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**FBI to train all police forces
in the United States.**

Attorney General Clark is opposed to this because, he argues, the FBI already has enough to do. If it took over police training for every city, it would have time for nothing else; furthermore, would trend even more toward a national police state.

J. Edgar Hoover will probably continue to lobby on Capitol Hill, contrary to the views of his boss, as long as he personally occupies a sacred position with the President. President Johnson, having worked with Hoover when he, Johnson, was a Senator; and having worked with brass hats in the Pentagon to undercut the Secretary of Defense when he, Johnson, was Chairman of the Senate Preparedness Committee, understands this type of undercutting. He doesn't crack down on it.

It means, however, that the Attorney General is not the boss of the Justice Department, and the Secretary of Defense is not the boss of the Pentagon. This led to Secretary McNamara's recent resignation and there is every indication that the FBI has been trying to induce Ramsey Clark to resign by telling the President that Clark is soft on Stokely Carmichael, black power and crime in the streets.

Such is politics where you would least expect to find it—
~~inside the FBI.~~

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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	/

V9

6

Robert F. Kennedy
 Robert F. Kennedy

Here is a booklet about Bobby Kennedy, which is published by the "Let Freedom Ring" Society, which I think you will find very interesting. Please read this.

A CITIZEN OF NORTHERN KENTUCKY

l

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
 KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

ST-116
 REC-44

REC 69

77-51387-1976X
 107-4-52

~~SECRET~~

35 MAR 21 1968

CORRESPONDENCE
87

JUN 26 1968
 ENCLOSURE
 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
 59 MAR 23 1968 311

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63



The Herald of Freedom

BOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N. J.

JANUARY 13, 1967

VOLUME X NO. 12

* J. EDGAR HOOVER vs. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

A controversy of major proportions has developed which involves the truthfulness and integrity of the adversaries. As U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT stated on December 26, 1966, "Now out in the open and heading toward a public showdown is a dispute that could prove important to the political future of Senator Robert F. Kennedy (Dem.), of New York.

"The issue: Did Mr. Kennedy, when he was U.S. Attorney General, authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to use electronic eavesdropping devices - which are known as 'bugs' - in making criminal investigations?

"J. Edgar Hoover, longtime Director of the FBI, says Mr. Kennedy did.

"Mr. Kennedy says he didn't.

"Senator Edward V. Long (Dem.), of Missouri, says he will invite both to testify before his subcommittee which is investigating 'invasions of privacy' by electronic snooping."

The devious progress of Robert F. Kennedy to the point where he can hope to win the presidential nomination in 1968 started with the plans of an ambitious father. Back in the early 1930's Joseph Kennedy, Sr. was a heavy financial contributor and a strong supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt in his first try for the presidency. Already a multi-millionaire, Kennedy Sr. had an obsession to establish the Kennedy family as a political dynasty, much as royalty was created in the past, by seizing power.

After Franklin D. Roosevelt ascended to the highest office in the U.S. Government in 1933, Joseph Kennedy, Sr. was appointed to several government positions, finally becoming Ambassador to Great Britain in 1937. His oldest son, Joseph, Jr., was originally selected for the political career which was to end in the White House. Joseph Jr. was sent to the London School of Economics (Fabian Socialist) where Harold Laski made him his protege, taking him to Moscow to introduce him to the important Soviet leaders. Laski, a Fabian-Socialist leader, worked closely with Felix Frankfurter who was responsible for introducing Alger Hiss into government service as well as others of questionable loyalty to the United States.

Joseph Jr. made the usual left-wing rounds that seem to be necessary for anyone aspiring to become President of the United States. He went to Spain during the Spanish Revolution, allegedly to study

what was going on there. Later at Oakland, California, he became a close associate of J. Robert Oppenheimer and a "group" operating at Oakland. Unfortunately, Joseph Jr. was killed, nullifying all the work that went into building him up, so the next in line was called upon. This was John who finally made the grade. John, of course, was also sent to the London School of Economics and was also a special protege of Harold Laski. Reportedly John was not politically ambitious but was complying with his father's wishes when he embarked on a political career after his stint as a newspaper man.

Robert Kennedy, however, was politically ambitious but had to stay in the background while his brother was being maneuvered into the presidency. Reportedly he was jealous and resentful and insisted on being made Attorney General when his brother became President. This JFK did against the advice of wiser men than he and the American public was shocked. The position of Attorney General gave Bobby access to confidential records and power which he used to the hilt. He assumed more and more power, injecting his influence and decisions into other government departments, including the State Department, Defense Department and Treasury Department.

The Attorney General's office, under Robert Kennedy, became the place where decisions were made and foreign diplomats beat a path to Bobby's office rather than the White House. Bobby, whose pollsters must have said, "Go left, young man," has indeed done just that with a vengeance. Being politically wise, he has built a power structure centered around the Kennedy family, bringing several members of the family into government service. We can only hope that Teddy and his wife, who are much more attractive and sympathetic, will not cross their ambitious brother up for there are those who can testify that it doesn't pay, even those who are unable to testify at all.

When Bobby Kennedy, pipsqueak turned Attorney General, took office, the FBI was ordered to cut down on its investigation of the Communist Conspiracy. The N.Y. TIMES, when Bobby left the office of Attorney General, stated that he had saved the government money in not wasting time investigating communists. It was Bobby who disbanded a special unit which kept tabs on Hollywood celebrities who

①
107624 324

were financing communists with donations. It was Bobby's friend, John F. Reilly, of the State Department, who arranged to have Otto Otepka's telephone tapped illegally and who allegedly committed perjury when he testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and was therefore forced to resign. He was never prosecuted for perjury by his friend Bobby but was actually given another cushy government job.

Bobby, who was taking his advice and, perhaps, orders, from important leftists, had decided that Lyndon Johnson, then Vice President, should not be allowed another term in office. Since it was desired that LBJ should be replaced by a more acceptable man, reportedly Arthur Goldberg, Bobby undertook to discredit LBJ with the investigation of the Billy Sol Estes and Bobby Baker cases. These scandalous cases were to be used to prevent LBJ from receiving the Vice-Presidential renomination. The assassination of John F. Kennedy, however, upset all these plans. LBJ was now the President of the United States, in a position to remove Bobby which he did with as much speed as protocol allowed.

After the assassination of JFK, Bobby found himself in the position of being under the very man he had set out to destroy. While Bobby was Attorney General it is no secret that there was bad blood between John Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, and himself. NEWSWEEK magazine of December 26, 1966, stated: "For years the bad blood ran silent and deep between Robert F. Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover with only an issue to turn their cold war hot."

J. Edgar Hoover had refused to allow the FBI to become involved in some of the matters that Bobby, as Attorney General, wanted to handle. However, Bobby had a special detail of men working under his direct supervision and had a nationwide private detective agency under confidential contract. This agency had contracts with other government departments and was used to put in eavesdropping devices where the FBI would not allow themselves to become involved. This private agency has offices in a number of large cities and was especially active in the South. Their wiretapping activities became so widespread that Congressmen, Senators, newspapermen and many patriotic government employees had reason to believe that their telephones were tapped.

Not only did Bobby Kennedy know of the FBI wiretaps which were used in national security and major crime cases, but he also knew of the widespread use of these practices by the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department and other government agencies whose activities have been brought to light by Senator Long's Committee. In a frantic effort to preserve his public image, Bobby has made the serious mistake of trying to shift the blame for his own actions

over to the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover, who has served under many presidents and Attorneys General since 1924, is not one to allow his department to be discredited. This will have to be a fight to the finish.

That Bobby has his eye on the presidency is well known. LBJ outmaneuvered him at the 1964 Convention and many think that Bobby will have to wait until 1972 but others advance reasons that he will try for 1968. The publication, WASHINGTON OBSERVER, states in its December 30, 1966 issue: "Incidentally Bobby claims that he will not make a run for the Presidency in 1968 but will wait for 1972. However, sources close to him say that he is merely following the usual Kennedy family strategy of always aiming at two targets simultaneously and, at the last moment, being prepared to make a lightning-like decision to hit the target which is most opportune.

"One thing needling Bobby to make his stab at the top job early is his wife, Ethel. When she found out about his romance with the late Marilyn Monroe, she threatened to divorce him. Bobby has been on his good behavior ever since, realizing that a divorce would kill his political ambitions."

By some coincidence the same date this story reached the public, the residence and laboratory of Bernard B. Spindel, a nationally known wiretapping expert, were raided by police on charges of illegal eavesdropping. The WORLD JOURNAL TRIBUNE reported on December 18, 1966, "The entire nine-hour police raid on the upstate home of one of 28 eavesdropping experts indicted Thursday was itself recorded on the expert's own equipment, the World Journal Tribune was told yesterday..... Bernard B. Spindel, a nationally known electronics security consultant, did the bugging as an eight-man team of state police and officials from the office of Frank S. Hogan, New York district attorney, searched his home and laboratory at Kent Township in Putnam County..... "There was no need for the search warrant. This was a fishing expedition. They wanted to find out exactly what we have and they must have gone through 6,000 pieces of paper before they left about 3:30 p.m.," said Spindel."

On Wednesday, December 21, 1966, the N.Y. TIMES reported that Spindel had asked the N.Y. State Supreme Court to force the District Attorney to return hundreds of items allegedly seized in the raids. The TIMES stated, "In an affidavit submitted to the court, Bernard Spindel asserted that some of the seized material contained 'tapes and evidence concerning circumstances surrounding and causes of death of Marilyn Monroe, which strongly suggests that the officially reported circumstances of her demise are erroneous.'"

In addition to the reference to Miss Monroe in the Spindel affidavit, there was also a statement that some of the seized material contained an original tape recording of a conversation taken in a car (owned and operated by Mr. Spindel) between Robert

F. Kennedy, James Kelly and Spindel concerning James Hoffa. Mr. Spindel alleged that the tapes recordings and files in the Marilyn Monroe death case contain certain facts and data in which the names of Robert F. Kennedy and Peter Lawford are mentioned.

