are better trained to fight organized crime.

The Justice Department has taken credit for busting open the Mafia in New Jersey and exposing the sinister links between mobsters and politicians. But, unhappily, the headlined New Jersey indictments were more the result of rare luck than expertise.

• • •

FBI ELECTRONICS experts had been tapping Mafia phones in New Jersey for years. But until last December, they had apparently been doing little more than listening.

The crackdown that netted 54 Mafia hoods, including kingpin Simone Rizzo DeCavalcant, otherwise known as "Sam the Plumber," came primarily as a result of information given federal authorities by a former insurance broker named Louis Saperstein and a disgruntled contractor named Paul Rigo.

For all the wiretaps, agents, and TV fanfare, the Justice Department and the FBI could not have developed the New Jersey cases without this unexpected help.

Elsewhere in the Federal Government, the story is the same: few officials know much about organized crime because they lack proper training.

Only Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla), has shown any concern. He has ordered his investigators to look behind the publicity smokescreen and find out how the Federal Government is training its law-enforcement people to put down the Mafia menace. He has learned that most federal agencies are busier putting out press releases about the war than actually training their people to cope.

DO-6

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

February 26, 1970

The attached article by Jack Anderson was sent to the Director from [redacted]

Noted on the article is the remark -- "How Come?"

nm

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. WALTERS
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

b6
b7C

63-10497-5

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8/P26
file

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 10 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 6 1970

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

F275

55 MAR 13 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Jack Anderson

FBI Wars on Mafia But Results Are Few

WASHINGTON—Behind all the ballyhoo, the federal crackdown on the Mafia has produced more headlines than results.

Government eavesdroppers have tuned in on Cosa Nostra conversations, and the transcripts have made titillating reading in the court records. But, unfortunately, all the dash and splash have brought few convictions.

Even the federal task forces, which are supposed to be waging war against organized crime in Eliot Ness fashion in key cities, have had limited success.

Milton Rector, director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, has reported that "almost every bit of crime we study has some link to organized crime."

Most of this illegal activity is directed by 3,000 to 5,000 Mafia members. Until a year ago, only 290 of these powerful criminals had been indicted, and only 147 had wound up in prison.

than could Efram Zimbalist Jr. They must look, talk and think like Mafia mobsters to survive inside the sinister underworld society.

The FBI operates a 14-week training course for recruits. New agents get tough physical training and intensive courses in tracing stolen cars, solving bank robberies, catching kidnappers and disrupting the white slave traffic — the same basic instruction agents have received since Hoover whipped the FBI into the world's foremost crime-fighting force.

Until Mafia informer Joe Valachi made his startling revelations in 1962, Hoover contended there was no Mafia.

Most Mafia convictions are not the result of the FBI's efforts but of vigorous pursuit by the Treasury Department, whose agents are better trained to fight organized crime.

The Narcotics Bureau, before its transfer from Treasury to Justice, was also effective

g the Mafia. Its
americans drilled
to impersonate

ENT has taken
ia in New Jersey
s between mob-
headlined New
e the result of

54 Mafia hoods,
DeCavalacante,
the Plumber,"
of information
y a former in-
Saperstein and
l Paul Rigo.
nd TV fanfare,
the FBI could
sey cases with-
defectors.

DO NOT DETACH

No Acknowledgment Necessary

[redacted] is a chronic correspondent.
See Bufile [redacted]

File
4/REK

b6
b7C

94-50053-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 2, 1970

FROM : [redacted]

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - [redacted]
1 -

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted] TO CONGRESSMAN JAMES M. COLLINS FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 aus baw/rs/lsg

The following is furnished with reference to Jack Anderson's Washington Post article of 5/29/70, concerning alleged kickbacks in the office of Congressman Collins (R.-T[illegible]).

The Department by letter 4/3/70, requested we investigate allegations contained in Jack Anderson's Washington Post article of 3/19/70, alleging payroll kickbacks in the office of Congressman Collins by [redacted] employee in the Congressman's Dallas office. Anderson's article of 3/19/70, also set forth information as to alleged kickbacks by [redacted] and [redacted] employees of Congressman Collins. Anderson's article also questioned Congressman Collins' employment of one [redacted] as a [redacted] while he was attending college. (Similar allegations concerning these individuals contained in Anderson's article of 5/29/70.) The Department, however, limited our investigation only to the alleged kickbacks made by [redacted] to Congressman Collins' [redacted]

b6
b7C

We have completed this investigation and furnished the results to the Department. During this investigation, [redacted] former [redacted] of Congressman Collins' Dallas office, furnished signed statement that she collected money from [redacted] which she delivered in a sealed envelope to [redacted] The Air Force's Office of Special Investigations, at our request, interviewed [redacted] former [redacted] who is now employed by the Air Force in Ankara, Turkey. [redacted] corroborated information furnished by [redacted] concerning [redacted] collecting money from [redacted] and turning it over to [redacted]

b6
b7C

99-20053-
NOT RECORDED

[redacted] when interviewed admitted making voluntary contributions from his pay to [redacted] which money was

JUN 5 1970

CB:DC
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

ENCLOSURE

66 JUN 12 1970

b6
b7C

used for various "worthwhile projects" in the ghetto areas of Dallas and for office expenses of neighborhood project offices manned by volunteer workers. [redacted] confirmed that the contributions were voluntary and the purpose for which they were used. He also stated that Congressman Collins was not aware of these contributions.

Anderson's article of 5/29/70, stating that FBI is conducting investigation of [redacted] an employee of Congressman Collins, is absolutely erroneous since we have not been requested to conduct any investigation regarding [redacted] Anderson's statement that Henry Petersen of the Department has ordered a full FBI investigation of kickbacks from Congressman Collins' office is also erroneous since our original investigation which was limited only to [redacted] alleged kickbacks as indicated above has been completed and we have received no additional request from the Department.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6/3/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: CRITICAL ARTICLE BY COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON

Rosen to DeLoach memorandum dated 6/2/70, captioned "YABMUR," analyzed Anderson's critical column of 5/30/70, in which he directed unfounded criticism of the Bureau's work in the investigation of an assault on Joseph A. Yablonski on 6/28/69. In a notation on this memorandum, the Director indicated a letter should be prepared to Bell-McClure Syndicate which distributes Anderson's column.

Fortune Pope is the President of this syndicate and any correspondence would be properly addressed to him. It is noted that on 8/5/66, a letter over the Director's signature was sent to Pope objecting to various distorted statements appearing ~~the~~ the Drew Pearson column of 8/4/66. Pope replied to the Director claiming that his syndicate could not "dictate" to Pearson what he should or should not write and that it had never attempted to do so. He said he felt sure the Director would agree that efforts to do so would "be most improper and would violate the basic tenets of the news syndicate business."

It is noted that Pope, in September, 1964, was fined $25,000 and sentenced to a year's suspended jail sentence for violation of the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. During a subsequent FBI inquiry in connection with an application for a Presidential pardon several individuals interviewed spoke highly of Pope; however, other prominent persons questioned his integrity. We also developed information indicating that the Federal Communications Commission had conducted an investigation of four members of the staff of Radio Station WHOM, of which Fortune Pope was President. These individuals were involved in the illegal practice of taking money to promote certain products.

Enclosure 6-4-70 REC-110 94-50053-31 4 JUN 11 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosure
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

CJH:cl
(9)

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
CONTINUED - OVER

66 JUN 18 1970

JUN 12 1970

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

b6
b7C

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: CRITICAL ARTICLE BY COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of Pope's attitude as demonstrated in his earlier letter to the Director as well as his questionable background, it is respectfully suggested that a letter to him over the Director's signature at this time would serve no worthwhile purpose and would only dignify Pope, the Bell-McClure Syndicate, and Anderson.

RECOMMENDATION:

Accordingly, it is respectfully recommended that no further action be taken in this matter; however, if a letter to Pope is still desired, a suggested reply for the Director's signature is attached herewith.

The Pearson family owns controlling stock in this syndicate.

copy-The Pearson family owns controlling stock in this syndicate. D.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ps/lsg

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 2, 1970

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Bishop

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: YABMUR

Jack Anderson's column of 5/30/70, in The Washington Post reports Justice Department admitted to his column, FBI failed to identify individual who assaulted Yablonski at union meeting in Springfield, Illinois, on 6/28/69, until after Yablonski was murdered, in spite of fact FBI had been furnished list of persons at this meeting. Anderson further states FBI at first came up with report that Yablonski had not been attacked, but rather he was drunk and fell down stairs. This is a complete distortion and fabrication of the true facts which are as follows.

By letter 7/2/69, Department furnished names of seven individuals who reportedly attended union meeting in Springfield, Illinois, on 6/28/69, at which Yablonski was allegedly assaulted and requested we interview these persons to determine if there was a possible violation involving interference with rights of a union member by violence. We interviewed these individuals, all of whom denied any knowledge of assault on Yablonski but several admitted a scuffle took place at the meeting which was attended by some 20 to 25 United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) representatives from Illinois, but they were not in a position to see what occurred. None of these individuals alleged that Yablonski had been drinking and fell down stairs, nor was any such allegation contained in our investigative report to the Department on this matter. Anderson statement that FBI came up with wholly inaccurate report that Yablonski had not been attacked but rather was drunk and fell down stairs, is a complete fabrication.

The Department by memorandum 10/28/69, advised since there was insufficient corroboration of the alleged attack on Yablonski, no further investigation was warranted. However, during the Yablonski murder investigation in January, 1970, we conducted extensive investigation in Springfield to determine if there was any relationship between the alleged 6/28/69, assault on Yablonski and his murder on 12/31/69. As a result

CB:DC
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

94-50053
NOT RECORDED
133 JUN 23 1970

COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-63-2

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: YABMUR

of this investigation, [redacted] a member of Local 1393, UMWA, Hillsboro, Illinois, was identified as the individual responsible for the 6/28/69, assault on Yablonski. [redacted] advised our Springfield office he struck Yablonski in spontaneous anger when it appeared Yablonski was about to strike a friend of [redacted] who had objected to Yablonski's stated position of denying union vote to miners on pensions. It is noted [redacted] was not one of the seven individuals identified by the Department as having been at the 6/28/69, Springfield meeting.

The foregoing was brought to the Department's attention by letter 2/2/70, and the Department by letter 5/1/70, advised that since [redacted] assault was emotionally motivated there was insufficient indication of a violation.

ACTION:

For information.

JRM

I think we should write letter to Kell - McClure Syndicate which distributes this skunk's column pointing out his malicious distortion & fabrication.

