

Date : 09/03/96  
Page : 1

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM  
IDENTIFICATION FORM

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AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : FBI  
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10276-10398  
RECORDS SERIES : HQ  
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 62-116395-1081

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : FBI  
FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI  
TO : WATSON, MARVIN  
TITLE :  
DATE : 11/08/66  
PAGES : 23  
SUBJECTS : WC, CRITICS, FBI DOSSIERS

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT  
CLASSIFICATION : SECRET  
RESTRICTIONS : 1B, NOT ASSASSINATION RELATED  
CURRENT STATUS : RELEASED WITH DELETIONS  
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 09/03/96  
OPENING CRITERIA : INDEFINITE  
COMMENTS : EBF, INC 8 LHM, ADMIN PAGE, 65 OF 88 PAGES NAR

2025 Release under the John F.  
Kennedy Assassination Records  
Collection Act of 1992

1081

Anderson 10/17/73

was made to him dated 5/22/75, from Michael F. Fletcher, Jr., re assistance in the issue of this F-1  
document, etc., re assistance which I gave on 5/10/75, re my assistance  
in the preparation of the F-1 document, copy of which is in Michael F.  
Fletcher's possession on 7/15/75 & 8/10/75. Michael  
Fletcher has informed me that he is not in possession of  
any unopposed & forwarded to him in original or  
copy, re any kind of record which is available for review  
or any kind of record. Copy of this F-1 document is being  
forwarded to me as needed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/22/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
Chicago, Illinois

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

John Criswell, National Treasurer, Democratic Party, called this afternoon to indicate that he had had dinner with Marvin Watson, the Postmaster General, last night, and Watson had informed him of the great service performed by the FBI during the last Democratic Convention, in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Criswell wanted to know if the same services could be performed this time in Chicago. He also asked if I could personally go out and take charge, as was the case in Atlantic City.

I told Criswell that Bill Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, had already called regarding this matter, and had personally discussed the entire matter with the Director. I stated the Director had made complete arrangements to have a topflight group of experienced agents, under the supervision of the Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office, handle this assignment. I told Criswell I felt certain these men would do an excellent job and the Vice President's office would be kept fully advised at all times of need-to-know information.

Criswell expressed appreciation and stated he did not know Connell had already made the request in question.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

CDD:CSH (3)

EX-109

16 13 50 34 60

REC-34

16 AUG 26 1968

EE 2136  
NW# 78560

DocId: 32201019

SSC - Request of 9/18/75-

PART I. A, B, C, D, E.

Reviewed by Elly 10/10/75  
requested delivery

Retain

NW# : 78560

DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

2-B

January 31, 1975

SULLIVAN MEMORANDA TO JOHN DEAN  
(Democratic Convention 1968)

The Sullivan memorandum to John Dean under Part 4 captioned "Re: Democratic Convention 1968" contained the following:

"John Criswell, National Treasurer, Democratic Party called the FBI and said he had dinner with Marvin Watson, Postmaster General and Watson had told him of the great services performed by the FBI during the last Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He asked if the same services could be performed at the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Some assistance was given by the Chicago FBI Office but it was not at all of the nature and scope of the services rendered Johnson at Atlantic City."

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain a memorandum dated August 22, 1968, from C. D. De Loach to Mr. Tolson captioned "Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Illinois." A carbon copy of this memorandum was designated for Mr. Sullivan. This memorandum states:

John Criswell, National Treasurer, Democratic Party, called this afternoon to indicate that he had had dinner with Marvin Watson, the Postmaster General, last night, and Watson had informed him of the great service performed by the FBI during the last Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Criswell wanted to know if the same

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

services could be performed this time in Chicago. He also asked if I could personally go out and take charge, as was the case in Atlantic City.

I told Criswell that Bill Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, had already called regarding this matter, and had personally discussed the entire matter with the Director. I stated the Director had made complete arrangements to have a topflight group of experienced agents, under the supervision of the Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office, handle this assignment. I told Criswell I felt certain these men would do an excellent job and the Vice President's office would be kept fully advised at all times of need-to-know information.

Criswell expressed appreciation and stated he did not know Connell had already made the request in question."

By memorandum from C. D. De Loach to Mr. Tolson dated August 7, 1968, captioned "Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, 8/26/68" with a copy to Mr. Sullivan, Mr. De Loach advised "Bill Connell," Executive Assistant to the Vice President, attempted to telephonically contact the Director on August 7, 1968. He was advised that the Director was in a travel status.

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

According to this memorandum, Mr. Connell told Mr. De Loach that the President had, some time ago, advised the Vice President that the FBI had sent a "special team" to Atlantic City during the last Democratic National Convention. The President allegedly told the Vice President that the FBI had been of great service to him and he had been given considerable information on a timely basis throughout the entire convention.

Mr. Connell stated, according to the memorandum, that while he desired to discuss this with the Director, the Vice President hoped the Director would extend to him the same service during the forthcoming Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The memorandum further states that Mr. Connell was told that, while he desired to discuss this matter with the Director, he should know that our Chicago Office is very well prepared to gather intelligence and pass such intelligence onto appropriate authorities during the convention. Mr. Connell stated he presumed this to be true; however, he would call again next week and mention this matter to the Director. A handwritten notation by Mr. Hoover at the end of this memorandum stated "I talked to Connell. Also I talked to SAC Johnson and issued appropriate instructions." Signed "H."