In the book, "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe," the name of Robert F. Kennedy is featured and Peter Lawford is shown as a character reference by Patricia Newcomb, Marilyn's press secretary, who suddenly went to Europe after Marilyn's death and who was put on the government payroll after her return and was later assigned to an office next to Bobby Kennedy's. Miss Newcomb had claimed that she was with Marilyn most of the twenty-four hours preceding her death and, after Marilyn's funeral, immediately flew to the Kennedy "compound" at Hyannisport before departing for Europe where she stayed for six months until all official investigations had ceased concerning Marilyn's death.

In associating the hallowed name of Kennedy with the Hollywood star, your editor was the subject of much vilification, even by the staid WALL STREET JOURNAL. However, Mr. Spindel has stated that his tapes and files (of which he still has extra copies) support the allegations in the book, and even go much further. Mr. Spindel also stated that the tape recording of Robert Kennedy, James Kelly and himself, having to do with the Hoffa Case, allegedly shows that Robert Kennedy offered him a bribe and that the facts have been recorded in an unpublicized government hearing.

James Hoffa was convicted in Tennessee for allegedly having tampered with a jury. There are in existence numerous affidavits showing that employees of the Department of Justice allegedly tampered with the jury that was hearing the Hoffa case. The Congressional Record of May 4, 1964, Page 9699 shows the statement of Congressman Glenn Cunningham of Nebraska in which he asked and received permission to place into the record an article which appeared in the Washington EVENING STAR of March 4, 1964, entitled, "An Odor of Police State Methods," by William S. White. In this article Bobby Kennedy is held responsible for illegal wiretapping and federal snooping over the mail of private persons. Speaking of the Hoffa trial, Congressman Cunningham stated, "I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the unhappy fact that a number of witnesses who are available to testify on pertinent facts regarding the Hoffa trial have been subjected to various pressures including threats of physical violence, economic reprisal and other forms of intimidation."

If, as appears to be the case, the trial of James Hoffa was a gross miscarriage of justice and the result of a personal vendetta of Bobby Kennedy, the truth should be made public. The case reeks of wiretapping, tampering with the jury, bribery and paid informers. Hoffa has offered a reward of \$100,000 for evidence to present to the Supreme Court that

illegal bugging was done in his case. If the Long Committee could survey this evidence by calling the numerous witnesses available, it would be entitled to this reward which could then be used to help the needy families of U.S. servicemen killed in Vietnam by the communist Viet Cong to whom Bobby Kennedy is willing to give his blood.

There is little doubt that J. Edgar Hoover would be willing to appear before the Long Committee to present facts under oath to support his allegations that Robert Kennedy, when Attorney General, not only knew about wire taps and electronic bugging, but actually increased the number used and listened in on some of them. A U.S. Government Memorandum, dated August 17, 1961, has been made public on the subject of "Microphone Surveillances." It reads: "The Attorney General was contacted on the morning of August 17, 1961, with reference to the situation in New York City concerning the obtaining of leased lines from the telephone company for use in connection with microphone surveillances. This matter was discussed with the Attorney General and he was shown a copy of the proposed letter which would be used. The Attorney General approved the proposed procedure in this regard and personally signed the attached memorandum evidencing such approval."

The document with the personal signature of Robert Kennedy reads as follows: "In connection with the use of microphone surveillances it is frequently necessary to lease a special telephone line in order to monitor such a surveillance.... In the New York City area the telephone company has over the years insisted that a letter be furnished to the telephone company on each occasion when a special telephone line is leased by the FBI. It is required that such a lease arrangement be with the approval of the Attorney General. In the past we have restricted the utilization of leased lines in New York City to situations involving telephone taps, all of which have been approved by the Attorney General.... We have not previously used leased lines in connection with microphone surveillances.... If we are permitted to use leased telephone lines as an adjunct to our microphone surveillances (electronic bugging), this type of coverage can be materially extended both in security and major criminal cases. Accordingly, your approval of our utilizing this leased line arrangement is requested..." This approval was given by Robert Kennedy's personal signature.

More information regarding wiretapping was contained in a letter from Representative H.R. Gross (Rep.) of Iowa to J. Edgar Hoover. The N.Y. TIMES of Dec. 31, 1968 reported, "In a letter to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Gross referred to the long pending case of Otto Otepka.... Testimony before the (Senate Internal Security) subcommittee in November, 1963, showed that Mr. Otepka's phone had been tapped

after his superiors suspected that he was supplying) unauthorized material to J.G. Curwain, the subcommittee counsel..... Representative Gross wrote that the Otepka case indicates "the fact that there was wire-tapping and eavesdropping during the Kennedy Administration that had no connection with the F.B.I., but apparently did have the approval of the highest political appointees of the Kennedy Administration."

Paul Harvey has stated: "Kennedy, as Attorney General, did some personal eavesdropping on conversations not involving national security..... there were many times during Kennedy's tenure as Attorney General when J. Edgar Hoover refused 'requests' from his superior's office. 'We can't do that, General!' was often the Director's decision on some 'request' during those deplorable days when the Justice Department was a shirt-sleeve part-time counsel, part-time nursery, part-time touch-football playpen."

Harvey informs us that: "enough confirming files will be presented to any interested congressional committee to disintegrate the Bobby Kennedy fan club." There is a new Congress, having taken office in January 10, 1967. All have been sworn to defend the Constitution of the United States; all should be grateful that for forty-one years J. Edgar Hoover has done a magnificent job to help hold back the communist take-over of our country. He is entitled, regardless of political pressures, to have the full truth brought out and his name and record cleared of charges made by Bobby Kennedy. The American public also is entitled to know some of the sordid details of the career and activities of Bobby, the carpet-bagging Senator from New York.

There is no doubt but that the Manchester book, "The Death of a President," which has gotten millions of dollars worth of free publicity, is meant to glorify the Kennedys and in particular Robert Kennedy is said to emerge as a "hero." Far from the book really being out of Kennedy control, Robert Kennedy has been reported as stating: "It's our manuscript, and we can release it at our leisure." The big furor over it will only increase its sales and, since it reportedly makes President Johnson seem like "some kind of a monster," it is probably planned to use the book to torpedo Johnson and push Bobby into the presidency.

Bobby has tried to make himself the "leader" of the "new left" and has been playing up to all the student "dissenters." He also courts the "minority groups." A new book concerning the B'nai B'rith contains a Preface signed by Robert Kennedy in which he states: "To read this laudable history (of the B'nai B'rith) is to review some of the most sublime moments in history..... And it is instructive to know how grudgingly even the minor forms of man's prejudices yield to reason. As late as 1908, the author tells us, The Associated Press was identifying individuals charged with crimes as Jews.

It was in response to such as this that Sigmund Livingston suggested formation of a National Caricature Committee. Such a group was founded as the Anti-Defamation League; and the ADL's unceasing efforts to protect civil rights and civil liberties has truly made it a guardian of the American dream."

We don't know if Bobby really wrote this as he does not seem to be able to say much if it has not been prepared for him in advance by his "advisers," but he has signed his name to it. For the type organization Bobby calls "guardians of the American dream," we can only refer our readers to our issue entitled, "Know Your Enemies," in which the gestapo-type activities of the ADL are exposed.

Wire-tapping and electronic eavesdropping by the government have become an abuse that should be investigated and those responsible for the abuse exposed. Among those from whom the Long Committee could learn much are Mr. George Ryan, President of International Investigations, a nationwide private detective agency; Mr. William Miller, vice president of the same firm (and a friend of Bobby Kennedy); Mr. William R. Cathey, chief special agent of the Southern Bell Telephone Company and a former F.B.I. agent; Mr. Otto Otepka of the State Department whose telephones were tapped; Mr. John Reilly, formerly of the State Department who ordered that phone tapping and who could supply the name of Mr. X of the C.I.A. who got the Otepka telephone tap tapes; Mr. Billy Hughes of the State Department; and, of course, Mr. Bernard Spindel who could play some very interesting tapes for the Committee.

Extra copies 50¢, 5 for \$1, 100 for \$10

Books by Frank A. Capell:

The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe	\$2.00
Treason is the Reason	3.00
The Strange Case of Jacob Javits	2.00

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68

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *D*

FROM : T. E. Bishop *T. B*

SUBJECT: JOHN TREANOR
MEMBER OF SENATOR ROBERT F.
KENNEDY'S CAMPAIGN STAFF

DATE: 4/3/68

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 _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ASAC George Lake, Indianapolis Office, telephonically advised on the afternoon of 4/3/68 that he had been contacted by one John Treanor, now in Indianapolis as an advance man for Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Treanor stated he was formerly associated with the U. S. Attorney's staff in Washington, D. C., and is now associated with Senator Kennedy's presidential campaign group.

Treanor advised ASAC Lake today that he had been in touch with the Indianapolis Police Department and had been told by them that the Kennedy rallies scheduled for April 4 in Indianapolis might be subject to some violence simply to embarrass Senator Kennedy.

b7c, b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c, b7D

[REDACTED]

REC-40

After checking, ASAC Lake was advised to tell Treanor that any requests for information would have to come through FBI Headquarters in Washington. Lake stated that this would be done and that he would, of course, advise the Bureau concerning any information of interest that might develop concerning the scheduled rallies in the Negro neighborhoods of Indianapolis on April 4.

ACTION: None. For information.

- APR 17 1968
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach *JH*
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Jones

CRIME REFS

69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 9 1968
TELETYPE

Blair
McDAN
LCA
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC
12:35 PM
4/9/68 URGENT VSC
TO DIRECTOR
FROM ATLANTA 157-3094

U.C. [unclear]

ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. RM. RACIAL MATTERS

b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISED APR. EIGHT LAST,
HE UNDERSTANDS SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY HAD SEVERAL
TELEPHONES INSTALLED IN THE WEST HUNTER BAPTIST CHURCH,
CHESTNUT AND HUNTER STS., ATLANTA, GA. THIS IS A NEGRO
BAPTIST CHURCH AND ACCORDING TO SHATTLES' INFO THE
TELEPHONES WERE INSTALLED TWO OR THREE DAYS AGO. KENNEDY
ALLEGEDLY INSTALLED PHONES FOR USE OF KING FAMILY, RELATIVES
AND FRIENDS, AND MEMBERS OF ^{SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE} SCLC FOR THEIR CONVENIENCE IN
HANDLING FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND THE CROWD EXPECTED TO BE
IN ATLANTA FOR KING'S FUNERAL. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THE TEMPORARY HQS. IN THE HUNTER BAPTIST CHURCH IS
STAFFED BY PEOPLE EMPLOYED BY SENATOR KENNEDY.