0-19 (Rev. 11-3-69)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-04-2006 BY 60324 uc baw/rs/lsg

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Mine Union Probe Is Snail-Like

By Jack Anderson

The Senate Labor subcommittee's ballyhooed $265,000 investigation of the United Mine Workers has been plugging along for nearly three months, but next to nothing has been accomplished.

The subcommittee is headed by Harrison Williams, the handsome, baritone-voiced New Jersey Democrat, who is clearly taking it easy on the squalid UMW hierarchy to avoid offending his friends in organized labor. He is heavily dependent upon the unions which have given his re-election priority over all other congressional candidates this year.

George Meany, the grouchy AFL-CIO president, has made it plain he is opposed to any in-depth probe of the UMW that might lead to a demand for tighter legislation governing all labor bosses.

"There are some senators who would like to use this as a means to pin some drastic restrictions on the actions of labor unions," Meany warned at the AFL-CIO's recent convention. "But I certainly wouldn't expect that from Senator Williams."

Last year, Williams received at least $5,000 in political contributions from the AFL-CIO as a down payment on his re-election campaign. Unquestionably, he will collect much more this year.

The defeat of Sen. Ralph Yarborough, the Senate labor chairman and a major union ally, in the Texas primary sent the AFL-CIO policymakers into the back rooms, where it was decided an all-out effort must be made to re-elect Williams.

The New Jersey senator, who faces a stiff challenge this year, is next in line for the Labor Committee chairmanship.

Few Hearings

Since the Senate appropriated the $265,000 for the Williams probe on March 12, only fours days of hearings have been held. Not until May 18 did Williams get around to hiring a staff director for the investigation.

The appointee, Sal Arrigo, a former National Labor Relations Board lawyer, was vague in talking to my associate, Brit Hume, about the direction the investigation would take. Arrigo showed scant knowledge of the Mine Workers.

Further, this column learned that he was chosen despite the fact that Walter Sheridan, a crack investigator for NBC News and former racket-buster for the late Bobby Kennedy, was interested in the job and the committee was advised of his possible availability.

Fred Blackwell, subcommittee counsel and a top political adviser to Williams, admitted that Sheridan was never even contacted by the committee. He offered the absurd excuse that Sheridan had never filed a formal application.

The subcommittee contacted another investigator, who knows more about the UMW

Fully

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date MAY 30 1970

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE 94-50053

than anyone in government, but he never heard from the committee after his original interview.

Shultz Plays Possum

Meanwhile, Secretary of Labor George Shultz has used some of the most tortured legal reasoning in years to explain his department's failure to delve into the Mine Workers election prior to the murder of insurgent presidential candidate Jock Yablonski.

Appearing before the Williams committee, Shultz said Yablonski's repeated appeals to the department to investigate massive allegations of violations of federal law were no more than an appeal "that we give him assistance in his campaign."

Shultz then stunned the audience when he said: "We have no evidence that the murders were connected with the election."

Six persons, including two union men, have been charged in connection with the murders. The indictments allege that the murder plot was hatched weeks after Yablonski announced his candidacy and that the hired killers stalked him throughout the campaign.

Robert Krupansky, the U.S. attorney in Cleveland who obtained the federal indictments, was so shocked at Shultz's prejudicial statement that he immediately placed a call to the Justice Department to determine if he had heard right.

Shultz also said that every charge of violence against Yablonski and his supporters before the election was "promptly investigated" by the FBI.

This is doubtful. The most serious charge of violence was that Yablonski had been knocked cold by a karate blow from behind after a meeting with a group of union men in Springfield, Ill., June 28.

FBI Drags Feet

The Justice Department has admitted to this column that the FBI had failed to identify the assailant until after Yablonski was murdered—despite the fact that agents were provided a list of most of the participants in the meeting.

Indeed, the FBI at first came up with a wholly inaccurate report that Yablonski had not been attacked at all, but had fallen down a case of stairs—drunk. Interestingly, this same version was being whispered after the incident by supporters of incumbent union president Tony Boyle.

Furthermore, the FBI failed to learn that a number of those present at the Springfield meeting, including the chairman of the session, were on Boyle's payroll.

And it was not until Yablonski's attacker came forth and confessed that the government knew who he was. The FBI immediately accepted his self-serving version of the incident, and Shultz made it a part of his Senate testimony, thus accepting the word of the assailant over that of the victim.

©1971, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

June 3, 1970

94-50053

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Honorable Fortune Pope
President
Doll-McClure Syndicate
280 West 41st Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Pope:

I wanted to take this opportunity to bring to your attention the gross inaccuracies in Jack Anderson's column which appeared locally in "The Washington Post" on May 30, 1970.

Anderson referred to the murder of United Mine Workers leader Joseph A. Yablonski and claimed that the FBI had failed to identify the individual who had assaulted Mr. Yablonski at a union meeting on June 28, 1969, until after the murder of Mr. Yablonski, in spite of the fact that the FBI had been furnished a list of "most" of those in attendance at the meeting. Anderson went on to say that the FBI had at first come up with a report that Mr. Yablonski had not been attacked but had been drunk and had fallen down the stairs.

MAILED 10
JUN - 4 1970
COMM-FBI

The facts are that subsequent to the meeting, we were furnished with a list of names of seven of the 20 to 25 individuals who had been present. When interviewed by our Agents, none of these individuals was able to furnish any information regarding the attack on Mr. Yablonski.

1 - Mr. DeLoach - detached
1 - Mr. Bishop - detached
1 - Mr. Rosen - detached
1 - Miss Gandy - detached
1 - Miss Holmes - detached

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 6/3/70 and captioned "Critical Article by Columnist Jack Anderson."

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

CJH:cl
(10)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-63-26

Certainly, none of the persons interviewed stated Mr. Yablonski was drunk and had fallen down the stairs, and the assertion by Anderson that the FBI made such a report is a complete fabrication without any foundation whatsoever.

It should be noted that the FBI's responsibility in this matter called for a limited-type investigation and when it appeared that there was insufficient corroboration of the attack, the Department of Justice advised us that no further investigation was warranted. Of course, when the FBI later investigated the murder of Mr. Yablonski, we conducted extensive inquiries during January, 1970, to determine if there was any relationship between the attack on him on June 28th and his murder in December, 1969. As a result of this investigation, we identified the individual responsible for the assault on Mr. Yablonski at the union meeting. This person, incidentally, was not one of those whose name appeared on the original list of seven names which we received.

I was sure that you would be interested in having the true facts of this matter, and I hope this will serve to clarify and correct some of Mr. Anderson's grossly distorted reporting.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BELL-McCLURE SYNDICATE

DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE INC.

1501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036
TELEPHONE (212) CHICKERING 4-1030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

June 8, 1970

JOHN OSENENKO
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

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

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter addressed to Mr. Fortune Pope protesting the information contained in Jack Anderson's column relative to the murder of Mr. Yablonski essentially corroborates some of the facts contained in Jack Anderson's column of May 30, 19[illegible].

It would appear that since as you say the FBI had contact with seven of the 20 to 25 individuals present at the union meeting June 28, 1969, your assertion that Jack Anderson was grossly inaccurate in reporting that Mr. Yablonski was drunk and had fallen down the stars doesn't hold up.

Evidently Mr. Anderson and his associates have reached [illegible] and obtained information beyond the material in possession of [illegible]. On the basis of a preliminary check here, we stand behind the story.

Sincerely

John Osenenko

John Osenenko
Executive Vice President

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Answer this to [illegible] interpretation this outfit.

Ack. let to Mr. Osenenko 6-10-70 CJH:

94-50053-
NOT RECORDED
167 JUN 15 1970

JUN 15 1970

6/10/70

JUN 9 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-63-259

SECRET

SECRET

June 10, 1970

94-50053-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mr. John Osenenko
Executive Vice President
Bell-McClure Syndicate
1501 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

DATE: 07-16-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 07-16-2032

Dear Mr. Osenenko:

Your letter of June 8, 1970, has been received, and I felt that in all fairness I should point out the manner in which you have clearly misinterpreted our position.

You state "...your assertion that Jack Anderson was grossly inaccurate in reporting that Mr. Yablonski was drunk and had fallen down the stairs doesn't hold up." Mr. Anderson reported in his column that "...the FBI at first came up with a wholly inaccurate report that Yablonski had not been attacked at all, but had fallen down a case of stairs--drunk."

To clear the record, let me remind you that in my letter to Mr. Pope I stated that the FBI had never prepared such a report. The fact remains that we never developed such information and certainly never filed a report concerning this allegation as Mr. Anderson contends. In case there is still some question in your mind, let me state it more plainly: Mr. Anderson's reporting in this case is wholly inaccurate and has no basis in fact whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. A. Jones

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that in 1969 Osenenko was the subject of some criticism when he traveled to the Soviet Union in an effort to work out arrangements to receive Soviet news articles and feature stories [redacted]

b1
b3

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 3-2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
9-27-77
LED/lmb

JUN 11 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

67 JUN 17 1970

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/leg

June 25, 1970

REC- 88 94-50053-32

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your communication of June 19th. The interest which prompted you to send me the newspaper article and furnish your views is very much appreciated.

MAILED 25
JUN 25 1970
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: On basis of available data, correspondent is not identifiable in our files. The article, by Jack Anderson, who is well known to the Bureau, concerns CBS's attempt to film an invasion of Haiti. CBS's involvement in this matter was handled by Customs Service. The Committee Report was being prepared in March, 1970, in form for public release. We have not conducted any investigation regarding Anderson's obtaining a "bootleg" copy of the Committee Report.

FMG:mrm (3)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

JUL 2 1970

54 JUL 10 1970

F 230

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

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

[redacted] b6 b7C

June 19, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Sir:

I am extremely concerned about classified information that appeared in the paper this morning. This confidential material concerned the CBS/Haiti invasion, details of which appeared in Jack Anderson's column. I am not concerned so much with the CBS/ Haiti affair as with the fact that classified information was divulged by a member of a Congressional subcommittee to an unauthorized source, Jack Anderson.

This member of Congress undoubtly has access to other classified material. Material which might concern the national defence or organized crime and for the same reason, what ever it be, could divulge it to other sources. The disclosure of classified material is a crime, an act or treason. The man responsible for this deed should be denied further access to restricted information and exposed for this crime for the wellfare of this nation.

Enclosed is Jack Anderson's column as it appeared in the Orlando Sentinel.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

EXP. PROC. JUN 22 1970 33

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

W.M. [illegible]
JUL 2 1970

94-50053-32 b6 b7C

JUN 30 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

Orlando Sentinel

'Tis a Privilege to Live in Central Florida

© 1970 Sentinel Star Company

Orlando, Florida, Thursday, June 18, 1970

Zany Haiti Invasion Attempt Supported By CBS

By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — The zany details of CBS's abortive attempt to film an invasion of Haiti all the way through to the anticipated "assassination," of Papa Doc Duvalier, the Haitian director, is described in a congressional report kept under lock and key.