A memorandum prepared by Mr. Hoover for Mr. Tolson, Mr. De Loach, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Sullivan dated August 15, 1968, reflects that at 10:09 a.m. Mr. Hoover talked to Mr. William Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President.

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

Mr. Hoover set forth the following information regarding this conversation:

"Mr. William Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, returned my call. I told him I was out of town when he called last week and I wanted to return his call.

Mr. Connell thanked me for calling and stated what he had called about was that he had talked to the Vice President about the team I sent into the convention area in 1964 that was so helpful. He stated he was hoping perhaps I might be able to do the same thing for the Vice President out in Chicago and have my men directly in contact with him (Connell).

I advised Mr. Connell that I had already initiated that and that he will be supplied by Special Agent in Charge Marlin Johnson in Chicago; that any kind of assistance he wants to just let Mr. Johnson know and he will take care of it.

Mr. Connell thanked me and said he will tell the Vice President."

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

This memorandum also reflects that at 10:13 a.m. Mr. Hoover talked to SAC Marlin Johnson in Chicago. Mr. Hoover likewise set forth the results of this conversation:

"I called SAC Marlin Johnson in Chicago and told him I had just talked to Mr. William Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, and what he wanted to have done was an operation similar to what we did down at Atlantic City at the last Democratic Convention when Mr. Johnson was running for renomination. I explained that he would like to have us furnish the same type of information and be in contact with him, Connell, on any so-called intelligence we might get. I stated I told Mr. Connell we would do that and that SAC Johnson would be in contact with Connell and anything he wanted to let Johnson know. I told Mr. Johnson we are not going to get into anything political but anything of extreme action or violence contemplated we want to let Connell know."

"Mr. Johnson stated he would get in touch with Mr. Connell promptly and set it up. I told Mr. Johnson that Connell is presently in New York. Mr. Johnson said he would probably be out in Chicago early next week."

Although prior information received indicated that the Democratic National Convention to convene at Chicago,

- 4 -

- 5 -

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

Illinois, on August 26, 1968, offered the most potential platform for disruptive activities by racial and Viet Nam dissident groups, similar instructions were set forth for both the Miami Office in connection with the Republican National Convention (August 5-10, 1968) and for the Chicago Office in connection with the Democratic National Convention (convening August 26, 1968).

These instructions stated that we had the responsibility to keep high government officials and other interested agencies advised of developments in regard to disruptive activities and that it would be necessary for each field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be acutely and continually aware of developing situations. All offices were instructed to take the necessary steps to insure that we were receiving all information available concerning plans being made to carry on protest demonstrations at the conventions or to otherwise carry on any disruptive activities.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation took the initiative in planning for possible disruptions and violence during the two national conventions. In addition to our responsibility to furnish information to local law enforcement agencies and Secret Service, we also had the responsibility to develop violations of Federal laws within our jurisdiction that might occur during the conventions. Such laws as the Federal Anti-Riot Laws, Assaulting a Federal Officer statute, Kidnapping statute, bombing and gun law violations, Presidential and Congressional

the Democratic Convention  
the Democratic Convention

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

Assassination statute, and Crime Aboard Aircraft violations all come within the investigative responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We closely coordinated our activities regarding the conventions with Federal and state agencies which had the responsibility to keep the peace and protect life and property. We disseminated all pertinent information developed through on-the-scene observations, pertinent investigation, and through informant coverage to the appropriate agencies having an interest in the conventions.

No technical surveillances were utilized in connection with the Republican Convention in Miami Beach in 1968 or the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1968.

In connection with the Chicago Convention because of the advanced information developed that disruptive activities were to occur, we requested Attorney General authority for the installation of technical coverage of the Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention. This authorization was requested by our memorandum to the Attorney General dated March 11, 1968. By memorandum dated March 12, 1968, Attorney General Ramsey Clark declined authorization for this requested installation. By memorandum for the Attorney General dated March 22, March 24, and June 7, 1968, we renewed our previous request; however, we received no reply. The net result was that we did not have technical coverage in connection with either the Democratic or Republican Conventions in 1968.

Sullivan Memoranda to John Dean

In his March 12, 1968, memorandum declining authority for a telephonic surveillance in connection with the anticipated demonstrations, Mr. Clark stated "other investigative activities should be undertaken to provide intelligence necessary to the protection of the national interest."

Although extensive plans were made and instructions issued from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters in Washington regarding our coverage of these 1968 conventions, there were no Federal Bureau of Investigation officials on the scene at either the Republican or Democratic Convention.

In connection with the 1972 Republican and Democratic National Conventions held in Miami Beach, Florida, similar coverage was instituted and carried out by the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There, likewise, was no technical coverage utilized in connection with either the Republican or Democratic National Conventions in Miami Beach in 1972.

No Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters officials were on the scene at either of these Conventions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum JUNE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE  
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC  
CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968

1 - Miss Holmes  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Callahan

DATE: 3/8/68

1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. Rozamus  
1 - Mr. Thompson

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

PURPOSE:

To recommend the installation of a telephone  
surveillance on the National Mobilization Office for  
Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room  
315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BACKGROUND:

Information has been received that Rennard Davis  
has rented an office at Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street,  
Chicago, Illinois, which is to be known as the National  
Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National  
Democratic Convention. Davis is a former leader of the  
Students for a Democratic Society and is the Director of the  
Center for Radical Research, Chicago, Illinois, which is a  
free university formed in 1966 to coordinate and assist  
students and professors involved in collating information on  
welfare laws, urban renewal practices and plans, and rights  
of citizens when arrested.