5-T [unclear]

157-51387

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670

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GFH
FBI WASH DC
NOT RECORDED 11 APR 16 1968
183 APR 16 1968
CC MR. SULLIVAN

MR DELCASH FOR THE DIRECTOR

5 1 APR 9 1968

70

VIA TELETYPE
APR 19 1968
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	_____

CVW

S. J. [unclear]

B. J. [unclear]

WA---1---

245PM URGENT 4-19-68 CND

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAN DIEGO 2P PLAINTEXT

ROBERT KENNEDY. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

MICHAEL WAYNE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ATTORNEY, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE WAS WITH THE ADVANCE PARTY HANDLING SPEAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY WHO IS TO ARRIVE IN SAN DIEGO TODAY. WAYNE ADVISED THAT IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITY STOKELY CARMICHAEL MAY APPEAR IN SAN DIEGO, THEREBY CREATING A POSSIBLE DISTURBANCE, HE WANTED TO INSURE THAT THINGS WERE AS SECURE AS POSSIBLE INSOFAR AS SENATOR KENNEDY IS CONCERNED. WAYNE PROVIDED HIS HOTEL ROOM AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AND THE LOCATION OF SENATOR KENNEDY'S HEADQUARTERS. HE PROVIDED NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION INDICATING A DISTURBANCE BUT ONLY RELATED THE POSSIBILITY SINCE CARMICHAEL MAY ALSO COME TO SAN DIEGO.

REC-12 79-1281-171
44-103

4 APR 23 1968

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND APPROPRIATE MILITARY AGENCIES, AS WELL AS THE U. S. ATTORNEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE FACT
END PAGE ONE

66 APR 20 1968

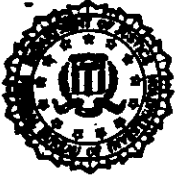
5. J. [unclear]

PAGE TWO

THAT SENATOR KENNEDY WILL BE IN SAN DIEGO AND THAT POSSIBLY
STOKELY CARMICHAEL MAY BE IN SAN DIEGO. NO OTHER ACTION
BEING TAKEN.

END
RDR

FBI WASH DC
JUN 11 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1221 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46207
April 18, 1963

- 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

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

b7D

While conversing with [redacted]

Yesterday I learned that when Bobby Kennedy came to Indianapolis on April 4 to commence his Indiana campaigning a few things of interest developed. Kennedy insisted upon holding a rally in the midst of one of the Negro ghetto areas in Indianapolis, and since he arrived on the evening of the murder of Martin Luther King, his rally turned out to be a eulogy rather than his planned format for a political rally.

Bobby's advance party consisting of several of his campaign staff arrived in town several days earlier in an effort to set up a favorable atmosphere for the rally which was to be held on April 4. In this particular area of the city there is a glorified pool room known as the "College Room" which has been supported by voluntary contributions of various groups, mainly the Eli Lilly Foundation. This was designed initially to provide a place of recreation for Negro youths who otherwise would be roaming the streets and continually getting in trouble with the police. The director of the College Room is one Ben Bell who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Radical Action Project, RAP, a militant Negro group in Indianapolis.

Bobby's advance party contacted Bell and offered him initially \$250 to insure that a substantial and orderly crowd of Negroes attend his rally. I was told that as the time for the rally approached the ante kept going up until the Kennedy forces realized Bell was working a pretty good con game on them, and they wound up paying approximately \$650 for his assistance in providing the crowd.

I thought you would be interested in this little anecdote.

REC-71

74-512-2007

Sincerely yours,

25 MAY 6 1968

James T. Neagle
Special Agent in Charge

EXP. PROC.

APR 22 1968

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
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Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Mr. Bishop

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON
WTOP - CHANNEL 9
SUNDAY, 5-5-68

DATE: 5-6-68

Handwritten initials/signature

Captioned individual's telecast on 5-5-68 was monitored by a Special Agent of the Crime Records Division.

He predicted that United States Attorney David Bress would soon be appointed District Judge.

Pearson also stated that Robert Kennedy is spending an estimated \$750,000 to insure victory in the Indiana Primary. The Kennedy forces have enlisted a large number of paid students to "hustle votes" in Indiana, and according to Pearson, the reaction of the people in Indiana has been unfavorable. Pearson stated that Kennedy's efforts to "buy the primary" are causing him to lose ground among the voters.

Pearson also predicted that sanctions against Israel would be introduced into the United Nations for a vote and that the United States would support the sanctions.

There was no mention of the FBI during this program.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

DFC:mjr (5)

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials

44-51377-2010
MAY 7 1968

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 8 1968

30 MAY 19 1968

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

Handwritten number 15

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JUNE

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/17/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Gale
Mr. Bishop

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING
(Previous request for
electronic coverage
by Robert F. Kennedy)
LEAK OF INFORMATION BY DEPARTMENT

ST
OP

Handwritten initials and routing marks at the top right of the page.

Ed Weisl, Jr. came over to see me at 4:15 p.m., 5/17/68. He asked me if the rumor was true that was going around Washington to the effect that Bobby Kennedy had specifically asked the FBI to tap the telephone of Martin Luther King. I told Weisl I had not heard this rumor. I asked him what prompted his question. He replied that he had heard about this several times and, as a matter of fact, a statement had appeared in a recent newspaper article.

I reminded Weisl that Messrs. Gale, McAndrews, and I had briefed him regarding all activities pertaining to Bobby Kennedy's requests for microphones and telephone taps during his tenure as Attorney General. I stated this briefing, as he should recall, concerned the basis on which the Department pleaded immunity in the civil suit against our agents in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Weisl stated he remembered the briefing and, as a matter of fact, this was when the information first came to his attention. I asked Weisl why he was now asking me this specific question. He replied because Drew Pearson had found out about this matter and probably would print it in order to embarrass Bobby Kennedy.

I asked Weisl if he had discussed this matter with Drew Pearson. He replied in the affirmative and stated his father, Ed Weisl, Sr., had also discussed the matter with Pearson. Weisl asked me if the FBI would have any objections to this matter being brought out before the public. I told him it appeared as if the matter had already been brought out before the public. I stated he should keep several things in mind, i.e., (1) regardless of how such an article was written, a segment of the Negro population of the United States would still feel very harshly toward the FBI and (2) this would obviously cut off some of our sources of information.

Weisl rebutted this statement with the fact that Richard Harwood of the Washington Post had already printed the fact that

100-106670-345A
ORIGINAL FILED IN

CDD:CSH (5)

177-57387
NOT RECORDED

CONTINUED ----- over

29 MAY 21 1968

COPI SENT TO MR. TOLSON

11 MAY 21 1968
NINE SIX

6 JUN 13 1968

SPEC. MAIL

Mr. Tolson

the FBI had accumulated a number of tapes on King, as a result of the utilization of microphones. Weisl stated that Pearson would obviously indicate that Bobby Kennedy had ordered the FBI to take this action. I told Weisl that, nevertheless, certain Negro groups would still blame the FBI, whether we were ordered to take such action or not.

Weisl stated he would try to keep the above matter from being printed, if the FBI felt so strongly about it. I told him we held no brief for Kennedy, in view of the shoddy way in which he had treated the FBI; however, we did not want to be involved in any political maneuvers and action of this nature would most certainly concern politics. Weisl stated he would try to keep this from appearing.

Richard Harwood did include in his recent article on the Director a statement that the FBI had several tapes on Martin Luther King, as a result of the utilization of microphones. This fact has also appeared in a number of other newspapers. Apparently Weisl has discussed this matter with Pearson--Pearson desiring to print the facts in order to embarrass Kennedy.

The record is quite clear, through the medium of memoranda written by former employee Courtney Evans, that Kennedy first requested electronic coverage; however, Evans succeeded in talking him out of it. Several months later Evans approached Kennedy and requested permission for such coverage, at which time Kennedy approved this coverage. While an expose of such facts could obviously hurt Kennedy, such action would also harm the FBI from a public relations standpoint. We, therefore, should have no part in it and should discreetly discourage such action if brought to our attention.

ACTION -

If such an article is printed by Pearson, we should follow a strict "no comment" policy.

*Right.
AD*

[Signature]

[Signature]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
77-51387-NOT RECORDED DATED 5/21/68

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

78

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-3-68

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TELEVISED DEBATE BETWEEN PRESIDENTIAL
 CANDIDATES SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
 AND SENATOR EUGENE J. MCCARTHY
 AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
 SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1968

Captioned debate was televised nationally and heard locally through WMAL-TV, Channel 7, at 9:30 p.m. on 6-1-68. Excerpts from this program were published in "The New York Times" of 6-3-68 and are attached herewith. The following is not included in this material and is of interest to the Bureau:

In response to a question, Senator McCarthy commented that he felt FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had held the position of Director of the FBI for too long a period of time and should be replaced. Senator Kennedy indicated that while he may have had a few differences with the Director at the time he, Kennedy, served as Attorney General, he was not at this time going to play into the hands of those who were attempting to embarrass him politically. He said he would not discuss which individuals he would or would not keep in office should he succeed in his efforts to be elected President.