The invasion plot was a slapstick, Marx Brothers adventure, better suited for an episode of the spy spoof "Get Smart" than CBS documentary. At one point, the conspirators, wearing a hidden CBS mike, tried to shake down Papa Doc for $200,000. They approached the Haitian consul in Miami, Eugene Maximillian, and offered to call off the invasion for a satchel full of greenbacks.

Six of the invasion leaders, ultimately, were convicted of violating U.S. laws. The House subcommittee which investigated the madcap 1966 affair, however, was disappointed that CBS escaped conviction.

Copies of the subcommittee's report were taken out of the locked files this week and submitted to the members for their comments and corrections. This column has obtained a bootleg copy.

On almost every page, the report rebukes CBS, charging in summary:

"CBS funds were provided for the leasing of a 67-foot schooner which was to be utilized by the invasion force; expenses were reimbursed for the transportation of weapons which were to be subsequently used by conspirators; various payments were made to Rolando Masferrer, the leader of the invasion conspiracy, with full knowledge of his identity and criminal intentions. If these acts did not actually involve the network in the conspiracy

(Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ca/lsg

JUL 8 1970

ENCLOSURE 94-50053 — 32

Orlando Sentinel
Classified GA 3-8511

CBS Linked With Slapstick Haiti Invasion Try

From Page 1

to violate the U.S. Neutrality Act, they came dangerously close to doing so.

"There were, undeniably, misadventures and other circumstances involving both the conspirators and the CBS News organization which, in retrospect, seem humorous and even ridiculous. This should not obscure the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars and many hundreds of man-hours were expended in the accumulation and assembly of a massive stockpile of illegal military paraphernalia for unlawful use against a government which, however reprehensible some may view its policies, is nevertheless at peace with the U. S..

"A diplomatic representative of this same foreign power was subjected to an attempted extortion, an attempt which was facilitated by the use of hidden recording equipment supplied by CBS News personnel and used by an individual who was himself in the pay of CBS News." The report identifies one of the alleged shakedown artists as Ralph Serrano, alias Ralph Almonte, who has "a substantial criminal record and was recently deported to the Dominican Republic."

CBS MADE payments to the plotters, including Serrano, in cash. The subcommittee estimates that the network's total outlay "in its unsuccessful attempt to document the overthrow of the Haitian government exceeded $200,000." This money, the report strongly suggests, helped to finance the illegal operation.

PAPA DOC DUVALIER
. . . Assassination target

WALTER CRONKITE
. . . Scolded columnist

CBS, of course, has taken vigorous exception to the subcommittee's charges. In letters to Chairman Harley Staggers, D-W. Va., CBS officials have insisted that their reporters and cameramen sought merely to record a news event, not to influence it in any way. CBS funds did not finance the invasion attempt, declare the officials, but merely covered normal expenditures for a documentary.

The conspirators originally intended to invade Cuba and overthrow Dictator Fidel Castro. They decided this could be accomplished best from a base in Haiti. So, as a preliminary exercise, they chose to invade Haiti and overthrow Duvalier. Then they calculated it would be easier to conquer Haiti from a base in the Dominican Republic and considered beginning their counter-revolutionary activity with an invasion of the Dominican Republic. But they thought better of this and, instead, tried to negotiate with the Dominican Republic for the use of a base.

CBS G[illegible] $1,500 to a shadowy munitions dealer, named [illegible] Wer Bel III, to conduct these implausi[illegible] negotiations. As it happened, the Dominican Rep[illegible]ned down the deal and kicked Wer Bel's r[illegible]ve out of the country.

By [illegible] Wer Bel's secret testimony was taken, he lo[illegible] the invasion plot as a lark.

[illegible] whole project as entertaining com[illegible]ed. "I felt that this was a very am[illegible] at something which I didn't know rea[illegible] going on, and it was an interlude of ent[illegible] far as I was concerned. Even my non de[illegible]sed on entertainment and levity. I was k[illegible]." He went along with the plotters, h[illegible] was carried away by the ham i[illegible]

[illegible] that CBS had also put up a $1,500 d[illegible]ease the "mother ship" for the in[illegible] skiff known as "Poor Richard" w[illegible] than the plotters' hideout at the lu[illegible] resort on Key Largo. The bills at Ocean Reef also were paid by CBS.

"The boat never had anything on it except a few good, long drinking sessions," testified Wer Bel. It was seized by creditors, and the conspirators were obliged to change their strategy from a seaborne to an airborne invasion.

CBS finally got tired of paying the bills for this great nonadventure and, after taking 45,000 feet of film over an eight-month period, canceled the project. William Leonard, vice president of CBS News, explained in an interoffice memo: "We see simply the nonadventure of a ragtag crew next to whom Duvalier himself looks good, a gang openly flouting U.S. law, in the end to no purpose."

FOOTNOTE: My friend, Walter Cronkite, scolded me from coast-to-coast recently for publishing a White House memo which accused CBS of faking horror scenes from Vietnam. He suggested that the White House had planted the memo with me in order to discredit CBS. I hope Walter won't now accuse the Democrats, who run the House subcommittee, of conspiring with the Republicans at the White House to discredit CBS.

Neither the White House memo nor the subcommittee report were planted with me. It took a good deal of digging to bring these confidential documents into the sunlight. Nor is my purpose to discredit CBS which, in my opinion, has the best news staff of all the networks. I simply believe that news-gathering organizations, my own included, should be as subject to public scrutiny as the government agencies they cover.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

JACK ANDERSON
1612 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

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

June 30, 1970

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received your letter of June 29th. Jack Anderson is out of the city for a week's vacation. I will make sure that he sees your letter as soon as he returns.

In view of your statement, I feel sure a correction will be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Opal Ginn
Secretary

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

REC-62 94-5005333

EXP. PROC. JUL 2 1970

59 JUL 16 1970

JUL 17 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

JACK ANDERSON
1612 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoac
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holme
Miss Gandy

June 23, 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

John Osenenko has just sent me your exchange of letters about the Yablonski case.

Like the FBI, I am unable to divulge sources, but an official at the highest level at the Labor Department told us that the FBI, in its early stage of investigation had reported, as we stated, "that Yablonski had not been attacked at all but had fallen down a case of stairs -- drunk." This source indicated that he had personal knowledge of the FBI report.

The moment we received copies of your letters, we immediately checked back with this source who, upon reflection, now says that the FBI may have been reporting a "rumor" rather than a conclusion.

Your statement that the FBI had the names of only seven of the 20 or so people who were present at the time Yablonski was assaulted doesn't impress me. If I had seven names, even my limited staff would have no trouble running down the names of all the participants in a few hours.

I have never believed that it serves the public interest to publish non-factual information. If we have made a mistake in this case, you can be sure we are not only willing but eager to make a correction. I wonder if you would be good enough to consult your files again and let us know the exact substance of the report that reached our Labor Department source. Is it possible that the FBI had picked up this story, investigated it and found it not to be true? I would appreciate getting all the details possible in order to set the record straight.

At any time that you find errors in the column I urge you to call them to my attention.

94-50053-

Sincerely,

Jack Anderson

17 JUL 7 1970

NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 8 1970

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~
~~INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE.~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Memo Rosen - DeLoach 6/29/70
Let Jack Anderson 6/29/70 by
Let Secy of Labor 6/29/70 by

EXP. PROC.
JUN 26 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-14006-1508

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

than anyone in government, but he never heard from the committee after his original interview.

Shultz Plays Possum

Meanwhile, Secretary of Labor George Shultz has used some of the most tortured legal reasoning in years to explain his department's failure to delve into the Mine Workers election prior to the murder of insurgent presidential candidate Jock Yablonski.

Appearing before the Williams committee, Shultz said Yablonski's repeated appeals to the department to investigate massive allegations of violations of federal law were no more than an appeal "that we give him assistance in his campaign."

Shultz then stunned the audience when he said: "We have no evidence that the murders were connected with the election."

Six persons, including two union men, have been charged in connection with the murders. The indictments allege that the murder plot was hatched weeks after Yablonski announced his candidacy and that the hired killers stalked him throughout the campaign.

Robert Krupansky, the U.S. attorney in Cleveland who obtained the federal indictments, was so shocked at Shultz's prejudicial statement that he immediately placed a call to the Justice Department to determine if he had heard right.

Shultz also said that every charge of violence aginst Yablonski and his supporters before the election was "promptly investigated" by the FBI.

This is doubtful. The most serious charge of violence was that Yablonski had been knocked cold by a karate blow from behind after a meeting with a group of union men in Springfield, Ill., June 28.

FBI Drags Feet

The Justice Department has admitted to this column that the FBI had failed to identify the assailant until after Yablonski was murdered—despite the fact that agents were provided a list of most of the participants in the meeting.

Indeed, the FBI at first came up with a wholly inaccurate report that Yablonski had not been attacked at all, but had fallen down a case of stairs—drunk. Interestingly, this same version was being whispered after the incident by supporters of incumbent union president Tony Boyle.

Furthermore, the FBI failed to learn that a number of those present at the Springfield meeting, including the chairman of the session, were on Boyle's payroll.

And it was not until Yablonski's attacker came forth and confessed that the government knew who he was. The FBI immediately accepted his self-serving version of the incident, and Shultz made it a part of his Senate testimony, thus accepting the word of the assailant over that of the victim.

© 1970, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

94-50053-

June 29, 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Bishop

b6
b7C

Mr. Jack Anderson
1612 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Reference is made to your letter of June 23, 1970, wherein you reported that an official of the Department of Labor who allegedly had personal knowledge of the FBI report was the source of information contained in your news article of May 30, 1970, to the effect that the FBI in its early stage of investigation of an assault on Joseph Yablonski at Springfield, Illinois, on June 28, 1969, reported "that Yablonski had not been attacked at all but had fallen down a case of stairs -- drunk."

As indicated in my previous correspondence on this matter to the Bell-McClure Syndicate, copies of which you have been furnished, there is not one iota of truth in this statement. During the course of our investigation of the June 28, 1969, assault on Yablonski, we received no information or rumor to the effect that Yablonski was drunk and fell down stairs and accordingly, no such report could have been made by this Bureau setting forth such an allegation.

Very truly yours,

MAILED 22
JUN 29 1970
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CB:bap (8)

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memorandum, dated 6/29/70, captioned "YABMUR"; CB:DC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63 Wash - 1508

Nelson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 JUL 17 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

0-19 (Rev. 7-21-70)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Panthers Treated With Kid Gloves

By Jack Anderson

Despite all the teeth-gnashing over police persecution, the Black Panthers have received kid-gloves treatment from the Justice Department.