According to our informants, the office is to be used  
in connection with activities aimed at influencing the course  
of the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago  
in August, 1968. The office is to be occupied with a full-time  
staff until the conclusion of the Convention.

A news release to "The New York Times" dated 12/10/67  
quoted Dr. Benjamin Spock, the antiwar critic, and James  
Rollins as saying they were prepared to mobilize the largest  
demonstration this country has ever seen to descend upon the  
Convention as a reminder to the delegates of the strength of  
the opposition. Rollins is a militant member of the Congress  
of Racial Equality and in 1967 stated, "We have got to stop  
breaking into liquor stores and start breaking into gun stores  
to arm ourselves to stop these white hunkie cops from killing us."

Enclosure *292*

3-11-68

REC 29

157-8589

CONTINUED - OVER

RHH:jav

(12)

292

14 MAR 12 1968

NW# 78560 ? DocId: 32201019

Memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan  
RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION  
157-8589

Don Hamerquist, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, has been appointed by Gus Hall, the Party's General Secretary, to coordinate activity between the Communist Party, USA, and the new left. He is to assist in setting up a coordinating office to be financed in part by the Party and to recruit full-time personnel to man it.

Other groups, including the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Students for a Democratic Society, Student Mobilization Committee, and the National Conference for New Politics, all of which are intensely anti-administration, have indicated that they intend to participate in demonstrations at the Convention.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

During the period 2/10-11/68, additional meetings between peace and civil rights militants were held in Chicago for the purpose of discussing their activities at the Convention. This group, which included Carlos Russell, a leader of the National Conference for New Politics, Earl Durham, Jack Kling, and Don Hamerquist, all members of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, decided to hold a planning convention on 3/16-17/68. These meetings were held at the office at 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

OBSERVATIONS:

From information received, it is apparent that the office at 407 South Dearborn Street is developing into a focal point of activity surrounding demonstrations at the Convention. Our informant coverage of these organizations gives us long-range information on their plans. To fully discharge our responsibilities, we must be in a position to have day-to-day and hour-by-hour coverage of those elements which can be expected to attempt to disrupt the Convention. A telephone surveillance of this newly-opened office will enhance our coverage and enable us to furnish the appropriate Government officials with the plans of those groups which would try to embarrass or even inflict bodily harm on the President or other high Government officials. We are submitting a request to the Attorney General for technical coverage on this office.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum for the Attorney General be approved and sent.

JUNE

1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. Rozamus

1 - Mr. Thompson

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968

An office known as the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention has been established at Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This office was rented by Rennard Davis, who is a former leader of the Students for a Democratic Society and is the Director of the Center for Radical Research, Chicago, Illinois. This latter organization was formed in 1966 to coordinate and assist students and professors involved in collating information on welfare laws, urban renewal practices and plans, and rights of citizens when arrested.

This office is to be occupied with a full-time staff until the conclusion of the Convention.

During the period February 10-11, 1968, a series of meetings were held at this office between peace and civil rights militants who discussed plans for demonstrating and disrupting the Convention. Included in the participants were Earl Durham, Jack Kling and Donald Hamerquist, all members of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA.

Hamerquist has been appointed by Gus Hall, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, to coordinate the activity between the Communist Party, USA, and other new left forces. He has been active in setting up the office on South Dearborn Street. The Communist Party, USA, has agreed to partially subsidize this office. ✓

REC 1071-157-8589-23

**SECRET**

### Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGES 2 & 3

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 12-12-17  
DATE 3-11-17  
BY jk

NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019

**SECRET**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

It is apparent that this office is developing into a focal point of activity surrounding demonstrations at the Convention. It appears that most of those organizations which will be actively engaged in demonstrating during the period that the Convention is in session will use this space to plan and coordinate their activity.

A telephone surveillance on this office would provide extremely valuable information regarding the plans of these groups to disrupt the National Democratic Convention. It would also furnish advance notice of any possible activity by these groups which would endanger the safety of the President or other Government officials while in Chicago.

A surveillance of this nature would greatly enhance our coverage of those groups which join in the demonstrations at the Convention and could possibly forewarn of their future activity that may be detrimental to the Government's interests.

I recommend, therefore, the installation of a telephone surveillance on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, or any other address to which this office may move in the future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Approved                   

Date                   

NOTE:

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 3/8/68 captioned as above as prepared by RHH:jav.

Classified "Secret" since this memorandum concerns telephone surveillance, unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage, to the detriment of the national defense.

**SECRET**

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3

- 2 -

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

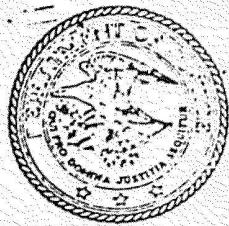
NOTE CONTINUED:

This memorandum recommends the institution of a telephone surveillance in accordance with current policy, which requires approval by the Attorney General for the installation and continuation of all technical surveillances.

SECRET

- 3 -

TOP SECRET



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C. 20530

March 12, 1968

✓ 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Memorandum to: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: *RL* Ramsey Clark  
Attorney General

Re: *DL* Demonstrations at the National Democratic  
Convention, August, 1968  
Your memo dated March 11, 1968

I am declining authorization of the requested installation of the above telephone surveillance at the present time. There has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security. Should further evidence be secured of such a threat, or re-evaluation desired, please resubmit.