77-51351
 NOT RECORDED

At another point in the program, Senator Kennedy was asked if he could comment on the matter of wire taps and the late Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., which had been raised by columnist Drew Pearson. Kennedy's vague answer mentioned the history of wire taps as a tool to protect our Nation's security and noted that the Attorney General had received original authority to authorize wire taps when President Roosevelt was in office. Kennedy said that he had never authorized "bugging"; however, he had, on a limited basis, authorized certain wire taps. He then noted that it would not be proper for him to discuss those individual cases in which he had authorized the placing of

Enclosure

JUN 5 1968

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

↓ ↓
 file
 [Handwritten initials]

JUN 18 1968
 JUN 25 1968

CJH:smg (8)

(Continued next page)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-1-37254-1138

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: Televised Debate Between Presidential
Candidates Senator Robert F. Kennedy
and Senator Eugene J. McCarthy

wire taps. He said he did not want to let this opportunity go by, however, without emphasizing that Martin Luther King was a fine American citizen and had given the highest form of service to his country.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

gjh

Dgh

✓

TSB

gjh

es

*PB
mwsa*

6-6-68

PLAINTEXT

TELEGRAM

URGENT

MRS. ROBERT F. KENNEDY
HICKORY HILL
4700 CHAIN BRIDGE ROAD
MC LEAN, VIRGINIA

WE ALL ARE PROFOUNDLY SADDENED OVER THE TRAGIC DEATH OF YOUR HUSBAND AND OFFER OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN. HIS PASSING LEAVES A GREAT VOID IN THE HEARTS OF THE ENTIRE NATION, AND WE PRAY THAT GOD'S COMFORTING HAND WILL HELP SUSTAIN YOU IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

REC-92 77-111-2090

25 JUN 68

GEM:kce (5)

R

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

*File - Original Yellow
in Director's Office*

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	

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

97 JUN 11 1968

6-5-68

PLAINTEXT

TELEGRAM

URGENT

ST

ROBERT D KENNEDY

MRS. ROBERT F. KENNEDY
GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL
1212 SEATTO PLACE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ALL FBI PERSONNEL JOIN THE NATION IN EXTENDING
DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY ON THE TRAGEDY
IN LOS ANGELES THIS MORNING. WE HOPE AND PRAY FOR YOUR
HUSBAND'S SPEEDY RECOVERY. IF MY ASSOCIATES OR I CAN BE
OF HELP IN THIS TRYING TIME, PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

Ch

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

REC 109

77-577-2077

GEM:kce (3)

19 JUN 5 1968

NOTE: Per call from the Los Angeles Office, Mrs. Kennedy will have
a room at the hospital until he leaves, and the telegram should be
directed there.

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

R

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 5 1968

10:59 AM
WESTERN UNION

*File - original
in Director's
office. 6/11/68*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 JUN 11 1968

67
12/1

Robert F. Kennedy

The AG asked me if it was true that Bobby Kennedy had on one occasion requested the FBI to place a microphone on one of Jimmy Hoffa's attorneys, at one of the local hotels. I told him this was a correct fact. He asked me what year this occurred. I told him it was in 1961. He asked me the attorney's name. I told him I did not recall but would check and let him know. He asked if the attorney was named Buffalino. I replied in the negative. He asked if the attorney's name was Cheasty. I told him this was not a correct name. He asked that the name be obtained and that he be advised. I told him we would do this.

77-51387-202

NOT RECORDED

JUN 12 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 77-51387-192

mem a file 5/24/68
JUN 18 1968 To Law

^N I also mentioned that we did not condone Pearson's article in the least inasmuch as such an article could only serve to dry up our sources. I stated that despite this fact, however, the AG obviously knows that Bobby Kennedy was perhaps the only AG whose name has appeared in newspapers regarding electronic devices. I stated this was Kennedy's own fault inasmuch as he first raised the issue on a nationwide television program by attempting to lie out of a question and, at the same time, putting the FBI squarely in the middle. The AG quickly responded that Kennedy obviously had attempted to lie out of the King matter inasmuch as he, the AG, had checked the record this morning and had ascertained that Kennedy not only approved wiretaps in security and criminal cases but obviously had approved microphone coverage that was placed on Hoffa's attorney.

² I asked the AG if he had ever seen Rogers' name or Brownell's name in print regarding approval of electronic devices. He stated he had not. I told him the only time Katzenbach's name had appeared in print was when he had issued his own personal press release attempting to defend Bobby Kennedy in his fight with the Director.

³ The AG asked me if I had any idea as to the source of Pearson's information. I told him such information could have come from any of different places, the Department of Justice, the Vice President's office, the White House, or such a column could have been inspired through political motivations. I stated that there obviously were people in the Department of Justice who were anti-Kennedy and who favored other political candidates. He asked me if I meant Ed Weisl, Jr. I told him I did not mean any specific person. He stated that none of his people could have known the dates which had been mentioned in the column. I told him that there was only one date in the column, which was correct, and as a matter of fact, many of his people could have known this specific date, particularly considering the number of Department of Justice people who had been briefed regarding the necessity of establishing immunity for our Agents in Las Vegas and elsewhere. The AG had no reply to this. He merely smiled and stated that finished everything he desired to discuss and he hoped he had not prevented me from filling an engagement for lunch.

^K The fact remains that the hue and cry concerning usage of electronic devices by the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, and other agencies never would have arisen in the United States if it had not been for Ramsey Clark insisting there should be exposure of usage of such devices in Federal court cases. This precipitated all of the publicity before the American public. It also caused the controversy between the Director and Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as the question never would have been raised with Kennedy if this issue had not been before the courts and received such great publicity.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1968

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a statement concerning a special ceremony to be held tomorrow at 4:00 P.M. in the Courtyard in memory of Senator Kennedy.

Handwritten initials

I hope very much that you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

Richard
Attorney General

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

REC 11

2029

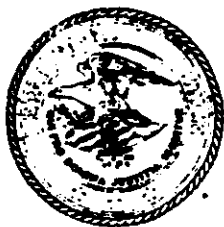
10 JUN 13 1968

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten notes:
Mr. DeLoach 10/11
Mr. Mohr 10/11
Mr. Bishop 10/11

NOTED

62 JUN 10 1968



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

June 7, 1968

TO: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EMPLOYEES

**FORMER DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EMPLOYEES
WHO SERVED UNDER ROBERT F. KENNEDY**

Bob Kennedy began his legal career at the lowest attorney level in the Department of Justice. He served with distinction as the 64th Attorney General of the United States.

He brought to this Department a rare sense of dedication, an excitement in achievement, a personal concern for all who serve here. He was a mighty force for justice. His spirit is permanently impressed in the mission of this institution.

We will remember Bob Kennedy in a special ceremony in the Courtyard at 4:00 p.m., Saturday, June 8. From there we will proceed to the curb on Constitution Avenue to say farewell as his funeral procession bears him past this place he loved and served for the last time.

Ramsey Clark

~~62 JUN 19 1968~~

ENCLOSURE

86

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-10-68

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR
LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY
4:00 P.M., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1968

At the Director's instructions, I attended the above-captioned memorial service in the Department of Justice Courtyard on Saturday afternoon, June 8, 1968, as the representative of the Director and the FBI. About 300 people were present, all of whom appeared to be employees, or families of employees, of the Department. The service was approximately 15 minutes late getting started and the sound system was so bad that it was extremely difficult for anyone to hear what was said.

The speakers consisted of the Attorney General; former Solicitor General Archibald Cox; a Judge ^{Harold} Greene who was formerly in the Department and a departmental attorney; John H. Davitt, a departmental attorney who shared an office with Kennedy when the latter was an attorney in the Department; and Thomas H. Williams, who was Kennedy's chauffeur while the latter was Attorney General. Each spoke for approximately five minutes on recollections of Kennedy. The FBI was not mentioned by any speaker. The ceremony broke up at approximately 4:45 p. m.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:mel (4)

REC-7

2030

XEROX
JUN 18 1968

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

81

June 20, 1968

REC-40

77-51387-2034

EX-105

[REDACTED]

b6

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of June 11th has been received. In response to your inquiry, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JBT:mlb (3)

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JUN 20 1968
COMM - FBI

66 JUL 2 1968

JUN 27 1968

JUN 25 1968 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten notes:
T. P. / a
D
- 1 -

Handwritten mark: 88

TRUE COPY

June 11, 1968

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Recently I was told that it was a documented fact that Senator Robert F. Kennedy had been a communist while he was in college.

If it is so, why is it known to only some people? If it is not so, I would like to know for a fact, and try to stop all this needless talk which I feel is helping to undermine the country.

Thank you for any help you might be able to give me.

Respectfully,



b6

REC-40

77-51387-

1574

JUN 21 1968

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6-20-68
-P.1 m.l.

81

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

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Wiretap Column Sparks Charges

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, speaking in California, has charged the Administration with inspiring our column which revealed that he had ordered the FBI to tap the telephone wire of Dr. Martin Luther King. The column was timed, Bobby charged, so as to influence the Oregon primary.

Instead of inspiring the wiretap column however, the Administration was so upset over its publication that the Justice Department started an official investigation of Pearson and Anderson.

Sen. Kennedy's answer, incidentally, should have been directed to the question of whether the story was true, not why the story was written.

He knew that we had been reporting on wiretapping and eavesdropping for some years, because he had talked with us about it—especially the series of columns reporting on the FBI bug on lobbyist Fred Black when Kennedy was Attorney General.

There was one error in the column complained about. It indicated that the tap was continued on Dr. King's wire, up until the time of his assassination.

This was incorrect. It was removed in June, 1965, when President Johnson issued an order to all Federal agencies suspending both wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping until there could be a review

of the entire situation. Johnson and his new Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, had discovered wholesale Government eavesdropping, including the tap on Dr. King, and they ordered it stopped.

The King wiretap had been requested by Attorney General Kennedy on July 16, 1963, but the FBI at that time argued him out of it on the ground that Dr. King traveled too much and that repercussions in Negro circles would be bad. Later, in October of 1963, Kennedy prevailed and the tap was placed on Dr. King's telephone.