Government files contain stark evidence that the Panthers are engaged in guerrilla warfare in this country, that they are responsible for snipings, ambushes, bombings and burnings.

Yet the federal prosecutors have taken care not to use the criminal statutes against the Panthers without clear-cut evidence. Instructions have been passed down that prosecutors must make "a better case" against a Panther than a non-Panther to avoid charges of persecution.

The best evidence of the Panthers' guerrilla activities has been compiled from their own statements. The latest is a recording of a broadcast that their propaganda minister, Eldridge Cleaver, made last month over Radio Hanoi.

Explaining he was on a tour of Communist Asia with a U.S. anti-imperialist delegation, including two Black Panthers, Cleaver declared in a broadcast beamed to American forces in Vietnam:

"You should know, if you don't know, that there's a war going on inside Babylon, inside the United States of America. Not a day goes by now that you can't hear about some pig getting knocked by a brother or some brother or sister getting knocked by a pig, because our black people have risen up throughout the United States. We're trying to put together a black army so that we can take our freedom from these pigs . . .

"Instead of stumbling around down there until you get ripped off— and these cats will rip you off—you should desert. If you don't want to do it, you should start ripping off those Uncle Toms and those pigs who are giving you orders to kill the Vietnamese people.

"You should start blowing them away, throwing hand grenades at them and put that dynamite under their houses, under their jeeps, and rip off General Abrams (Gen. Creighton Abrams, the American commander). Do something to let the people know that the revolutionaries in the armed forces want this war brought to an end . . .

"All power to the people and revolutionary power to the soldiers, American soldiers in Vietnam who should be in the United States killing . . . like Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew and all other warmongers and dogs."

Advises Rival

Utah's Sen. Frank Moss received an invitation the other day to serve on the "Utah Advisory Council" of his Republi-

For once I agree with Anderson.

The Washington Post
Times Herald 0-23
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

Date OCT 15 1970

~~10 OCT 22 1970~~

94-50053-
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 22 1970

67 OCT 23 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-165706-3437

can challenger, Congressman Larry Burton.

"I think the advice from someone like yourself would be very helpful," wrote Burton.

In agreement, Moss is now preparing the solicited advice. He will suggest that all Utah voters cast their ballots for Moss in November.

It turned out that Burton mailed computerized letters to more than 50,000 Utah voters inviting them to serve on his Utah Advisory Council. Burton also invited the American Independent Party candidate, Clyde Freeman, running on the Wallace ticket, to join the advisory council.

Indeed, if half of the invitations are accepted, it would take the University of Utah stadium to convene a meeting of Burton's advisory council.

A separate batch of letters went out soliciting funds from such unlikely contributors as Moss' aides Grant Midgley and Virginia Rishel.

Youth Invasion

This column recently issued a challenge to young people to work within the system for change. The letters we got were heartwarming. A story from the tornado-stricken town of Shawnee, Okla., however, speaks more eloquently of America's best hopes for youths than any columns or letters can do.

The tornado struck Shawnee at 4:45 p.m., killing four persons, sending 80 in anguish to the hospital. By 5 p.m., the town was a litter barrel of glass, masonry, trees and trash.

As the older citizens stood by looking helplessly at what the disaster had done, a truck roared into town loaded with young people. Many of them were bearded and long-haired, dressed in hippie garb. Others poured in, some as neatly dressed as choir boys.

Almost without a word, the young people, who had rushed in uninvited from Oklahoma Baptist College and St. Gregory's Junior College, fell to on the rubbish. Using shovels, hoes, even their hands, they loaded tons of refuse into the trucks. The townspeople joined in, side by side with the youngsters.

All night long, the youths, some just entering their teens, from Shawnee High School, labored in the streets and yards of little Shawnee. Housewives and the Red Cross ran coffee and snacks to them as they worked.

By daylight, Shawnee was still shattered, but the debris was stacked in neat piles or hauled from town. More than a thousand youngsters had taken part in the clean-up.

Said one widow: "I'll never again criticize a student just because he's got long hair and a beard. They swarmed in here and cleaned up the entire mess around our house."

© 1970, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

0-19 (Rev. 7-21-70)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Pretty Soviet Aide Has Many Dates

By Jack Anderson

In the quiet quest for U.S. secrets, the Soviets sometimes follow the script of the James Bond movie "From Russia With Love." This column, for example, has checked into the romantic conquests of modish, mini-skirted Galina "Glaya" Utekhina whose intimate male friends would fill a Who's Who.

By day, Galya is Russia's cultural attache in Washington. She may be seen, dressed with peasant modesty, escorting women's delegations from the Soviet Union around Washington.

But by night, Galya slips into a trim blouse and short skirt purchased from the most chic boutiques. She often turns up, usually escorted by an important American, at some softly lit restaurant.

Galya is always gay, and she holds her liquor well. One escort has described her as scintillating. She is also a good listener.

She has dated prominent figures from Captiol Hill, government agencies, western embassies and the United Nations. She has even romanced a few lobbyists, who have no official standing but who possess an intimate acquaintance with the backrooms of Washington.

All the men have one thing in common; they are close to the seat of power.

We won't publish the names of her many escorts. There is no real proof that they have whispered anything more compromising into her ear than soft endearments.

We know she likes to discuss affairs of state with them. One powerful U.S. official, speaking from experience, acknowledged to us that Galya was more interested in political than cultural matters.

Footnote: The pretty, blond Mrs. Utekhina is separated or divorced from her husband. She is 41 years old, but looks much younger. Apparently, she learned of our investigation into her after-hours activities. Our repeated efforts to reach her were ignored. Telephone calls were never returned, and she was never in when we called her private office number.

Martha Green (back) Thumb

Martha Mitchell, the vivacious wife of the Attorney General, is as free with the taxpayers' money as she is with her verbal outburst.

The talkative Martha has already spent more than $50,000 to refurbish the inside of the Justice Department.

Now she is spending another $50,000 to redo the greenery on the outside. Mrs. Mitchell has bullied the General Services Administration into uprooting some of the fine yews put in during Lady Bird Johnson's beautification project.

The first $50,000 went into a new dining room and kitchen at Justice so Martha could entertain cabinet wives. She personally directed the placement of tables, chairs and wall fixtures and even arranged for little personal spotlights to be directed on the tables.

Queried about the money, Justice claimed that only $30,000 was spent on the kitchen and dining room, but the figure is actually more than $50,000.

Last week, Mrs. Mitchell ordered government painters to work at night to transform her husband's corridors into a primrose and forsythia colored pathway. This was in preparation for a visit by President Nixon to Justice to sign a crime bill.

Martha's new plans for leaving her individual trademark

What do I know [redacted]?

b6
b7C

File 105-177167

105-177167-154

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Washington Post Times Herald C-13
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
183 OCT 22 1970

Date OCT 19 1970

ENCLOSURE

10 OCT 22 1970

55 OCT 29 1970

on the Justice Department building have caused dismay in some young lawyer-botanists working for her husband. She has bullied the General Services Administration into brutally cutting back the handsome old magnolia trees growing alongside the building.

Many of the azalea bushes and shrubs around the Department are being dug up to be replaced in this year of economy by expensive Japanese holly bushes and boxwoods. Martha's choice of boxwoods shows how little she knows about Washington. The city's garden experts maintain that it is virtually impossible to grow boxwoods in exhaust-ridden downtown Washington without almost daily care.

Mrs. Mitchell is also anxious to give her husband a different view from his office window. So she is having the old oaks outside his window chopped down even though they've been growing there for decades.

When Martha Mitchell is finished with redesigning the outside of the Department, she will have spent more than $100,000 of the taxpayers' money—all without full hearings by Congress.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Millions for Poor Sidetracked

By Jack Anderson

Millions of tax dollars intended for the nation's poor have wound up in the coffers of Volt Information Sciences, a firm with a shabby performance record and a flagrant disregard for government regulations.

Thanks to an inside track, the company has received almost $30 million in poverty money since 1965. Volt's government contracts, taken at face value, added up to $18,540,147 at the end of June, 1969. But the true figure, counting all the extras, was actually $25,210,043.

Then, with one shake of the money tree, the firm picked up contracts for an additional $3.5 million on June 30, 1969.

This is the traditional "Christmas Day" for contractors. Government agencies, rather than be caught with an embarrassing surplus of funds on the last day of the fiscal year, look frantically for a place to spend what's left. Otherwise, Congress might conclude that the agencies could get along on less money the following year. The Office of Economic Opportunity actually awarded Volt nine separate contracts on the same June 30 a year ago.

The full story is extremely complicated, with plots and sub-plots worthy of Shakespeare. Here, however, are some of the highlights:

• Billing itself as a "service organization engaged in all phases of man's communication with man"—a claim almost as vague as some of its government contracts—Volt has set up shop directly across the street from OEO headquarters in Washington. Until recent months, the firm was so ubiquituous that in the words of one insider, "it was difficult to tell who worked for Volt and who worked for the government."

One Volt representative, Jack Knapp, is more familiar around OEO than are most of the agency's executives. He has wined and dined government officials so expensively that he has been nicknamed "Credit Card Jack."

A VISTA executive told this column: "Volt people were given floor space and government desks, and worked with government paper and pencils. OEO people instructed and supervised them just as if they were regular government employees."

This is a direct violation of government regulations. The firm's stranglehold on VISTA was so strong, said this official, that few services, however minor, could be obtained except through Volt. If a newspaper subscription was needed, it was ordered by Volt. If personnel were needed, Volt hired them.

• Volt has made it a practice to hire top-level OEO executives, many of whom have been assigned to the same pro-

The Washington Post
Times Herald 8-7
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 3 1970

Date OCT 22 1970

3 NOV 2 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

67 NOV 3 - 1970

grams they handled for OEO. Lester Abrahamson, for example, was a VISTA training executive before he became a contract administrator for Volt. William P. Kelly, the former Job Corps director, who signed contracts awarded to Volt, has now turned up as a Volt marketing director.

Volt Found Deficient

In 1969, OEO hired another firm, Fry Consultants, Inc., to evaluate Volt's performance on one "technical assistance" contract. The findings:

"Volt has not fully met the contract specifications for training and orienting specialists. Only a limited number of the training conferences which were contractually required have been conducted . . . The contractor has failed to establish minimum training requirements for its specialists and has taken little initiative to obtain clarification from OEO.

"By the end of the contract year, Feb. 15, 1969, actual administrative costs will exceed original estimates by $310,000 to $340,000 or 80 per cent to 90 per cent . . . Since Volt was awarded the . . . contract largely because it was the low bidder, the actual cost experience raises serious questions about the validity of Volt's initial cost estimates and OEO's acceptance of them."