Other investigative activities should be undertaken to provide intelligence necessary to the protection of the national interest.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

**SECRET**

Per C984W57B22  
Date 4/6/2019

*WL*

REC-100

*157-8587-42*

APR 3 1968

TOP SECRET

NW# 78560

DocId: 32201019

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

JUNE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 3/21/68

FROM : C. D. Brennan

*(B) (1) (b) (5) (D) (5) (E) (3) (C)*

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968

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

PURPOSE:

To recommend the resubmission of a request to the Attorney General for the installation of a telephone surveillance on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum to the Attorney General dated 3/11/68, we requested authority to install a telephone surveillance at the above-mentioned location, which was recently opened to serve as a point of coordination for various new left, civil rights and subversive groups planning to stage massive demonstrations in Chicago during the National Democratic Convention. By letter dated 3/12/68, the Attorney General declined to authorize this installation on the basis that there has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national interest. The Attorney General indicated that other investigative activities should be undertaken to provide intelligence necessary to the protection of the national interest.

OBSERVATIONS:

We do not concur with the Attorney General's statement that there has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security. Various new left, civil rights, and subversive organizations have publicly announced plans to converge on the National Democratic Convention in Chicago during August and stage massive demonstrations. Negro entertainer Dick Gregory is being

157-8589

Enclosure

CWT:jav

(12)

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

3-22-68 REC'D  
101 1147-33

CONTINUED - OVER

- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. Thompson

• MAR 27 1968

Memorandum C.D. Fenner to W.C. Sullivan  
RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968  
157-8589

quoted as saying that demonstrations will begin in Chicago  
at the end of May and that so many antiwar demonstrators  
will be put on the streets that the Government will be  
forced to bring the Army in.

Organizations planning to participate in these demonstrations include the Students for a Democratic Society, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the Student Mobilization Committee, and the Communist Party, USA. All of these organizations have participated in prior violent demonstrations such as the October 21-22, 1967, March On Washington, which culminated in a physical assault on the Pentagon which had to be repelled by Federal troops. There appears to be ample evidence that these demonstrations will represent a substantial threat to the national security.

ACTION TAKEN:

We have prepared a memorandum for the Attorney General in accordance with the above-mentioned observations and are resubmitting our request for authority to install a telephone surveillance at the office of the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum to the Attorney General be approved.

*Act  
John W.C. Sullivan  
OK  
H*

SECRET

JUNE

1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. Rozamus

March 22, 1968

1 - Mr. Thompson

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 12, 1968, in which you declined authorization of a requested telephone surveillance on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, because there has not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national security.

Information developed to date by this Bureau indicates that a massive effort is being made by various new left groups, civil rights organizations and subversive organizations to mobilize from 200,000 to 500,000 demonstrators who will converge on the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in August, 1968, with the objective of disrupting the Convention and forcing the Government to utilize Federal troops to contain the demonstrators. For example, the "Washington Post" issue of March 20, 1968, quoted Negro entertainer Dick Gregory as saying that so many antiwar demonstrators will be put on the streets of Chicago before the Convention that "the Government will be forced to bring the Army in." Gregory indicated that anti-Convention marches will begin at the end of May on a 12-hour basis and will later be conducted on a 24-hour basis.

Organizations planning to participate in these demonstrations include the Students for a Democratic Society, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the Student Mobilization Committee and the Communist Party, USA. All of these organizations have participated in prior antiwar demonstrations which resulted.

REG-9

157-8589-42

SECRET

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

1. *Mr. [Signature]*  
2. *Mr. [Signature]*  
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56. *Mr. [Signature]*  
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61. *Mr. [Signature]*  
62. *Mr. [Signature]*  
63. *Mr. [Signature]*  
64. *Mr. [Signature]*  
65. *Mr. [Signature]*  
66. *Mr. [Signature]*  
67. *Mr. [Signature]*  
68. *Mr. [Signature]*  
69. *Mr. [Signature]*  
70. *Mr. [Signature]*  
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92. *Mr. [Signature]*  
93. *Mr. [Signature]*  
94. *Mr. [Signature]*  
95. *Mr. [Signature]*  
96. *Mr. [Signature]*  
97. *Mr. [Signature]*  
98. *Mr. [Signature]*  
99. *Mr. [Signature]*  
100. *Mr. [Signature]*

NW# 78560-58 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

**SECRET**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

in violence, such as the October 21-22, 1967, March On Washington which culminated in a physical assault on the Pentagon by several hundred demonstrators who were finally repelled by Federal troops.

While every effort is being made to establish the coverage necessary to fulfill our responsibilities to keep the intelligence community advised regarding the plans of these organizations, it is apparent that a telephone surveillance at the above-mentioned location would provide information regarding the plans and activities of the key organizers of these demonstrations which cannot be obtained from any other source.

Accordingly, I again recommend the installation of a telephone surveillance on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, or any other address to which this office may move in the future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:**

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 3/21/68 captioned as above as prepared by CWT:jav.

Classified "Secret" since this memorandum concerns telephone surveillance, unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage, to the detriment of the national security.

This memorandum recommends the institution of a telephone surveillance in accordance with current policy, which requires approval by the Attorney General for the installation and continuation of all technical surveillances.