Probe Requested

Meanwhile, Rep. Joseph Resnick (D-N.Y.) asked the House of Representatives last week to investigate the case of Dr. King's wiretap. Three other Congressmen supported him—Neal Smith (Iowa), Charles Joelson (N.J.), Joseph Vigorito (Pa.) and Claude Pepper (Fla.), all Democrats.

"The fact that a high-ranking official—a member of the President's Cabinet—legally could and actually would order the FBI to bug the telephone of a distinguished American like Dr. King is an affront to the causes to which Dr. King dedicated his life," Resnick said.

"If Martin Luther King's home can be tapped—for no apparent reason—by order of one of the highest officials of Government—and a professed

champion of the liberals—then nobody is safe."

Referring to Bobby Kennedy's lame reply to the King wiretap charges, made through a spokesman, Resnick said: "The American people can hardly consider this 'response by proxy' an adequate one. I suggest a hearing under oath . . . No American wants 'Big Brother' looking over his shoulder, peeping through his keyhole, or listening in on his telephone."

Backing him up, Rep. Joelson pointed out that when he was a district attorney in New Jersey he had to satisfy a judge very carefully before he could issue a search warrant.

"This is a very sensitive area," Joelson said, "and an Attorney General of either political party is subject to political influences. If an Attorney General can tap a wire without any court order, merely on his own say-so, then the right of privacy in this country is gone."

FBI Techniques

This column has now obtained a copy of a secret FBI manual on the placing of secret microphones. The instructions are most revealing, and tacitly admit that listening devices must be installed by illegal entry and trespass. The FBI instructions follow:

"Most microphone installations must be effected surreptitiously, making the installation of a microphone in an

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald D13
- 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 Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date JUN 4 1968

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-4-74

Handwritten: 77-57387-2035
NOT RECORDED

Handwritten: What about this manual?

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Handwritten: Memo to Senate General
KWS:CAN 6/5/68
Copies of [unclear] taken
from [unclear] train
[unclear] - not current

ideal location virtually impossible. This results in microphones frequently being placed some distance from the source of sound. If it is not possible to place the diaphragm of the microphones in close proximity to the area that must be covered, an acoustical impedance matching device should be installed . . . wires must be strung from the microphones to the amplifier to carry the minute electrical impulses . . .

The FBI also lists in great detail the best places to hide microphones as follows; behind baseboards; behind power outlets and electrical fixtures; ventilating and heating ducts (to be effective must be concealed so that flow of air will not strike or affect microphone); behind radiators, avoid intense heat; adjacent to service pipes; behind walls (place microphone as near surface of wall inside room as security and time permits); in heavy and seldom-moved furniture; in dummy telephones; in ornamental and large base lamps; in large and seldom-used books; in calendar pads; in picture frames; in doors, locks, door knobs, etc.; in radio, television and intercommunication sets.

"Existing facilities such as telephones, public address systems, intercommunication stations, and speakers in radio and television sets may also be used to perform the microphone function."

© 1962 Bell-McClure Systems, Inc.

EX-103

REC-24 47-51387-2037

July 2, 1968

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with your letter of June 25th, we have no information which I can send to you regarding the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. I am sorry I cannot be of help.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:dkw
(3)

MAILED 21
JUL 2 - 1968
COMM-FBI

- Olson _____
- Loach _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

54 JUL 11 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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[Redacted]

June, 9, 1968.

b6

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you in connection with a project I am working on. I am doing a scrap-book in memoriam of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. I have several newspaper-clippings but would like more. I would appreciate if you would send me any information on the late Senator that you have.

Thanking you in advance,
I remain

Yours truly,

[Redacted Signature]

Robert F. Kennedy

REC-24

11-51381-6
JUL 8 1968

EX-103

b6

93

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: January 9, 1969

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

7-1-69

SUBJECT: **DEDICATION OF BUST OF FORMER
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY
COURT A - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1969**

Friendly sources in the Department of Justice have advised that the Deputy Attorney General's Office is presently in the process of preparing invitations to be sent out for persons to attend the dedication of a bust to be erected near the fountain in Court A of the Department of Justice Building on Saturday, January 18, 1969.

It is understood the bust is being donated by the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation and Senator Edward Kennedy will take part in the dedication ceremonies and allegedly several hundreds of persons are being invited to the ceremony. Our source had no more specific details in regard to this matter at this time.

The above is submitted for information.

- 1 - Miss Holmes (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Tavel (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)

JPM

✓

nm

NPC:gt
5

2-1-69
2-3-69
2-10-69
2-17-69
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2-31-69
3-7-69
3-14-69
3-21-69
3-28-69
4-4-69
4-11-69
4-18-69
4-25-69
5-2-69
5-9-69
5-16-69
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6-27-69
7-4-69
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7-18-69
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REC-24

EX-115

77-51387-2039

4 JAN 10 1969

TAVEL

94

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
77-51387-Not RECORDED DATED 6/20/69

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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9/2

11:06 AM

June 19, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. DE LOACH
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. BISHOP

C-
M.A.L

1/1

Mr. Newbold Noyes, Editor of The Evening Star called. He said he thanked me very much for talking to him because he knew this was an unusual kind of thing to have happen.

He said he wanted to ask me very seriously, but he was sure I was familiar with this and given thought to it already, but he wanted to report on the basis of their story that was run yesterday about the authorization that the FBI had from Mr. Robert Kennedy, to release the King material; that they are getting a great deal of static from people who are telling them -- they say they have this authorization, but they don't release it and don't show what the documents are and many of these documents that have been released in the past are fuzzy and don't really show there was clear authorization to do this and in general there is a non-disposition on the part of the readers to accept the idea that Bob Kennedy actually did authorize the tapping of King's phone. He said, "Now I just want to ask you as seriously as I can to release those documents. You have them. They do show, I presume, exactly what you say."

8/2
8/6

I told Mr. Noyes that he authorized it in his own handwriting on October 10, 1963; it was installed November 8, 1963, and discontinued April 30, 1965. I told Mr. Noyes that, as a matter of fact, when Kennedy was Attorney General he requested that the telephones of Dr. King be covered by electronic device and was persuaded by our people not to do it in view of the possible repercussions, then later he changed his mind and delayed bringing the matter up again until in October the authority was signed by him in his own handwriting and it gave us the authority to do it and we discontinued it on April 30, 1965, under the administration of Attorney General Katzenbach. Mr. Noyes said he understood and asked if they could report this. I told him he could report what I have said to him. I told him the reason I was drawing a

74-8-21-

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

JEH:edm (8)

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249

77-51387-2040

NOT RECORDED
AUG 5 1969

[Handwritten signature]

79 AUG 1 1969 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

96

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Sullivan, Bishop June 19, 1969

line on this is that Mr. Tolson wrote (Carl) Rowan about his slanderous column last Sunday and he, Rowan, wrote back in which he asked a series of eight or nine questions, such as, did we tap the telephone of a half dozen leaders like Wilkins of the NAACP, Farmer, eight or nine others, Abernathy; or if we had tapped the phones of a Congressman; and various other things. Mr. Noyes said he was not asking all that. I told him he could certainly print what I say because we are writing back to Rowan today that since he did not seek any facts before printing his column, he was not entitled to any information from us at this time, but as to the question he has asked, the dates that these wiretaps were on, I have the original copy of it on my desk. It was signed by Kennedy in his own handwriting on October 10, 1963.

Mr. Noyes said if I had one minute, could he repeat back to me what he understood I had said to him so there would be no misunderstanding and also could he tell me that he was adding into it some details that he thought they already understood about this from other sources they have talked to.

He said it was his understanding that in June, 1963, Mr. Kennedy did suggest through a liaison man that he had with me, that I should keep an eye on Martin Luther King because of his association with people that he, Robert Kennedy, was concerned about and he, Noyes, was particularly talking about Stanley Levison and a fellow named Jones, both of whom were supposed to be of Marxist leanings and that the Attorney General was concerned about King's relations with these people and he thought it might be a good idea to put an electronic surveillance device of some type into the picture to see what he was doing; that the FBI suggested at that time that this would be a difficult thing to do because of the fact that King traveled around so much and there were a lot of political repercussions that might result; but then subsequently on the 7th of November (and I corrected him and told him October 7, 1963) -- on October 7, 1963, I reported, and this is a memorandum from me to the Attorney General, a four-paragraph document, that I had determined the feasibility of establishing taps on the telephones of the SCLC headquarters at Atlanta and New York and if he authorized it, I was prepared to go ahead and do it and that came back to me, the memorandum, with his initials. I told him with his full name, Robert F. Kennedy. Mr. Noyes continued - o.k.'d by him, dating that 10/10/63. I told Mr. Noyes that was correct.

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Sullivan, Bishop June 19, 1969

Mr. Noyes continued that it was his understanding that I had no objection to his using this -- is it o.k. for them to identify the FBI as the source or flatly say it on their own. I told him I would rather he flatly said it on his own, but I anticipate similar requests from other sources that I would not be as frank with as I have been with him. Mr. Noyes said o.k.; that he thought this is a wise thing for me to do.

He said if I had one more minute, he would like to tell me one reason why he happened to be interested in this thing. He said he had some young people with whom he was friendly who were involved in a wedding this weekend and the boys and girls all ended up at his house after the thing and he did not know whether they had read Rowan's column, but they were talking about the fact how dreadful it was that the FBI would have presumed to tap the phone or keep an eye on Martin Luther King, a great hero. He said after listening to this for about an hour and a half, he told them to hold on a minute, that it was his understanding that the Bureau had been checking on King because there had been allegations that he had been in touch with recognized or potential communist agents and the reason nothing was ever released or done about it was that after checking into it, they became satisfied there was nothing dangerous and he asked them what they would think of a Government that did not check into information that seemed to show that communist agents were trying to work on a man in Martin Luther King's position. He said these kids listened and were astounded that there might be another side to it, and he was telling me that this was taken by Bobby Kennedy from the point of view of the generation gap. Mr. Noyes said he thought this is an important story. I said he became a kind of Messiah for the generation gap and individuals who were pro-King and still are.