At a meeting of top OEO officials, at which Volt's performance was discussed, a participant told this column there was general agreement that the firm had been doing a poor job. Yet as late as June 22, 1970, OEO awarded Volt three new contracts.

Split Over Youth

The White is being rocked by a bitter feud over what President Nixon should do to bridge the generation gap and bring alienated young people back into the democratic processes.

The President's youth adviser, Stephen Hess, has urged him to hold a series of national conferences to bring government officials, university administrators and students together. Hess wants the President to open a dialogue with youth.

However, conservative political advisers have warned that the conference will more likely turn into confrontations. They fear the youths would get out of hand and embarrass the President with a list of anti-administration complaints. These conservative advisers, in fact, want the President to cancel the youth conference that has already been scheduled for February.

The backstage feud has also become personal. Some aides have made slurring remarks against Hess whom they consider to be a radical-liberal of the kind Vice President Agnew has been denouncing from the political platform.

© 1970, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

What do we know about Hess?

H

Jones to Bishop memo 10/22/70 JCF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 24, 1970

Mr. Jack Anderson
Washington Merry Go Round
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Here is a debatable question for someone: "Is Howard Hughes dead or alive?" Perhaps you can start the fire and let the Federal Bureau of Investigation make the final determination. Believe me, this is not based on idle gossip.

After listening to your debate with Governor Laxalt, I decided to contact you because of your apparent fearlessness. Bearing directly on the present administration, the Nevada law has certainly been circumvented by Governor Laxalt, [redacted] and the gaming commission in granting licenses to Hughes without the customary finger-printing, personal interviews and the like before making their approvals. This was never done and they never asked for photographs such as other must furnish. Furthermore, the Hughes licenses were granted in a few days while other applicants mus wait weeks or months. [redacted] stated publicly the board granted the Hughes licenses immediately as he was so well known. How could they be sure he was alive or in Nevada?

b6
b7C

The tough Clark County Sheriff made the same exception and let the Hughes licenses slide through without investigation, personal contact or fingerprints. Recently, the Washoe County Sheriff did likewise. How much money was passed along for these exceptional favors? How would Laxalt have answered this question? His [redacted] in Las Vegas was broke when the governor took office. How could he buy a TV station as you stated, or part of one?

b6
b7C

A few months ago, Mrs. Howard Hughes showed up in Hollywood with the announcement she would file suit for divorce against her industrialist Husband and that they had agreed on a financial settlement. No such action has ever been filed in any state and none is expected. You cannot file against a dead man. Even if she does file, he would not be required to appear but an attorney or two might be asking for trouble. Conclusion of the public: "She was probably given a big sum of money and told to keep her mouth shut, or else."

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
183 NOV 2 1970

16 OCT 29 1970

60 NOV 6 1970

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

It is well-know Mr. Hughes was an eccentric during his years in public life. After his complete withdrawal from society, particularly after he allegedly took up residence atop the Desert Inn Hotel in Las Vegas, what a perfect target he became for the Mafia, or any organization of gangsters.

Since Hughes had no relatives to inquire about his welfare, only his wife was in the way. Sheer fright could keep her quiet. In this day-and-age of drugs, hypnotic control and ill-designed brain washing it would be a simple matter to effect a complete take-over of the billion dollarorganizations, together with Mr. Hughes and his wife. Who remained to ask question about him? Who could prove anything?

A couple of months ago, it was announced Hughes purchased a home somewhere in the Sierra Mountains in the Lake Tahoe area but nothing more was heard of it. Perhaps it will be used as a hideaway for some of his "friends".

About four months ago, I saw a picture in some cheap magazine like The Enquirer, purported to be of Howard Hughes taking a sunbath beside his pool with a burly bodyguard standing nearby. If this is a legitimate photograph, it would lead to the belief Hughes is alive but it would be no proof of his being a free man in full possession of all his faculties. The bodyguard may have been there to be sure he did not go anywhere.

This letter is written from a purely humanitarian purpose with the thought in mind it may help man who is beyond helping himself. Perhaps I should add that not a single person in Las Vegas, including [redacted] his attorneys or top officials have ever seen Howard Hughes. Nor have they talked to him on the telephone. Orders simply come to them from "upstairs". Who is in charge "upstairs"? No one has that answer. b6 b7C

I am not involved in politics in any way and who is elected governor does not concern me. But I do believe Laxalt and [redacted] were wrong in licensing Hughes without a usual, careful examination. It was certainly a violation of the rules and regulations to do so. You could bring this out without tipping your hand on the Hughes rumors until Mr. Hoover does some investigating. The City of Las Vegas, the Sheriff of Clark County and other did likewise.

Please treat this letter as confidential information.

Good luck

cc: Mr. Edgar J. Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

P.S. As an afterthought which may be helpful is that many of the managers and front men for the Hughes clubs are questionable characters who may be traced to the Mafia. As you may learn the Bally slot machines are used exclusively in all the clubs. This company had or has Mafia connections. Howard Hughes was never a man to deal with corrupt persons so who is behind the throne "upstairs"?

ST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

November 16, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. C. D. BRENNAN
MR. BISHOP

The Attorney General called and advised a matter has come up that he thought I ought to be apprised of since it is going to appear in Jack Anderson's column. The Attorney General stated that Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland apparently has found that the "red line phone" in his office, which is an Office of Emergency Planning phone that is apparently operated by the Signal Corps, has a "bug" in it, and he advised Anderson, which is what those characters would do. He, Mandel, also checked with Governor Russell W. Peterson of Delaware, who advises his phone is in the same condition; so what he, the Attorney General, has done in order to keep it as far away from us as possible is to turn it over to the military establishment that operates these phones and let their intelligence people go in and handle it. I commented that was good, and the Attorney General said it would bring it into the Department otherwise. I said Anderson would make dirty twisted facts then. The Attorney General said the further we stay away, he thought the better and it was best to put it into the military establishment that is supposed to operate the phones. I said that is where it properly belongs.

The Attorney General said he thought he would just let me know and I expressed my appreciation.

Very truly yours,

94-50053
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 19 1970

John Edgar Hoover
Director

14 NOV 18 1970

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room

JEH:edm (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

94-64354

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 16 1970
TELETYPE

NR 010 BA CODED

4:17 PM URGENT 11-16-70 JPC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE (80-731)

ALLEGED FBI ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, GOV. MANDEL'S OFFICE

JACK ANDERSON, WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-23-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

RE BA TEL INSTANT DATE.

BOB LALLY, SEC. OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS, ADVISED SAC TURYN THAT HE HAS DISCUSSED CAPTIONED MATTER WITH JACK ELDRIDGE, LEGISLATIVE OFFICER ON GOV. MANDEL'S STAFF. ELDRIDGE ADVISED HE WAS PRESENT DURING CONVERSATION BETWEEN JACK ANDERSON AND GOV. MANDEL. MATTER OF WIRING CONCERNING HIS HOT LINE PHONE WAS DISCUSSED BUT NO MENTION WAS MADE OF FBI BY GOV. MANDEL DURING CONVERSATION. ELDRIDGE STATED IF FBI APPEARS IN ANDERSON'S COLUMN IT WILL BE OF ANDERSON'S OWN DOING AND NOT OF THE GOVERNOR'S. SAC TURYN HAS APPOINTMENT WITH GOV. MANDEL THREE PM, NOV. SEVENTEEN NEXT.

FOR BUREAU'S INFO, STORY CONCERNING POSSIBLE WIRING OF HOT LINES OF TWO GOVERNORS HAS BEEN ON THE WIRE SERVICES AND APPEARS IN EVENING PAPERS TODAY. NO MENTION OF FBI IN STORY.

END

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

94-50053-
NOT RECORDED
30 NOV 30 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-60359-76

Bishop to Sullivan memo 11/17/70 JFB/nog

COPY FILED IN

56 DEC 10 1970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 16 1970
TELETYPE

NR007 BA CODE

3:54 PM URGENT 11/16/70 JPL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE 5P

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2017 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

ALLEGED FBI ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, GOVERNOR MANDEL'S OFFICE; JACK ANDERSON, WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] SAC CONTACT, [redacted] WHO REQUESTED HIS IDENTITY BE PROTECTED, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO SAC TURYN TODAY:

HE LEARNED THAT JACK ANDERSON, IN HIS COLUMN OF TUESDAY, NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN NEXT, WILL HAVE A STATEMENT THAT THE FBI PRESSURED THE LONG LINES DIVISION OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. (AT & T) TO INSTALL COVERAGE ON HOT LINE BETWEEN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE AND THE WHITE HOUSE SO THAT FBI COULD MONITOR CONVERSATIONS IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

[redacted] INDICATED THIS INFORMATION FILTERED BACK TO HIM FROM [redacted] SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION IN [redacted] IS ALLEGED TO BE (FNU) FIRST NAME UNKNOWN

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 30 1970

55 DEC 11 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BA

IN WASHINGTON. [redacted] ACCORDING TO [redacted] IS CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF JACK ANDERSON. COLONEL ROBERT J. LALLY, FORMER ASAC, BA OFFICE, AND NOW SEC. OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS, STATE OF MD., WAS CONTACTED BY SAC TURYN IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF THIS INFO TO DETERMINE IF THERE WAS ANY SUBSTANCE TO THE STORY. COL. LALLY ADVISED IT WAS NEWS TO HIM BUT HE WOULD CHECK IT OUT.

b6
b7C

LALLY SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE CHECKED WITH [redacted] [redacted] AN EMPLOYEE OF THE MD. STATE POLICE WHO IS [redacted] SECURITY AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AT ANNAPOLIS. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN SWEEPING THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE BUT, UNKNOWN TO HIM, APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS AGO [redacted] [redacted] INTERSTATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, BALTIMORE, WAS ENGAGED BY [redacted] [redacted] MD. STATE POLICE, TO SWEEP THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. [redacted] SUBSEQUENTLY LEARNED THAT [redacted] ALLEGEDLY FOUND WIRING ON THE GOVERNOR'S HOT LINE, WHICH [redacted] ALLEGED PERMITTED CONVERSATIONS IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE TO BE MONITORED. [redacted] FURTHER ADVISED LALLY THAT [redacted] ALLEGEDLY INFORMED THE GOV. THAT THE INSTALLATION WAS MADE BY THE FBI. IT WAS

b6
b7C

END PAGE TWO

INDICATED TO THE GOV. (BY WHOM UNKNOWN) THAT THE INSTALLATION WAS MADE BY THE FBI ON INSTRUCTIONS OF PRES. NIXON PRIOR TO THE ELECTION.

[redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT JACK ANDERSON WAS IN ANNAPOLIS AT THE STATE HOUSE LAST WEEK AND MET WITH FRANK DE FILLIPO, PRESS SEC. TO GOV. MANDEL. [redacted] WAS NOT PRIVILEGED TO THE CONVERSATION.

RE THE INSTALLATION, SAC TURYN QUESTIONED [redacted] AS TO WHETHER THE TELEPHONE COMPANY HAD OBSERVED THE WIRING. [redacted] STATED THE TELEPHONE COMPANY HAD INFORMED THE GOV. THAT THE WIRING WAS UNUSUAL, BUT IT HAD BEEN MODIFIED BY THE TELEPHONE COMPANY WHEN THE HOT LINE WAS ORIGINALLY INSTALLED AND WAS WIRED IN THAT MANNER SPECIFICALLY FOR THAT CIRCUIT. HE FURTHER STATED THAT THE TELEPHONE COMPANY POINTED OUT TO THE GOV. THAT THE INSTALLATION HAD BEEN MADE ORIGINALLY BY THE TELEPHONE COMPANY, AND THAT IT WAS NOT PLACED THERE BY OTHER PERSONS. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE TELEPHONE COMPANY INFORMED THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE THAT IN VIEW OF THE UNUSUAL WIRING, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE IF AN AMPLIFIER WERE PLACED ON THE LINE FOR PERSONS TO MONITOR THE

b6
b7C

END PAGE THREE

CONVERSATION IN HIS OFFICE, BUT THAT THE MONITORING WOULD HAVE TO BE DONE WITHIN THE STATE HOUSE DUE TO THE LIMITED RANGE OF THE SIGNAL.

LALLY ADVISED HE WAS VERY UPSET OVER THIS INFO, AND THAT HE INTENDED TO CONTACT THE GOV. TODAY AND MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO HAVE THE GOV KILL THE STORY IF IT IS TRUE THAT ONE WAS TO BE PRINTED BY ANDERSON. SECONDLY, LALLY INDICATED THAT HE INTENDS TO DETERMINE WHETHER [redacted] WAS, IN FACT, THE INDIVIDUAL WHO INFORMED THE GOV. THAT THE INSTALLATION WAS MADE BY THE FBI. b6 b7C

WHETHER THE STORY APPEARS OR NOT, SAC TURYN REQUESTS AUTHORITY TO CONTACT THE GOV. AND INFORM HIM THAT THE FBI DID NOT PLACE ANY INSTALLATION ON HIS TELEPHONE OR IN HIS OFFICE. FURTHERMORE, THE GOV. WILL BE ASKED TO APPROPRIATELY REPRIMAND THE INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR FURNISHING HIM THE ERRONEOUS INFO. THE GOV. WILL ALSO BE ASKED TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF HIS INFO, AND IF IT IS [redacted] OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL, THAT PERSON WILL BE b6 b7C

END PAGE FOUR

GJK

CONTACTED BY THE SAC AND SEVERELY ADMONISHED, AND INFORMED THAT THE FBI WILL NOT TOLERATE FALSE ALLEGATIONS OF THIS TYPE. IF THE STORY DOES APPEAR, THE GOV. WILL BE REQUESTED TO ISSUE A PUBLIC RETRACTION.

END

RSP FBI WASHDC

cc: Mr. Bishop

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 17 1970

TELETYPE

NR 006 BA PLAIN

4:40 PM URGENT 11-17-70 JPC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE (80-731)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

b6
b7C

ALLEGED FBI ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, GOV. MANDEL'S OFFICE.
JACK ANDERSON, WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND.

RE BA TELS NOV SIXTEEN LAST IN WHICH YOU WERE ADVISED THAT ALLEGATIONS HAD BEEN MADE THAT THE FBI HAD PRESSURED THE LONG LINES DIVISION OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH TO INSTALL COVERAGE ON THE HOT LINE IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE SO THAT THE FBI COULD MONITOR CONVERSATIONS IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

COL. ROBERT J. LALLY, FORMER ASAC, BA OFFICE, NOW SEC. OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS, IN CHECKING INTO THE MATTER LEARNED THAT THE GOV. WAS POSSIBLY INFORMED BY

b6
b7C

MD. STATE POLICE, THAT FBI WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION.

BU AUTHORITY WAS OBTAINED FOR SAC TURYN TO SEE GOV. MANDEL TODAY TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE MATTER.

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 30 1970

94-5063-

56 DEC 10 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-64358

BA 80-731

SAC TURYN SAW GOV. MANDEL TODAY AND INFORMED HIM THAT THE FBI WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION IN THE GOV'S OFFICE AND THAT AT NO TIME DID THE FBI MONITOR ANY CONVERSATIONS IN HIS OFFICE. HE WAS INFORMED THAT THIS MATTER WAS STRICTLY ONE OF THE OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENCE UNDER THE DEFENCE DEPT. AND HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE FBI.

THE GOV. WAS ASKED TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS WHO ALLEGED THAT THE FBI WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION. THE GOV. STATED THAT HE WANTED TO ASSURE ME AND THE DIR. (DIRECTOR) THAT AT NO TIME DID HE MENTION FBI IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISCLOSURE OF THE INSTALLATION IN HIS OFFICE. FURTHERMORE, HE ADVISED THAT NEITHER [redacted] NOR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE FBI WAS RESPONSIBLE. HE WANTED SAC TO CONVEY TO THE DIR. THAT HE IS SATISFIED THAT THE FBI IS NOT RESPONSIBLE IN ANY WAY FOR THE INSTALLATION IN HIS OFFICE. HE EXPRESSED HIS DESIRE TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE FBI IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE.

b6
b7C

THE ABOVE IS FOR THE BU INFO, AND IT IS FELT NO FURTHER ACTION DEEMED WARRANTED AT THIS TIME.

END

RSP FBI WASH DC

WBS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 11/17/70

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ALLEGED FBI ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE
GOVERNOR MANDEL'S OFFICE
JACK ANDERSON, COLUMNIST
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Baltimore teletypes 11/16/70 set forth information that Governor Mandel of Maryland's Office had a "hot line" telephone in his office which contained a microphone capable of picking up conversations that occurred in the Governor's office. There was some indication that the FBI was alleged to have installed the microphone in the Governor's telephone. SAC Turyn requested authority to contact Governor Mandel and advise him that the FBI did not place any installation on the Governor's telephone. SAC Turyn has an appointment with Governor Mandel at 3 p.m. November 17th.

In this connection the Director said that Turyn should be told that the alleged wiretapping is being handled by Defense Department and FBI must not become involved.

SAC Turyn was telephonically advised concerning the Director's instructions. Turyn said that he would insure that his contact with Governor Mandel was handled in a confidential manner and he would make it clear to Mandel that we had nothing to do with any installation or monitoring regarding the Governor's telephone. He said that he clearly understood that the FBI must not become involved and that the alleged wiretapping was being handled by the Defense Department.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-FBI FILES

See Tel. from Baltimore 11/17/70

ACTION

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

94-56653
NOT RECORDED
NOV 30 1970

SAC Tel. 11/17/70 Also he should see [redacted] or anyone else who seriously misinformed the Governor.

b6
b7C

6 DEC 1970

(8)

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

FBI

Date: 11/23/70

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (80-731)

SUBJECT : ALLEGED FBI ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, GOVERNOR MANDEL'S OFFICE; JACK ANDERSON, WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Reference is made to Baltimore teletype 11/16/70 in which the Bureau was advised that an allegation had been made that an installation had been made in the Governor's Office of Civil Defense telephone by the FBI.

Colonel ROBERT J. LALLY, former ASAC and now Secretary of Public Safety and Corrections, State of Maryland, advised on 11/16/70 that he had checked with [redacted] an employee of the Maryland State Police who is [redacted] security at the Governor's Mansion in Annapolis. LALLY advised SAC TURYN that [redacted] had advised that [redacted] Maryland State Police, had allegedly informed the Governor that the installation was made by the FBI. b6 b7C

SAC TURYN informed Colonel LALLY that it was absolutely essential that this allegation be either corroborated or washed out.

Bureau's attention is also directed to Baltimore teletype 11/17/70 that SAC TURYN saw Governor MANDEL on that date and informed him that the FBI was not responsible for the installation in the Governor's Office. The Governor at the same time was asked to identify the individuals who alleged that the FBI was responsible for the installation. The Governor stated that he wanted to assure SAC TURYN and the Director that at no time did he mention that the FBI was involved in the installation, and furthermore, that neither [redacted] nor any other individual had told him that the FBI was responsible. b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

9450053

2 - Bureau (1 X-vcm, 11/25/70)
1 - Baltimore
VT:cm

22 NOV 24 1970

NOT RECORDED
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DEC 15 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc Bishop

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-64354-9

On 11/23/70, Colonel LALLY advised that he had attempted to verify the allegation which had been made by [redacted] LALLY advised that he had determined that [redacted] was in error in stating that [redacted] had informed the Governor that the FBI had made the installation. LALLY learned that [redacted] normally checked the telephones in the Governor's Office for possible taps. LALLY stated that [redacted] was incensed that the Governor had obtained an outside detective agency to conduct an independent sweep of his telephones. LALLY stated that [redacted] felt he had been undermined by [redacted] obtaining an outside investigator at the request of the Governor to conduct a sweep of his offices. After the unusual wiring was found, LALLY stated that [redacted] was probably being vindictive in alleging that [redacted] had informed the Governor that the FBI was involved.

b6
b7C

In view of LALLY's findings, it is felt that [redacted] did not, in fact, inform the Governor that the FBI was involved. In view of this, it is not believed desirable to confront [redacted] with the allegation since no useful purpose would be served.

b6
b7C

SAC, Baltimore, recommends that we continue to maintain favorable relations with the Maryland State Police and to continue to furnish FBI services upon request.

WBS

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, INC.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
THE INTERSTATE BUREAU
P. O. BOX [illegible]
BALTIMORE, MD.
WIRE-CABLE INSTALL
323-3100

November 23, 1970

Chief Special Agent Victor Turyn
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

80-731-15

Dear Vic:

The recent incident involving the mis-wiring of the Civil Defense "Hot Line" in Governor Mandel's office and the publicity it generated has certainly caused us all considerable concern. No one connected with the Governor's Office or mine ever mentioned any governmental agency as being in any way involved, and this was the usual news media distortion of a "sensational" situation.

Governor Mandel and I both have the greatest admiration for the FBI and we certainly would do nothing to embarrass you or your office.