**SECRET**

- 2 -

SECRET

JUNE

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Miss Holmes  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Rozarus  
April 24, 1968  
1 - Mr. Thompson

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 22, 1968, captioned as above requesting authority to institute telephone surveillance coverage on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

In order that this Bureau may fulfill its responsibilities in this important area of our work, it is requested that you advise of your decision in this matter as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

EX-115

REC-9

157-5157-72

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:55 PM
DATE 4-24-68
BY [Signature]

14 APR 29 1968

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CWT:jav (14)

NOTE: \_\_\_\_\_

By memorandum to the Attorney General dated 3/11/68, authority was requested to install a technical surveillance at the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, Illinois, which was recently opened to serve as a point of coordination for various groups planning to stage massive demonstrations and engage in disruptive activities at the National Democratic Convention in August, 1968. This request was denied by the Attorney General on 3/12/68 on the grounds that there had not been an adequate

SECRET

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

MAY 2 1968

DocId:32201019

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOTE CONTINUED:

demonstration of a direct threat to the national interest. The request was resubmitted on 3/22/68 at which time it was pointed out that militant civil rights and antiwar leaders had publicly announced plans to disrupt the National Democratic Convention and force the Government to use Federal troops. To date, the Attorney General has not responded to this request.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

JUNE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/6/68

DM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968.

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

PURPOSE:

To recommend that a follow-up memorandum be sent to the Attorney General in regard to a request submitted on 3/22/68 for approval of a telephone surveillance on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum to the Attorney General dated 3/11/68, authority was requested to install a technical surveillance at the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, Illinois, which was recently opened to serve as a point of coordination for various groups planning to stage massive demonstrations and engage in disruptive activities at the National Democratic Convention in August, 1968. This request was denied by the Attorney General on 3/12/68 on the grounds that there had not been an adequate demonstration of a direct threat to the national interest. The request was resubmitted 3/22/68 at which time it was pointed out that militant civil rights and antiwar leaders had publicly announced plans to disrupt the National Democratic Convention and force the Government to use Federal troops. On 4/24/68 a follow-up memorandum was sent to the Attorney General requesting a decision in this case and since then three general communications have been sent to the Attorney General regarding this and other cases requesting authorization for electronic surveillances. To date, the Attorney General has not responded.

Enclosure sent 6-11-68

157-8589

CWT:jav (12)

1 - Miss Holmes  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. Rozamus

1 - Mr. Thompson

CONTINUED - OVER

REG-24 6 JUN 12 1968

Memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan  
RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968  
157-8589

OBSERVATIONS:

The assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy serve to illustrate the ugly atmosphere of discontent which pervades the American political scene today. It is reasonable to expect that the extremist elements planning to disrupt the Democratic National Convention may resort to violent acts to draw attention to their causes and achieve their objectives at the Convention.

We are making every effort to develop adequate informant coverage to enable us to keep the intelligence community advised of the day-to-day plans and activities of the leaders of the dissident groups planning to disrupt the Convention. We cannot hope to fulfill our responsibilities as an intelligence agency, however, unless we take full advantage of all means at our disposal to develop the necessary information.

The delay on the part of the Attorney General in acting on the request for a telephone surveillance in this case is inexcusable. We have, therefore, prepared a follow-up memorandum to the Attorney General expressing concern over the delay and again requesting a decision in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum to the Attorney General be approved.

*Cert*

*W.M.*

*OK*

*✓*

*jh*

*RP*

SECRET

# ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

JUNE

MISS NO. 1  
Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
June 7, 1968  
1 - Mr. Rozamus  
1 - Mr. Thompson

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1968

Reference is made to my memoranda dated March 22, 1968, and April 24, 1968, captioned as above requesting authority to institute telephone surveillance coverage on the National Mobilization Office for Demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention, Room 315, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

As you were previously advised, considerable information has been developed indicating that various subversive organizations, civil rights groups and organizations affiliated with the New Left movement plan to stage massive demonstrations at the National Democratic Convention with the objective of disrupting the Convention.

The tragic events of the past several weeks vividly illustrate the ugly atmosphere of discontent which pervades the American political scene today. There is every reason to believe that the extremist elements planning to disrupt the National Democratic Convention, inflamed by the recent assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Senator Robert Kennedy, may resort to acts of violence to achieve their objectives at the Convention.

In view of the foregoing, it is absolutely essential that we utilize every means at our disposal to effect the coverage needed to enable us to keep the intelligence community advised of the day-to-day plans and activities of the leaders of these dissident groups. I feel that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not

REC-24 157-8589 SENT FROM D. O.  
DeLoach  
Jhr  
Schip  
Asper  
Allahan  
Conrad  
P.  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Brennan  
Moore  
Rozamus  
Thompson  
TIME 2:00 noon  
CWT:jav DATE 1-11-68 Group 1  
(14) BY Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

SECRET

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

NW# 78560 QF8 DocID:32201019

**SECRET**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

express my concern over the delay encountered in connection with the request for approval of a telephone surveillance in this case. This delay has unquestionably caused a loss of valuable intelligence information in a most critical area of our operations.

Accordingly, it is again requested that you advise of your decision in regard to the aforementioned request as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:**

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan dated 6/6/68 captioned as above as prepared by CWT:jav.

Classified "Confidential" since this memorandum concerns telephone surveillance, unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage, to the detriment of the national security.