I told Mr. Noyes that as to the matter of electronic installations, I have never authorized an electronic installation of any kind at any time except with written approval of the then Attorney General and that goes right down to today. I said I do not have authority to do it myself and I do not want it as I feel the Attorney General should be the one to approve or not approve electronic surveillances and we use it only in internal security cases and now in organized crime. I said in organized crime, the authority has to be obtained from the courts under the McClellan bill and in security cases -- espionage, communist activities -- that is approved by the Attorney General, which is

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Sullivan, Bishop June 19, 1969

allowed under the McClellan Bill. I continued that the Rowan article indicated we were promiscuously continuing this sort of thing without regard to restrictions or regard to authority, so the truth of the matter is, I have never ever authorized the installation of a technical electronic device except with the approval of the Attorney General in writing and we have on file the original documents that support that statement.

Mr. Noyes said that when he first asked me, I said it was all right to cite the Bureau for the authority and then I indicated I would rather have it come from them directly. He said if, in order to give this the authority it should have, it is necessary for him to cite me for the authority for some of this, is that o. k. with me. I told him that normally I would say no; that I would defer to his judgement because he knows more about the matter of public relations and public reaction. I told him I have been astounded at the reaction on this thing. I said some of these magazines, like Newsweek, which is owned by the Washington Post, carried the Cassius Clay testimony in Texas where he is on trial and where the use of the electronic device was exposed, and they stated the Agent testified the taps were continued until King's death. I said that is untrue and the Agent did not so testify. I said in the King case, it was discontinued April 30, 1965. I told Mr. Noyes that if he thought it would be to the best interest of public relations in clearing up any really serious doubts newspaper people have, I would have no objection to being quoted.

Mr. Noyes said he thanked me and he thought I was making a wise decision in letting it come out. He said he thought it may be one of the most important stories of the year.

I told Mr. Noyes that when I read the Sunday paper and Rowan's article I thought here is an individual who is a Messiah of the dissident left, of which Rowan is a part, and yet it was done at the instance of Bobby Kennedy, who later became a great friend of King's, notwithstanding he knew all the facts, as I kept him advised as well as every Attorney General since.

Mr. Noyes said there is one thing about this I should consider and that is that he has the gist of what is in these things from me, but I will be

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Sullivan, Bishop June 19, 1969

asked immediately to release them textually. He said he thought I ought to do it. I told him I would have to get the authority of the Attorney General for that. Mr. Noyes said that is another problem, but the text ought to come out. He said it is very well for me to say what is in them, but the text ought to come out. I told him I realized that. He said he thought once before we had put out photostats.

I told him a Congressman, Gross, made inquiry in regard to some of Kennedy's authorizations before he died and after he left the Attorney Generalship. I said he denied he had approved certain authorizations and I sent to the Congressman Xerox copies of the authorization signed by Kennedy, as he being a Congressman, I felt he was entitled to it, and when Attorney General approved. I said in this instance, if we get a request from a Congressman or Senator along the lines he indicated, I would submit it to the Attorney General with my recommendation. Mr. Noyes said I was going to get an immediate request -- within the next couple of hours or as soon as he can get this out -- from every news media for the text. I told him these were confidential documents of the Department and can only be released as to the text by the Attorney General.

Mr. Noyes thanked me.

1:08 PM

I returned a call from Mr. Newbold Noyes and he told me he very much appreciated my calling him back. He said he realized after we were finished talking that there was this one rather crucial question that he had not asked me and he did not know whether I could comment on it or not, but it seemed necessary to ask it; namely, whether the investigation of Dr. King did or did not reveal any suspicion of Marxist character. I told him I could not answer that question to be quoted. I told him I could say to him off the record and for his own information it did but I could not be quoted on that. Mr. Noyes said he understood and that I understood the thing that most concerned him was the possibility that it cleared him in which case it seemed to him essential that they put it in the story, but they will handle it exactly as it is. I said it did not clear him at all, but I cannot mention that because it would reveal the confidential character of the investigation we made. Mr. Noyes again thanked me.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

160

November 27, 1970

62-4781-
77-51357-2041

PA

[Redacted]

bb

Dear [Redacted]

I am unable to comply with the request in your letter of November 20th since the FBI has no copy for distribution of the transcript of my recent interview.

It was thoughtful of you to write and I appreciate your furnishing me the information which you felt would be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

bb

NOTE: [Redacted] is on the Special Correspondents List. He is [Redacted] and our files disclose he has visited Bureau on several occasions and talked to various Bureau officials and has written a number of letters in-past to Director and other Bureau officials.

JBT:hmap (3)

[Handwritten signature]

MAILED 24
NOV 27 1970
COMM-FBI

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

DEC 10 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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 _____

151

17

[Redacted]

bb

20 November 70

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Dear Mr Hoover:

My permanent thanks for your letter of the 16th.

I will mail you some background personal knowledge about the subject of my 4th paragraph of 7 November.

How I'd loved to have been even a little bug in your rug - listening and chuckling - during your press "interview" with an agent of the Washington Post...17 November.

If you have a copy I can have in my library - for personal use and enjoyment in the coming years - of the transcript of that question- and-answer enlightenment (which seems only to have been very briefed in most newspapers, maybe because it was an "exclusive" of the Post) I would value having it. If not a copy I can keep, maybe a copy I can borrow and return to you.

Let me tell you something I personally know about Bobby Kennedy, heretofore unpublished: I had dealings with his father, Joseph, at a time when he had a problem with a motion picture actress over a gift of an emerald ring. He had reason, then, for saying in my presence that "every man has his price... The trick is to discover the price... I am training my sons to find a man's price quickly -- and pay it promptly!"

You proved another of the exceptions in the life of old Joe Kennedy -- and his son, Robert.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

bb

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington.

71-51331-2041

NOT RECORDED
122 DEC 4 1970

*ack
11-27-70
[Signature]*

DEC 4 1970

102

November 27, 1970

77-51387-2042

W/fo
25
bb

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

On November 23rd I received your letter and very much appreciate your support for my administration of the FBI. Communications such as yours are most encouraging and you may be sure I am grateful for your kind sentiment and your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 30 1970
COMM-FBI

4 COPY
J. Edgar Hoover Testifies
SENT

ORIGINAL FILED 1

NOTE: We wrote [Redacted] in December, 1964, acknowledging his Thank-You Note to Director.

FMG:ajh (3)

ajh

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

FG7

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

105

TRUE COPY

b6

[Redacted]

November 18, 1970

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just this brief word to encourage your own heart and mind in these unpredictable days. Please Keep going, We need you! -- and our nation needs you!

You are 1000% correct regarding Sen. Kennedy & Ramsey Clark. I always had an abiding mistrust about each of them. Particularly Sen. Kennedy, with his corrupt mouth and subtle ways. I had no confidence in him whatsoever.

God bless! --Where with you Mr. Hoover!

Respectfully:-

b6

[Redacted]

P. S I often wished, I were privileged to be an F. B. I. agent.

TRUE COPY

97-3107-207

NOT RECORDED

46 DEC 4 1970

MC
11-25-70
[Handwritten initials]

Approved
11-27-70
F. B. I.

[Handwritten initials]

101

11/17/70

Dear Mr. Director:

B1
10

You have criticized Robert Kennedy
Ramsey Clark.

At Mr. Robert Kennedy cannot
defend himself will you all Ramsey Clark
space in the FBI Bulletin to defend
the late Robert Kennedy, or himself?

I trust you will consider this,
I am
Yours sincerely

[Redacted signature area]

b6

NEW YORK, NY
NOV 18
4 PM
1970

17-513A7-2043
NOT RECORDED
1970 NOV 4

Mr. J. E. Hoover
FBI Director
U.S. Dept of Justice
Washington D.C.

60 DEC 11 1970

no act...
in...
file

NOV 27 1970
CORRESPONDENCE

62-113177-87

106

TRUE COPY

bb

[Redacted]

November 18, 1970

st

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

Dear Mr Hoover,

You have my great admiration for your brilliant and inspiring leadership of the F. B. I. for so many years.

I whole heartedly support your views of the two ex-Attorney Generals you mentioned in your November 16 interview. Robert Kennedy was a fraud and an opportunist and I feel, did much to foster much of the unrest rampant these days. Ramsay Clark is a contemptible fool and a horses ass.

Congratulations on your great career and may you continue to serve our country for many years.

Sincerely

[Redacted]

bb

[Redacted]

TRUE COPY

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REK: [unclear]

ITC
12/11/70
[unclear]

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431

100

November 19, 1970

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Walters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Soyars	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

bb

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thought you might like to see the local paper's handling of the recent verbal exchanges between you and Ramsey Clark. It appears the paper here used the AP releases straight, although Ramsey Clark's wife was a local girl at the time of their marriage.

I think your characterization of Clark as a "jellyfish" was too kind. If we followed his true thinking, then the lawbreakers and the violators would be dictating the policy for your department.

Thank you again for your long years of dedicated service to our Nation, and for always speaking your piece. I shudder at the prospects of what might happen when Time saps your energy, and you are no longer able to provide the direction and leadership that has made the FBI the epitome of decent, capable law enforcement.

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1970

Very sincerely,

[Redacted signature block]

bb

ii

Enclosure

~~ENCLOSURE~~

*all done
11-27-70
RFK: ajk*

NOT RECORDED

46 DEC 17 1970

CONFERENCE

66 DEC 29 1970

107

Hoover Blasts Ramsey Clark

Ex-Attorney General Depicted as 'Jellyfish'

WASHINGTON (AP)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover describes former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark as a "jellyfish" and says he did not speak to the late Robert F. Kennedy during his last six months as attorney general, the Washington Post reported.

Hoover, 76 and chief of the elite federal force for the past 45 years, said in an interview with the Post published in Tuesday editions that Clark was the worst attorney general he had ever served under.

Clark was, Hoover is quoted as saying, "like a jellyfish... a softie." Hoover said Clark's father, former attorney general and Supreme Court justice, was by contrast a "good strong man."