The final analysis indicates that there was a mis-wiring of the phone which in fact did permit clandestine monitoring at several points within the State House. We are deeply concerned since until just a couple of months ago when security of the telephone terminal boxes was tightened, these areas were quite vulnerable to clandestine monitoring. We can never assume that the situation is so remote that in the years that the phone has been installed no one previously ever found it and made use of the situation.

I felt that because of the notoriety engendered that this letter should be made a part of your file on the matter which I hope now has been closed once and for all.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

80-731-19

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SEARCHED ___ FILED ___
NOV 25 1970
FBI — BALTIMORE

b6
b7C

94-50053

WASHINGTON, D. C.
2230 Wisconsin Ave. N. W.
965 - 1868

RICHMOND, VA.
Phone
ENterprise - 449

[illegible]
Phone
ENterprise 2 - 0652

[illegible]LAND, MD.
Phone
ENterprise 9 - 1449

cc: Governor Mandel

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12/3/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: COMMENTS REGARDING DIRECTOR BY JACK ANDERSON ON "WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND" SCHEDULED FOR BROADCAST WEEK OF 12/4/70

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-22-88 BY SP8 [illegible] #265,955

A tape recording of captioned broadcast has been received and reviewed in the Crime Research Section. Anderson covers several news items and then commences with a report concerning the Director.

Anderson states that the Director will be 76 next month, "the oldest official in Government." He states the Director ingratiated himself with both Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey before the 1968 election by assigning Agents to the political conventions. Anderson states that there is a good deal of "skirmishing" over the Director's successor. Anderson states that the Director and his "publicists" are quick to deny any statements which are less than adulation and he alleges that these refutations frequently include attacks on the patriotism of those who question the Director's "sainthood."

This is a lie.

Anderson goes on to note that the Director built the FBI into a superb organization, transforming it from one in which there were political hacks, etc., into one which has an esprit de corps. He said that not a single FBI man had ever tried to fix a case, defraud the tax payers, or sell out his country. This had been achieved, he said, by hiring the best men, training them well, and convincing them they are the best.

EX-106 REC-54 94-50053-34

At the end of his broadcast, Anderson gave his "predictions," including one asserting that the Director would retire next year.

Pertinent portions of Anderson's broadcast have been transcribed and are attached herewith. The tape is being retained in the Crime Research Section.

DEC 10 1970

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RECOMMENDATION:

DEC 30 1970

36 DEC 15 1970

For information.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - M. A. Jones

CJH:pjp (9)

PERS. REC. UNIT

EXCERPTS FROM JACK ANDERSON'S "WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND" BROADCAST SCHEDULED FOR WEEK STARTING DECEMBER 4, 1970

Well, J. Edgar Hoover, the all-powerful FBI Director, has been getting into the headlines lately. Next month he'll be 76--the oldest official in Government; however, he's shown no inclination to retire. Before the 1968 election, he ingratiated himself with both Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey. Hoover assigned men to augment the security forces at both conventions. There is growing realization, however, that Hoover can't last forever. Already skirmishing has started over his successor. Southerners on the Senate Judiciary Committee who seek a return to sheriff's-style law enforcement have served notice that they expect to be consulted by the President on the new appointee. Hoover and his publicists are quick to deny any stories in the press or statements by men in public life that are less than adulation--which Hoover has come to believe is his due. The refutations are frequently coupled with barbed attacks on the character and patriotism of anyone who possesses the temerity to question Hoover's sainthood.

While the successes of the FBI have become so much a part of the American culture that people can be bored by their retelling--yet, it would be a serious mistake to ignore the superb job that

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-34

DEC 10

Hoover has done in building the FBI into an extremely effective crime-fighting unit. The cult of personality has had its positive aspects. When Hoover took over as Director, the FBI was loaded with hacks, misfits, drunks, and courthouse hangers-on. In a remarkably brief time, he transformed it into a close-knit, effective organization with an esprit de corps that exceeds that of the Marines. Under Hoover's regime, Agents have been fired for drunkenness, for insubordination--even a few for homosexual behavior. Yet not a single FBI man has tried to fix a case, defraud the taxpayers, or sell out his country. This amazing scandal-free record has been accomplished by hiring the best men available, training them well, and convincing them that they are the best.

(At the end of his broadcast, Anderson mentioned several of his "Predictions of Things to Come," including the following.)

Third. I predict J. Edgar Hoover will finally resign from the FBI next year.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO MR. TOLSON

DATE: 12/28/70

FROM J. P. MOHR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
Proposed Washington Merry-Go-Round
Article on the Director

Tom Webb called me at home late last night and said he had received a telephone call from Jack Anderson, who stated he planned to do an article on the Director in connection with his January 1 birthday. Anderson indicated the article would show some good and some bad things about the Director. He then asked Webb a number of questions.

He asked if the Director had any interest in athletics and Webb said he pointed out that the Director over the years had insured that the FBI had outstanding athletic teams in various fields and has always been a strong supporter of sports.

Anderson wanted to know if the Director did anything to exercise and Webb told him that the Director does a lot of walking.

Anderson then made the comment that the Director was good to his Mother but said he recalled that the Director's [redacted] had told Anderson that he went to see the Director on one occasion to get help for his [redacted] Mother and the Director said that is your responsibility. b6 b7C

Webb also advised that the Director was a great kidder and enjoyed a good practical joke. Anderson asked if [redacted] knew of any specific practical joke the Director may have participated in and [redacted] said he related the incident about the wanted posters the Director erected on Julius Lully's farm in Maryland many years ago.

ST-109 REC-65 94-50053-35

Webb said he made it very clear to Anderson that he thought the Director was the greatest living American in this country and that he was just as devoted to the Director as he was to his own father. He made it very clear that he had the highest admiration and respect for the Director because he thought he was a wonderful man.

The foregoing is submitted for record purposes.

13 JAN 7 1971

JPM:DW
(5)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Miss Gandy

SENT DIRECTOR
12-28-70

See addendum by Crime Records Division, page 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

XEROX
JAN 7 1971

53 JAN 11 1970

ADDENDUM, CRIME RECORDS DIVISION TEB:asg 12/23/70

It will be recalled that on 12/23/70 an individual giving the name of Charles (Chuck) Elliott, Jr., was asking questions concerning Mr. Hoover in the latter's neighborhood. Inquiries made on that day and a check of Bureau files failed to identify Elliott.

It has now been determined that Elliott is employed as a "leg man" for Jack Anderson and it, therefore, appears that the inquiries being made by Elliott in Mr. Hoover's neighborhood are in connection with a column or article that Anderson is apparently planning to do on the Director in connection with the latter's birthday.

TEB WSL

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. [illegible]
M[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sowers
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

APRIL 21, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

SO THAT YOU MIGHT BE ADVISED, ATTACHED IS A PHOTOSTAT COPY OF A LETTER THAT I SENT TO SOME OF THE CONSERVATIVES AND NON-CONSERVATIVES IN BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

THOUGHT THIS MIGHT BE OF INTEREST TO YOU.

WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS, I AM

SINCERELY,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ATTACHMENT

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

~~INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

EXPEDITE

35 APR 26 1971

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
202 MAY 7 1971

12 APR 26 1971

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOSURE

53 MAY 17 1971

b6
b7C

APRIL 20, 1971

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

DEAR MR. ANDERSON:

YOU ARE A MAN WHO GOES AFTER THE NEWS, THIS I REALIZE. HOWEVER, I FURTHER REALIZE THAT YOU WILL GO GREAT LENGTHS FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR NEWS ARTICLES, EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF DISREGARDING A MAN'S PRIVACY.

I, PERSONALLY, NOTICED A TELEVISION PICTURE OF ONE OF YOUR MEN LOOKING INTO A TRASH CAN BELONGING TO J. EDGAR HOOVER. I KNOW THERE MUST BE PLENTY OF NEWSWORTHY MATERIAL WHICH YOU COULD USE, WHICH WOULD BE OF MORE INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC, RATHER THAN HAVING TO LOOK THROUGH TRASH BELONGING TO A MAN OF HONESTY, A MAN OF INTEGRITY, J. EDGAR HOOVER.

WHY NOT LOOK INTO THESE PEOPLE WHO ARE IN WASHINGTON TODAY CALLING THEMSELVES VETERANS? YOU WILL FIND THAT 75% OF THESE LONG-HAIRED, BEARDED, INDIVIDUALS ARE HIPPIES FROM GEORGETOWN, DUPONT CIRCLE OR THE UNIVERSITY; THEY ARE THE ONES WHO ARE TAKING DRUGS AND CAUSING OUR COUNTRY UNTOLD COST IN POLICING AND MISERY FOR THEIR PEOPLE, FRIENDS AND EVERY DECENT AMERICAN.

WHY DO YOU NOT GO AFTER THESE LIBERAL SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN? THESE PEOPLE ARE ALL TRYING TO BE PRESIDENT, AND THEY ARE USING VINDICTIVE LANGUAGE AGAINST OUR PRESIDENT. I AM SURE A BETTER RELATIONSHIP WOULD DEVELOP BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR READERS BY GOING AFTER THESE PEOPLE, RATHER THAN SEARCHING THE TRASH CAN BELONGING TO A DEDICATED MAN.

IT WAS SHOCKING TO ME, AND TO MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, TO SEE THIS TYPE TRICKERY USED. MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WOULD WRITE YOU ON THIS, BUT THEY ARE TOO "DAMN" LAZY TO SIT DOWN AND WRITE A LETTER LETTING YOU KNOW HOW THEY FEEL.

I BELIEVE IF YOU WOULD GO AFTER THAT RADICAL ELEMENT IN CONGRESS AND GIVE THEM A GOOD GOING OVER, THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE TRYING TO HURT OUR GREAT NATION RATHER THAN HELP IT, YOU WOULD ACHIEVE AN IMMEASURABLE FEAT WHICH NO ONE ELSE HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO. I AM SURE THAT TRUTHFULNESS, EVEN THOUGH SCANDALOUS, IS APPRECIATED, BUT NOT HARMFUL MATERIAL IN TRYING TO GET SOMETHING ON A MAN SUCH AS J. EDGAR HOOVER. YOU ARE WASTING YOUR TIME, AND YOU ARE NOT HELPING YOURSELF WITH YOUR READERS.

94-50053—

ENCLOSURE

I READ YOUR COLUMN. AND, I FOR ONE WILL SPEAK STRAIGHT AND HONEST TO YOU; I BELIEVE YOU SHOULD LOOK INTO THIS MARCH BY VETERANS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. I BELIEVE YOU WILL FIND WHAT I AM TELLING YOU TO BE TRUE, THAT 75% TO 80% OF THESE PEOPLE ARE HIPPIES WHO DO NOT WANT TO WORK, WHO ARE INTERESTED ONLY IN DOWN-GRADING OUR COUNTRY. IT IS SHAMEFUL. YOU CAN GO INTO WASHINGTON, D. C., AS WELL AS, INTO MOST ANY OF OUR LARGER CITIES TODAY, AND YOU WILL SEE THIS CLASS LAYING IN THE STREETS, BREAKING AND ENTRY, ROBBING AND KILLING IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO BUY NARCOTICS.