**SECRET**

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/7/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. DeLoach

SUBJECT: DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
Chicago, Illinois, 8/26/68

Tolson ✓  
DeLoach ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Felt ✓  
Sullivan ✓  
Tavel ✓  
Trotter ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holmes ✓  
Gandy ✓

Bill Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, attempted to telephonically contact the Director at 9:48 a.m., 8/7/68. He was advised the Director was in travel status and was referred to my office.

Connell told me that the President had, some time ago, advised the Vice President that the FBI had sent a "special team" to Atlantic City, during the last Democratic National Convention. The President allegedly told the Vice President that the FBI had been of great service to him and he had been given considerable information on a timely basis throughout the entire convention.

Connell stated that, while he desired to discuss this with the Director personally, the Vice President hoped the Director would extend to him the same service during the forthcoming Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

I told Connell the Director would be back in his office during the first part of the coming week. Connell stated he would attempt to contact the Director at that time.

I also told Connell that, while he desired to discuss this matter with the Director, he should know that our Chicago Office is very well prepared to gather intelligence and pass such intelligence on to appropriate authorities during the convention. Connell stated he presumed this to be true; however, he would call again next week and mention this matter to the Director.

## ACTION:

SAC Marlin Johnson, Chicago, has made extensive plans regarding coverage of the convention. He has established space for lookout and intelligence purposes near the convention. This space was provided by Secret Service. Rather than a

RECEIVED  
REC 8/7/68  
CONTINUED----OVER  
5163

CDD:CSH (3)

EX-100

1 AUG 23 1968

NW# 78560 DocId:32201019

Mr. Tolson

special squad going to Chicago, which would entail considerable funds, it is suggested the Director might desire to advise Connell, on the occasion of his calling again, that full preparations have been made by the Chicago Office to handle the matter of passing intelligence to the Vice President and his aides; consequently, there is no need for a "special team" to proceed to Chicago.

*Urgent*  
I talked to Connell.  
Also I talked to Lee  
Johnson & issued appropriate instructions.

*AS*

10:00 a.m.

August 15, 1968

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

*DeLoach*

Mr. William Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, returned my call. I told him I was out of town when he called last week and I wanted to return his call. cc 7/11 NY

Mr. Connell thanked me for calling and stated what he had called about was that he had talked to the Vice President about the team I sent into the convention area in 1964 that was so helpful. He stated he was hoping perhaps I might be able to do the same thing for the Vice President out in Chicago and have my men directly in contact with him (Connell).

I advised Mr. Connell that I had already initiated that and that he will be supplied by Special Agent in Charge Marlin Johnson in Chicago; that any kind of assistance he wants to just let Mr. Johnson know and he will take care of it.

Mr. Connell thanked me and said he will tell the Vice President.

10:13 a.m.

I called SAC Marlin Johnson in Chicago and told him I had just talked to Mr. William Connell, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, and what he wanted to have done was an operation similar to what we did down at Atlantic City at the last Democratic Convention when Mr. Johnson was running for renomination. I explained that he would like to have us furnish the same type of information and be in contact with him, Connell, on any so-called intelligence we might get. I stated I told Mr. Connell we would do that and that SAC Johnson would be in contact with Connell and anything he wanted to let Johnson know. I told Mr. Johnson we are not going to get into anything political but anything of extreme action or violence-contemplation we want to let Connell know. 4/16 REC-35 AUG 16 1968

Mr. Johnson stated he would get in touch with Mr. Connell promptly and set it up. I told Mr. Johnson that Connell is presently in

*JEH:rm (8)*

*XEROX*

NW# 78560 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach,  
Bishop, Sullivan

August 15, 1968

New York. Mr. Johnson said he would probably be out in Chicago early next week.

Mr. Johnson stated that things look a little tense out there, and I said I think we are going to have some trouble. I stated we want to be thoroughly prepared that we plug every possible hole we can plug to have coverage. I said I wrote a memo to the Attorney General (Ramsey Clark) yesterday about his failure to approve wire taps out there but I didn't think it will have any effect but that we want to try to cover it as well as we can; that if anything goes wrong, we will be blamed.

Mr. Johnson stated we have what he believes is excellent coverage of that area and he believes we will be in a position to furnish Mr. Connell, the Secret Service and local authorities intelligence concerning the kooks coming in from outside and the troublemakers there.

I remarked that I didn't know if the President is going out there but, if he does, that will add trouble to the demonstrations. Mr. Johnson agreed and stated the area is extremely tense.

Mr. Johnson said he appreciated my call and that he will be in touch with Mr. Connell just as soon as he comes to Chicago.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 1:20 PM
DATE 8-15-68
BY [Signature]

SSC - Request of 9/18/75 -  
Part III. A, B, C, D, E.

✓

*Retain*

**NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019**

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

5

# Memorandum

TO : The Deputy Attorney General

DATE: February 3, 1975

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING  
DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST FOR BODY RECORDER  
IN BOBBY BAKER INVESTIGATION IN 1965

Pursuant to your request of January 28, 1975, for a complete report on the Bobby Baker investigation the enclosed letterhead memorandum contains background information relative to this matter.