The article said Hoover de-

scribed Clark as even worse than the late Sen. Kennedy as attorney general. In the last six months of Kennedy's tenure, Hoover said, he did not speak to Kennedy.

But, Hoover added, "If there was a worse attorney general, it was Ramsey Clark. You never knew which way he was going to flop on an issue."

'Worse Than Bobby'

"He was worse than Bobby (Kennedy)," Hoover said. "At least Kennedy stuck by his guns, even when he was wrong."

Clark, who was attorney general between 1967 and 1969 was equally uncomplimentary to Hoover in a book to be released this week.

In the book, "Crime in America," Clark scored what he termed Hoover's "self-centered concern for his own reputation," and charged that the FBI "has so coveted personal credit that it will sacrifice even effective crime control before it will share the glory of its exploits."

High Regard for Mitchell

As for his present boss, Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, Hoover said, "There has never been an attorney general for whom I've had higher regard."

Mitchell, said Hoover, is an "honest, sincere and very human man."

Hoover indicated his greatest disagreement with Clark was over approaches to crime. With Kennedy, he said, the trouble was over standards of the FBI.

"The trouble was that Kennedy wanted to loosen up our standards and qualifications; to discard the requirement that agents hold degrees in law or accounting. He even wanted to discard the bachelor's degree as a requirement," Hoover said.

More Negro Agents

"In short, he wanted more Negro agents. I told him, 'Now Bobby, I have no prejudices. The FBI has Negro agents, Indian agents, Chinese agents and all kinds of other agents. Anyone who can meet the qualifications can have a job and I'll have it no other way.'"

Hoover said he told President Lyndon B. Johnson about the confrontation with Kennedy and said Johnson told him: "Stand by your guns."

ENCLOSURE

77-51287-

108

Corpus Christi Call

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1970

What Are
Other Days?



Clark, Hoover Exchange Blasts

Former Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark (right) and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (center) exchanged verbal blasts at each other. Clark, Hoover's boss from 1967 to 1969, fired the first shot saying in a new book that Hoover had a 'self-centered concern for his own reputation' which led to the FBI's sacrifice of 'effective crime control.'

Hoover, in turn, told a Washington Post reporter that Clark was 'a jellyfish' and the worst attorney general in the 45 years Hoover has headed the FBI. 'He was even worse than Bobby Kennedy,' Hoover said. The assassinated senator is shown at left in a March, 1968, photo.

(AP Wirephotos)

109

66
[Redacted]
November 26, 1970

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. [unclear]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

11A
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

11
Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the editor which was submitted to the Richmond newspapers on Nov. 17. They only printed the first paragraph, so I am sending you a copy of the complete letter.

I realize that the letter is strongly worded but it is extremely difficult for me to write about a weakling such as Ramsey Clark without getting a bit strong. I look about at so many of these "petticoat" men and wonder how the news media of this nation can give them so much publicity and exposure. However, I was a newsman long enough to realize that bad things make good news ... so the oddballs and misfits of America get more than their fair share of mileage in newspapers and on television.

Some woman remarked to me: "Robert Kennedy and Ramsey Clark were two of the worst" but at least Bobby had a motive for everything he did (presidential aspirations) ... but poor stupid Ramsey Clark really believes all that trash that he mouths so frequently".

Thank God for you and the F.B.I. and other organizations who strive so hard to keep this nation free and secure. We need more and more and more.

Thank you for so many years of dedicated service. Please stay in there as long as you possibly can. The United States of America needs you and we pray that each generation will produce at least one man of your calibre.

Sincerely,
[Redacted Signature]

66

62-113877-
12/1

NOV 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
123 DEC 8 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

57 DEC 17 1970
11512/112

110

December 16, 1970

LK-115

REC-54

117-31371-2045

[REDACTED]

b6

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter of December 9th and want to thank you for your Holiday Greetings and for your thoughtfulness in writing. Your kind remarks are most encouraging and your support certainly means a great deal to me.

You have my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose one prior outgoing dated 12/16/64 in reply to her praise of the Director's work.

JBT:mls (3)

MAILED 21
DEC 16 1970
COMM-FBI

60 DEC 24 1970

JEB: mlw
V. [unclear]
[unclear]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

b6
[REDACTED]
Dec. 9. '70

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Mr Hoover.

I am very happy & uplifted in spirit to read an article in our Miami Herald that you are again speaking out in defense of your Marvellous F.B.I. men. You have a tremendous almost overwhelming job with the evils of the world in which we live to-day.

Perhaps the silent majority to-day does not hear from you oftener. There is too much publicity given the evil ones, & those who would destroy or attempt to destroy this land of freedom & plenty.

My husband fought in Europe in World War I. When hearing dissent from trouble makers, his greatest wish was to have the power to send these mal-contents for just one year to one of these "Utopia countries".

I haven't written to you since 1964 when Bobby Kennedy began flexing his power. I went through a soul searching experience after his death. I became obsessed when he decided to become a Presidential candidate.

I would pray several times daily, "Please God over-rule in some way to prevent his election".

No matter what I was doing, outdoors or indoors, I would stop & go to my room & pray for his defeat.

His sudden tragic death hit me very deeply. I had not prayed for his death, only for his defeat. Still it troubles me.

TRUE COPY

112

TRUE COPY

b6

I have a fine grandson [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He graduates from High School 1971. He is expressing a strong desire to enter law enforcement & has secured a great deal of literature.

He may be motivated by his four years in High School observing the keeping of peace & order in the school. Perhaps he has absorbed some of Grandmothers, staunch loyalty towards the work of The F.B.I.

Please Mr Hoover remain with us, as Director you must have for your organization the same deep feelings of a mother for her child. You were the founder.

A blessed, peaceful holiday season to you. Peace to this troubled earth.

I am
Sincerely

b6

[REDACTED]

p.s. Something has compelled me to write you this note & congratulate you. (J.H.C)

TRUE COPY
Page 2

113

PC
25

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	_____

MEMO

FROM THE DESK OF

[REDACTED]

Nov. 19, 1970

9/p

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FBI
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

ENCLOSED IS PAGE ONE OF
THE F.WORTH STAR TELEGRAM FOR
NOV 17 1970

I "CONGRAT" YOU ON YOUR
"JELLYFISH" STATEMENT RE RAMSEY
CLARK. YOU ELEVATED HIM TO ME
RAMSEY CLARK IS THE MAN WHO
"LET WASHINGTON BURN" DOWN IN THE
COLORED SECTION, FRANKLY - Bobby
KENNEDY WAS ALMOST AS LOUSEY
AS RAMSEY CLARK.

BLESS YOU MR. HOOVER
GOD BLESS YOU WELL - [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
10 32

22 NOV 23 1970

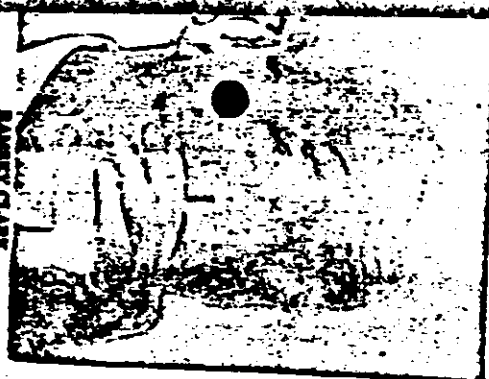
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ENCLOSURE

DEC 22 1970

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RAMSEY CLARK

Hoover Tags Ramsey Clark 'Jellyfish'

By KEN W. CLAYTON
 WASHINGTON — J. Edgar Hoover yesterday called former Attorney General Ramsey Clark a "jellyfish" and the worst attorney general Hoover has encountered in 46 years as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Hoover said in an interview that Clark was "like a jellyfish . . . a softie," unlike his father, former attorney general and Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, whom Hoover described as a "good, strong man."

The FBI director said he would accept the judgment of the other Clark on Hoover's stewardship of the FBI, but that Ramsey Clark was even a worse attorney general than the late Robert F. Kennedy.

HOOPER SAID Kennedy was the first attorney general with whom he had "frustrating" relations. In the last six months of Kennedy's tenure, Hoover said he did not speak to Kennedy.

"If ever there was a worse attorney general it was Ramsey Clark," he said. "I never knew which way he was going to lay on an issue. He was worse than Bobby (Kennedy). At least Kennedy stuck by his guns, even when he was wrong."

Hoover added, however, that "until Bobby Kennedy came along" he had never had trouble with attorneys general. He called Attorney General John N. Mitchell an "honored, decent and very human man" and added, "There has never been an attorney general for whom I've had higher regard."

THE DIRECTOR'S criticism of Clark was prompted by the former attorney general's book, "Crime in America," being published this week. In it Clark charged that Hoover's "self-centered concern for his own reputation" led the FBI into glory-seeking rather than effective crime control.

Clark charged that the FBI was tardy in moving against organized crime, and that a conflict resulted between Hoover and Kennedy, who Clark said was the first attorney general to have a "commitment to control of organized crime."

Clark could not be reached for comment on Hoover's remarks.

In the interview, Hoover said there was never any trouble with Kennedy on the organized crime issue. He pointed out that the bureau did not have the federal law to fight organized crime that had been passed in recent years.

"BUT THERE was trouble," Hoover said. "The trouble was that Kennedy wanted to loosen up our standards and qualifications to discard the requirements that Hoover set."

Turn to Hoover on Page 2

J. EDGAR HOOVER

LARGEST COMBINED
 DAILY CIRCULATION
 IN TEXAS

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1970
 A FORT WORTH-OWNED NEWSPAPER
 90TH YEAR, NO. 294 - 10 CENTS
 28 PAGES IN 4 SECTIONS
 EVENING

Hoover Lambasts Ramsey Clark

Special Report

that agents hold degrees in law or accounting. He even wanted to discard the bachelor's degree as a requirement.

"In short, he wanted more Negro agents."

Hoover said he refused, and that Kennedy brought up the subject "half a dozen times."

"I told him, 'Now, Bobby, I have no prejudices. The FBI has Negro agents, Indian agents, Chinese agents and all kinds of other agents. Anyone who can meet the qualifications can have a job, and I'll have it no other way.'"