A STORY ON THESE PEOPLE, I AM SURE, WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO EVERY DECENT AMERICAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

[redacted]

MR. JACK ANDERSON
COLUMNIST
1612 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

APRIL 21, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

DEAR MR. ANDERSON:

REFERENCE MY LETTER OF APRIL 20, I WOULD LIKE TO FURTHER SUGGEST THAT YOU INCLUDE IN YOUR EDITORIALS ARTICLES ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS. I BELIEVE THESE WOULD CERTAINLY BE NEWSWORTHY IN YOUR COLUMN.

THERE IS A MASS DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED FOR WASHINGTON BEGINNING APRIL 24. IT WAS FIRST DISCLOSED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BY DAVID DELLINGER AND [redacted] SPONSORS LISTED INCLUDED THE PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE AND THE NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION. THE WRITER IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION IS AN OFFSHOOT OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY AND ACTUALLY A COMMUNIST FRONT.

b6
b7C

IN ADDITION THE PRO-COMMUNIST YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE IS ALSO THROWING ITS WEIGHT BEHIND THIS OUTBURST WHICH IS CALLED THE "SPRING OFFENSIVE". DAVID DELLINGER, LAST NOVEMBER AT A SIMILAR FUNCTION, WAS GUEST SPEAKER AT A PRO-COMMUNIST MEETING IN STOCKHOLM.

THIS WILL BE THE BIGGEST AGGREGATION OF KOOKS, EX-CONVICTS, HOOLIGANS, EXTREMISTS, SUBVERSIVES AND ANARCHISTS EVER ASSEMBLED AT ONE TIME AND PLACE IN THIS COUNTRY. IT WILL BE WELL TO CONCENTRATE YOUR EFFORTS ALONG THIS LINE IN AN EFFORT TO HELP RID OUR NATION OF THESE RADICALS WHO ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO DESTROY OUR NATION. IT IS THESE TYPE PEOPLE WHO ARE DESTROYING THE BASIC INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS FOR THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS AND THEIR LIVELIHOOD. THESE PEOPLE WOULD DESTROY THE VERY FUNDAMENTALS UPON WHICH OUR NATION WAS BUILT. THAT OF BEING ABLE TO EARN BY OUR OWN CHOICE, OUR OWN WILL, OUR OWN MIND, OUR MEANS OF LIVING AND TO EXCHANGE THESE THINGS, THESE OBJECTIVES TO OTHER MEN WHO RESPECT THE SAME INTEGRITY.

94-50053—

ENCLOSURE

OUR NATION HAS BEEN CALLED A CAPITALIST NATION. WE SHOULD BE PROUD OF IT. WE SHOULD NOT ALLOW THESE PEOPLE TO GO AROUND FREE DEPLOYING THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR WHEN THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR IS WHAT WE STAND FOR. OUR EARNING POWER IS THE RIGHT TO BARGAIN WITH ONE ANOTHER FREELY ON AN EQUAL BASIS, TO RESPECT ONE ANOTHER FOR EACH ONE'S ABILITY TO PERFORM AN ACTION WITH PURPOSE.

WITH KINDEST REGARDS, I AM

SINCERELY,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

MR. JACK ANDERSON
COLUMNIST
1612 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "MASTERS OF DECEIT"
INQUIRY BY LES WHITTEN OF THE
JACK ANDERSON COLUMN

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At approximately 4:25 p.m. this date, an individual who identified himself as Les Whitten of the Jack Anderson column telephoned SA Stukenbroeker. He said he wanted to ask questions relative to the writing of "Masters of Deceit." He asked whether SA Stukenbroeker in any way was involved in the writing or research for "Masters of Deceit." SA Stukenbroeker said he was not in a position to comment. Whitten then asked if any outside magazine, such as the "Saturday Review," had ever written up or gone into detail on how Mr. Hoover had written "Masters of Deceit." SA Stukenbroeker said he had no information regarding this question. Whitten then said that he understood SA Stukenbroeker had done other writing in the Bureau and wondered if he could furnish any details. SA Stukenbroeker told Whitten that his (Stukenbroeker's) work in the Bureau was confidential and that he would have no comment. (To our knowledge, nothing has been previously published on this topic.)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg

Properly handled.

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 12 1971

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - M. A. Jones

FCS:mcb
(7)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

MAY 11 1971

CRIME RESEARCH

54 MAY 13 1971

0-19 (Rev. 10-1-71)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-03-2007 BY 60324 auc baw/ra/lsg

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room b6
Holmes b7C
Gandy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Allies in Cambodia Said Incompetent

By Jack Anderson

The Vietnam story, like a rerun of a bad movie, is repeating itself across the border in Cambodia.

Cambodian strongman Lon Nol has plunged his government into disarray. His top aides have sought, in vain, to persuade him to step down. Now they are talking ominously of a coup.

The military effort to stop a Communist takeover is floundering. Communist forces have now surrounded Cambodia's capital, Pnom Penh, on three sides.

The U.S., typically, is trying to solve the crisis by rushing more supplies to bail out Lon Nol. Because of congressional opposition, some supplies are being sneaked through the back door by way of Indonesia. The U.S. is also bringing pressure upon other allies to come to Lon Nol's aid.

A secret intelligence report, meanwhile, describes him as "a sick man, both physically and mentally . . . His memory is faulty, and he tends to make snap judgments without reference to anything anyone has told him."

No less than American Ambassador Emory Swank, in a report intended for official U.S. eyes only, has criticized "Lon Nol's haphazard, out-of-channel and ill-coordinated conduct of military operations."

Swank blames recent Cambodian military reverses, costing "substantial losses of men and equipment," upon "defective leadership and tactics."

Another intelligence report describes most Cambodian general officers as "simply incompetent." It states that only one top general, besides Lon Nol, "has the ability and force of personality to exercise leadership" at the Chief of Staff level.

Cambodian Corruption

He is identified as Brig. Gen. Srey Saman, now Cambodia's defense attache in Djakarta, the Indonesian capital. But the report adds sadly that "Srey Saman's personal authority is diluted by a tendency toward financial corruption."

Two other top officers, Brig. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez and Brig. Gen. Mao Sum Khem, are also called "technically competent." But the report charges "both have personal weaknesses which prevent them from exercising effective control over unit commanders.

"Sosthene Fernandez is an inveterate gambler, while Mao Sum Khem is a compulsive womanizer. Neither activity is in itself disqualifying, but in these two cases, so much time is consumed and so much corrupt activity is required to finance the activity that they have lost an essential measure of the respect required to exert real leadership."

The personnel chief, Brig. Gen. Peolim Var, is accused by the report of sending inspection teams, which "are bought off by commanders of the units whose payrolls they are supposed to verify."

These sound distressingly like the secret reports of ence and corruption that U.S. South Vietnamese incompet- officials have tried to keep from the public.

The Washington Post Times Herald B-7
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date DEC 28 1971

94-50053-A
NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 28 1972

94-50053-Sub A

SENT DIRECTOR
54 JAN 31 1972

The Communist drive on Pnom Penh, according to U.S. estimates, was entended as a psychological rather than a military operation. Apparently the Communists never expected any real military success but intended to withdraw to their former position after harassing the city.

Cambodian bungling, however, has turned a hit-and-run psychological attack into a real military threat.

Secret Assessment

Declares one secret military assessment: "Enemy forces have continued to maintain pressure on Pnom Penh. Their presence in strength has generated concern; yet government forces to date have been unable to react effectively . . .

"The enemy's efforts appear directed at psychologically eroding the morale of the populace while gradually weakening and demoralizing (Cambodian) units around Pnom Penh . . . (Cambodian) failure to take aggressive action has allowed (the enemy) to attempt to keep up the momentum both in the capital area and elsewhere in the country . . ."

These dispatches read like the secret reports that came out of South Vietnam during the 1960s.

Footnote: Lon Nol's top ministers called on him at his residence on Dec. 7 and suggested that he relinquish some of his authority. "Lon Nol rejected these proposals out of hand . . ." reports Amabassador Swank.

Ruefnl Bhutto

Pakistan's new President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban ended up side by side at the United Nations dinner honoring outgoing Secretary-General U Thant the other night.

The UN had passed overwhelmingly the ceasefire resolution proposed by Bhutto to end the war between India and Pakistan. The resolution, of course, came too late to stop India from seizing control of East Pakistan.

Eban congratulated Bhutto on the solid majority he had gotten for the ceasefire resolution. Replied Bhutto ruefully: "I would rather have the territory without the resolution than the resolution without the territory."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CLASSIFICATION PER OGA LETTER
DATED 07-24-2007

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Miller

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1-17-72

DATE: 07-17-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 auc baw/rs/lsg
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 07-17-2032

FROM : W. R. Wannall

- Mr. Branigan
- Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Schwartz

SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF 12/71 JACK ANDERSON LEAKS
SECURITY COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD (USIB)

On 1-13-72, at request of Chairman, Security Committee, USIB, representatives met at Pentagon, chaired by Colonel [redacted] Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). b6 b7C

Colonel [redacted] stated [redacted] of the Security Committee, had with White House approval instructed that the Security Committee conduct a "passive analysis" of the impact of the Anderson disclosures beginning in 12/71 pertaining to National Security Council discussions concerning the India-Pakistan situation. [redacted] stated documents upon which columns were based originated with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), State Department and DIA.

Colonel [redacted] stated working group would proceed as follows: 1. Each agency whose documents had been compromised would prepare an analysis of the Anderson columns involved, identify documents in question and make assessment of damage. 2. Agencies wherein compromised documents originated would conduct "in-house" inquiry with no investigation outside the particular agency to determine who could be considered possible source. 3. Same agencies would attempt to make judgment of effect Anderson disclosures might have on their future operations. [redacted]

b1
b3
b6
b7C

(S)

Colonel [redacted] stated in conclusion that result of working group's analysis would be reported to Chairman of Security Committee and would be made available to all agencies represented. b6 b7C

ACTION:

For information. Since no FBI documents have been involved in the Anderson columns in question, no Bureau action is necessary. We will follow this closely with the Security Committee and you will be kept advised of significant developments.

LFS:sjr
(7)

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
JAN 21 1972

JAN 26 19

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 FEB 4 1972

~~SECRET~~