Enclosure



NW# 78560

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

DOCID: 32201019



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 3, 1975

5  
BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING  
DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST FOR BODY RECORDER  
IN BOBBY BAKER INVESTIGATION IN 1965

In response to the request made by Deputy Attorney General Laurence H. Silberman for a complete report on the Bobby Baker investigation, in which it was mentioned that the FBI turned down requests for a body recorder and also for the contents of a communication from Mr. Hoover to President Johnson regarding this matter, the following is submitted.

By memorandum dated 3/25/65, Assistant Attorney General, (AAG) Criminal Division, requested that the FBI take necessary steps to place a body recorder on the person of Wayne L. Bromley to record the conversations of Bromley with Clifford L. Jones and Bobby Baker. This would have necessitated placing a recorder on the person of Bromley prior to the time he left Washington, D. C., as he was being met in Los Angeles by Jones upon his arrival. Bromley, a Washington, D. C., Attorney and close associate of Baker, was cooperating with the FBI and had testified before the Baker Grand Jury. Jones is a former Lieutenant Governor of the State of Nevada and is an Attorney as well as a member of one of the corporations which was furnishing cash to Baker for his assistance.

By letter dated 3/26/65 from the Director to Mr. Herbert J. Miller, AAG, he was informed the Department's request for the use of the body recorder on the person of Bromley was inadvisable in view of the fact that the maximum security for the equipment and Bromley's person could not be accomplished, as well as adequate security could not be accomplished at the hotels.

By letter dated 1/12/67 to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, The White House, the President was advised of the circumstances regarding the request of the Criminal Division of the Department to place a body recorder on Bromley and the Bureau's declination to honor this request.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING  
DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST FOR BODY RECORDER  
IN BOBBY BAKER INVESTIGATION IN 1965

Included in the letter to Mr. Watson was the fact that Acting Attorney General Clark had advised an official of this Bureau on 12/23/66 that after the FBI's refusal to monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Bureau of Narcotics was contacted, and that he was certain it was the Bureau of Narcotics that handled the monitoring. No documentation of this conversation located.

A note added on page three of the letter dated 1/12/67 sets forth information that the letter was submitted to "advise the White House as to circumstances under which this Bureau tape recorded, on 3/25/65, two telephone calls (deemed to be legal by Department) involving Baker, but refused to electronically monitor a meeting in Los Angeles on 3/26/65 between Baker and two of his associates. These calls and the meeting were referred to in a 1/11/67 news article in the "Washington Evening Star" and undoubtedly will receive much publicity when results are introduced as evidence in present trial of Baker."

On 1/17/67 Assistant to the Director Cartha D. DeLoach was called to the White House by Marvin Watson and Watson referred to the Director's memorandum to the President setting forth the information that the FBI had refused a request to utilize a recording device in the Baker case. Watson furnished information that inasmuch as the Bureau of Narcotics had later handled this matter for the Department of Justice, the President had demanded a summary memorandum from the Secretary of Treasury concerning the matter. Watson also indicated the President was quite exercised about the fact the FBI had properly refused only to have the Treasury honor the request of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Watson stated that the President wanted a complete run-down on the following names, and that any inquiry should be made as discreetly as possible.

Fred Dick - Narcotics Bureau  
Robert E. Jordan, III - Treasury Department  
George Gaffney - Narcotics Bureau  
Jack Miller - Former AAG, Criminal Division  
Fred B. Smith - Narcotics Bureau

It is the judgment of the Criminal Division that the investigative action that is being requested herein would be violative of no Federal criminal statute, would not constitute an entrapment, and would not violate any of the constitutional rights of the parties involved.

The original and copies of Bromley's consent are being retained by the Criminal Division and will be made available to you upon request.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING  
DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST FOR BODY RECORDER  
IN BOBBY BAKER INVESTIGATION IN 1965

He also requested that it should be specifically pointed out whether any of the aforementioned individuals were close to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. Watson further stated the President did not want any record made of this request and wanted the information furnished to him in blind memorandum form. Information was prepared in blind memorandum form regarding these individuals and furnished to the President and, with the exception of former AAG Miller, our file review and liaison representatives did not develop any information indicating any association of the individuals with Robert F. Kennedy.

## Memorandum

TO : Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

*(FBI)* : Herbert J. Miller, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Robert G. Baker

DATE: March 25, 1965

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of yesterday, March 24, 1965. The telephone call from Bromley to Baker and the telephone call from Bromley to Jones were placed and recorded by the Bureau. The results of these telephone calls were furnished to Departmental attorneys in conferences today with Bromley and his attorney and, in substance, are as follows:

Bromley advised Baker that Jones had told Bromley that Jones had testified before the grand jury and that Jones wanted to meet with Bromley and Baker to discuss the matters about which Jones had testified in order to get their stories straight. Baker responded "I think that's important," and said that he was agreeable to meeting with Bromley and Jones in Los Angeles tomorrow evening, March 26, 1965. Bromley called Jones back and advised Jones that Baker was agreeable to the meeting. The three men will meet in Los Angeles tomorrow evening.

The Criminal Division requests that the following additional investigative action now be taken to determine if Jones and Baker are endeavoring to obstruct the due administration of justice (18 USC 1503) or are in violation of other Federal criminal statutes.

I request that the FBI take necessary steps, in cooperation with Bromley, to witness, monitor, and mechanically or electronically record the meeting to be held among Baker, Bromley and Jones by means of an appropriate transmitting device attached to the person of Bromley. Bromley, upon the advice of counsel, has this day executed a written, signed consent for agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take this action.