HOOVER SAID he told Kennedy that if he didn't like that position, "why don't you
WNET another director? You not know it, but I can at full salary. Now I 'f of my salary in tax-
sting me money

IT IS TRUE, he said, that students often haven't been able to make their views known to college administrations, trustees and other governing bodies. He said these lines of communications should be opened, and that students should work vigorously to make their views known, but without disruption and intolerance.

The director said he was disappointed to read in various publications that the FBI concluded various things about last spring's shootings at Kent State University in Ohio. "The FBI never makes recommendations or draws conclusions," he said. "We are a fact-finding agency."

It was the Justice Department, he said, that concluded National Guardsmen fired into students in panic during a confrontation. But Hoover said he was glad the Defense Department will intensify National Guard training.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

bb

plus

December 16, 1970

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been carefully reading your remarks regarding the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. I find your public comments to be completely out of order and unethical. I believe you are using your position of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to gain public hearing for your biased and highly debatable opinions of leading Americans.

If you dare say that Dr. King did not deserve the Nobel Peace Prize, that he was a liar or that Mr. Kennedy was attempting to undermine your professional standards, you must say it as Director of your Bureau or be silent.

Your comments, like Agnew's, are causing a greater rift to develop across our land. I suggest that you be more sensitive to racial groups and the esteemed leaders in this nation. If you must make such statements, make them as charges which carry some weight.

DEC 21 1970
33

Shalom,

bb

[REDACTED]

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DEC 23 1970

DEC 22 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

56 JAN 4 - 1971

bb

No action
purposely
diverted
to [unclear]
[unclear]

[REDACTED]

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Jan 9, 1971

Dear Mr Hoover -

Talk

I want to tell you that I completely agree with your assessment of Ramsey Clark & P.D. Kennedy - they die the U.S. no good.

REC-11-8
JAN 11 1971

Last night I saw "The Young Lords" on the Sunshine show. It was disturbing to see what they have gotten away with in N.Y.C. and how Lindsay has hamstringed the police.

Groups like they - the panthers, weatherman etc have a simple aim - to destroy the U.S.

Also in their own way the Scum who make the perverted movies (ie Warhol) & publications ~~that~~ want to destroy the moral base of the U.S.

NOT RECORDED

When any revolutionary group breaks any law the government ~~must~~ welcome

50 JAN 9 1971

1000

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conjunction. The longer we wait the
stranger they get (ie by flooding
the U.S. with welfare babies & causing
deliberate social & economic crisis
& as these babies grow up getting
more votes for radical politicians.
Also as time passes they can radicalize
more youth at the goddamn colleges.
and lack of discipline & rebellion
creeps into our armed forces.
So let the issue be joined now &
destroy those indefeasibly belligerent
revolutionaries.

Whenever I ride to Boston & Providence by
I see all those lonely telegraph poles
with their outstretched crossarms, I think
how nice it would be if they were
decorated with the revolutionary enemies
of our country.

All power to the United States!

Best regards for 1971. Cordially
[REDACTED]

66

9/

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

After-Dallas coolness told

'RFK never forgave Hoover'

HOOPER

By Peter Lisagor
Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — The late Robert F. Kennedy could never forgive the "extreme coolness" that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover displayed toward him as attorney general immediately after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, according to a former Justice Department aide.

Hoover's relations with Robert Kennedy changed "practically overnight," Edwin Guthman writes in a new book, "The Band of Brothers," published by Harper and Row.

Guthman, who served Kennedy as a press aide and now is national editor of the Los Angeles Times, provides firsthand details of the estrangement between Hoover and Kennedy that was fueled by "Hoover's full understanding of President Johnson's feelings" toward the attorney general.

HOOPER'S "instincts for entrenched himself with the new men of power" through his changes of administration were "unerring," Guthman says.

After John Kennedy's death on Nov. 22, 1963, Guthman writes, "Hoover dealt directly with the White House, ignoring the attorney general's office as he pleased."

Guthman charges that the FBI forwarded to President Lyndon B. Johnson a "low Robert Kennedy and some friends had made plans to obtain the presidential nomination for Kennedy in 1964. Guthman says the FBI had tried to mend the gulf between Kennedy and strained further relations between Hoover and President-elect Kennedy an

Kennedy and strained further from correct to icy after the assassination."

GUTHMAN says that Kennedy understood and "sympathized to some degree" with Mr. Johnson's need to establish himself as President and as Democratic Party leader without alienating the Kennedy faction.

Kennedy knew that his own power had been radically reduced, Guthman writes, and that he would not likely be Mr. Johnson's choice for vice president in 1964.

Who was prepared for that," the author says. "What he was not prepared for, and what he could not forgive, was the extreme coolness with which Hoover treated him personally, practically overnight."

WHILE OTHERS in the Justice Department repeatedly sought to help as Kennedy struggled with his grief in the weeks after the assassination, "Hoover did nothing," Guthman says.

The two men talked by phone on business, occasionally, and once Hoover went to Kennedy's office to accept a gift of gold cuff links Kennedy had prepared for members of his staff. Thereafter, the two communicated "only when necessary. Hoover was either unwilling or incapable of showing any compassion for Bob."

The irony of the deteriorated relationship was underscored by Guthman in reporting that Kennedy consulted Hoover before accepting his brother's offer of the attorney generalship, and that Hoover urged him to accept it. It was mainly at Robert Kennedy's urging that

nounced as his first appointments that Hoover and CIA Director Allen Dulles would be retained.

"Robert Kennedy and Hoover were on a 'Bob and Edgar' basis and conferred frequently while President Kennedy was alive, and Robert Kennedy arranged for the FBI director to have lunch at the White House alone with the President several times, Guthman writes."



Kennedy Hoover

at last Guthman surfaces though he has directed the men getting thru Jack's help for suppression

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Dalbey
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Walters
- Mr. Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 5/18/71
Edition: BLUE STREAK
Author: PETER LISAGOR
Editor: DARYLE M. FELDMER
Title: CRITICISM OF THE FBI
Character: 80-255
or
Chicago Office: CHICAGO

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MAY 28 1971

MAY 27 1971

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Those Happy Few

Ten years ago this spring, a leading Republican lawyer remarked that Robert F. Kennedy had brought something new to the Department of Justice. "I can't remember," he said, "when the department has been so well staffed at the top. These guys don't have much experience but they've got a lot of potential."

It is to this group that the title of Edwin Guthman's book refers. It comes from a line in Shakespeare's "King Henry V" that Bob once used in inscribing a drawing of the department's building: "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers." Robert Kennedy and almost all the others in the top ranks of the Department of Justice felt that way about themselves in those three hectic years of the early 1960s. The team and the teamwork was superb and Ed Guthman was at the center of it.

Few public relations men—and that was what Guthman was for the department—are ever as deeply involved in policy making as

he was and few ever have the complete rapport with the press that he established. Guthman almost always knew exactly what was going on but he never misled a reporter.

The book begins with Kennedy's first visit to Seattle on the trail of Dave Beck in 1956 where Guthman, then a prize-winning reporter, supplied some of the critical first leads. It backtracks to deal with Kennedy's view of his job earlier on the McCarthy Committee and then covers the events of the Washington years before a last conversation in a room at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, where Guthman met in 1968 and still is

C-1 Books

WE BAND OF BROTHERS. By Edwin Guthman.

(Harper & Row, 329 pp., \$7.95)

Reviewed by James E. Clayton

The reviewer, an editorial writer for The Washington Post, covered the activities of the Justice Department as a reporter from 1960 until 1962.

national editor of the Los Angeles Times.

His book on some of the events he thus shared with Robert Kennedy is much like his work in the department—informed, factual, candid but always loyal to his chief. He notes, again and again, that his is a biased view of Robert Kennedy but he constantly struggles, as the good newspaper man he is must, to separate the facts he knows from the emotions he feels.

So the book comes as close to portraying Robert Kennedy, the man—as contrasted to Robert Kennedy, the public figure—as any

book yet written. The warmth, the compassion, the sardonic humor, and the loyalty that those near Bob came to know is all there. It will be hard for most of those who knew him even moderately well to suppress a tear when Guthman retells some of the incidents in the tragic days

Robert F. Kennedy

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Walt _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____
- Mr. Beaver _____

- 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 Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

77-51387-205

Date MAY 27 1971

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AUG 11 1971

SEE PG. 2-

DIRECTOR

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There are, however, only a few new disclosures about events of the Kennedy era. A fact, here and there, about the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis, the freedom riders and the insurrection at Ole Miss, the role of Robert Kennedy in the 1960 convention and his relations with President Johnson in 1964. These, undoubtedly, will find their way into the definitive histories of the era and, for whatever it is worth, the stories Guthman relates are the stories as Bob would have told them. They were that close.

One aspect, however, deserves special notice. It is Guthman's description of the relations between Attorney General Kennedy and FBI Director Hoover. He reports that the two were on a first-name basis and got along quite well until the day President Kennedy was shot. Then, Guthman says, Hoover began "practically overnight" to treat the Attorney General with "extreme coolness."

Guthman cites several examples to back up his version of the deterioration of relations between the two men, including the charge that the FBI's first report on the assassination was leaked to the press by Hoover's office despite the express request by Chief Justice Warren that his commission see it first and despite a direct order from the Attorney General's office that it not be leaked.

About the whistapping issue -- on which so much newsprint was used a few years ago—Guthman insists that "though Bob should have known and might have known that the FBI was bugging, he didn't." His explanation of how this issue arose tells a great deal about the singular power held by Hoover inside the government.

Guthman's final word on Hoover is set out bluntly: "One evening after Bob had been elected senator, he had dinner with Burke Marshall, Louis Oberdorfer (both former assistant attorneys general) and me. Hoover's name came up in conversation and in the discussion that followed we concluded that the most scathing thing we could say about him was that after working at the top level in the Department of Justice, we could no longer believe him."

a lie!

What lies Guthman can make up!

H