Merle A. Rosen T-48 BE-1019-1588  
3/26/65

NW# 78560 DocId: 32201019 126165 1 MAR 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ROBERT G. BAKER  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

DATE: 3/26/65  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. McGrath  
1 - Mr. Bezdek

*AC*  
Johnson  
Benton  
Montgomery  
DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Gandy  
Felt  
Gale  
Hoover  
Edgar  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

This is to advise that in order to develop evidence of possible subornation of perjury the Department has requested that we monitor and record a meeting to be held during the evening of 3/26/65, at Los Angeles, California, and to be attended by Bobby Baker, Clifford Jones, and Wayne Bromley. The General Investigative Division recommends that we not accede to this request and that the attached letter to Assistant Attorney General Miller be forwarded so advising him.

## BACKGROUND

*Both JC*

Bromley, a close associate of Bobby Baker, in the past was not cooperative with the Bureau or the Senate Rules Committee but is now cooperating with the current Federal Grand Jury looking into transactions of Bobby Baker. Bromley has testified that he was a conduit for payments of about \$15,000 by Jones to Baker, reason unknown. It appears that Jones and Baker do not know of this testimony.

Jones has extensive gambling holdings and is closely associated with gambling figures in Nevada. He also has testified before the grand jury, admitting payments to Bromley for legislative assistance but denying they were intended for Baker.

Jones has telephoned Bromley and has asked him to arrange with Baker a meeting between the three of them so they can get their stories straight. Telephone calls made by Bromley to arrange this meeting were recorded by the Bureau at the Department's request and during these calls, Baker said he thought it was important that they got together to get their stories straight. It was agreed that Bromley would arrive in Los Angeles about 5 p.m., 3/26/65; would be met at the airport by Baker; and they would contact Jones at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel to decide where the meeting should be held. Baker currently is at the Beverly Rodeo Hotel.

*REC-956-5520-1589*

~~5010-106~~

Enclosure sent 3-26-65

18 APR 8 1965

NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.  
Assistant Attorney General

March 26, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. McGrath  
1 - Mr. Bendek

ROBERT G. BAKER  
FEDERAL AGENT IN CHARGE  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 25, 1965, requesting that this Bureau witness, monitor, and record a meeting to be attended by Robert G. Baker, Clifford Jones, and Wayne Bromley on March 26, 1965.

Although it has been indicated that this meeting may be at the Beverly Rodeo Hotel or the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, we have no precise information as to the time and place of the meeting. Our Los Angeles, California, Office has advised that it would not be possible to discreetly arrange appropriate coverage of this meeting at either of these hotels inasmuch as the Beverly Rodeo Hotel is a hangout for hoodlums and we do not have completely reliable sources at either of these hotels at the present time.

In view of the numerous problems to be resolved in light of the above information, it is clear that the action requested in your letter cannot be accomplished with maximum security. It is, therefore, the position of this Bureau that it would be inadvisable to record the meeting in question. Therefore, no arrangements are being made in this regard.

FILED - READING ROOM  
J. J. M. 6/27/65

REG  
53-5520 - 1588

401-13  
FJB:eem

(9) NOTE: See memorandum Rosen to Belmont, 3/26/65, FJB:cal, captioned as above.

MAILED 2  
MAR 26 1965  
COMM-FBI

olson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
str \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
asper \_\_\_\_\_  
Allman \_\_\_\_\_  
Bendek \_\_\_\_\_  
Malley \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
McGrath \_\_\_\_\_  
letter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
NW# 78560

APR 13 1965

DOC ID: 32201019

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: ROBERT G. BAKER

OBSERVATIONS:

The safety and security of recording or transmission equipment and the certainty of a discreet recording of the meeting appears impossible. Since Baker is meeting Bromley at the airport in Los Angeles, the recording or transmission equipment would have to be placed on Bromley's person before he left Washington, D. C., for Los Angeles. We are not certain of the time or exact place of the meeting, but as the situation appears now, it would be necessary to monitor Jones' room and Baker's room or rooms in both of the two hotels mentioned above.

In addition, ASAC Henry Onsgard, Los Angeles Office, has advised it is not possible to discreetly monitor a meeting at either of these hotels inasmuch as the Beverly Rodeo Hotel is a hoodlum hangout and we do not have completely reliable sources at this time at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. Further, SAC Joseph Purvis, Washington Field Office, has advised that Agents of that office are not sure of Bromley's reliability as based upon his extremely nervous and uncooperative reception during past attempts to interview him.

All of the above indicates that to comply with the Department's request would be most risky and could result in much embarrassment for the Bureau and the Department of Justice.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended, therefore, that in view of the lack of certainty as to the reliability of Bromley and the inability to comply with the Department's request with absolute certainty as to the security of the equipment and necessary discretion while monitoring and recording the meeting, we should not accede to the Department's request. Attached for forwarding to Assistant Attorney General Miller is a letter advising that it would appear inadvisable to record this meeting.

It is not felt that any other action should be taken by the Bureau, such as a physical surveillance of the principals involved, as the value of the results that could be obtained therefrom is not commensurate with the potential embarrassment to the Bureau should the surveillance be detected. If the meeting in question does occur, we will, of course, offer to interview Bromley if the Department so desires.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Walters  
1 - Mr. Lyles  
1 - Mr. Wick

January 12, 1967

JUNE

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Watson:

There is attached for ready reference a news article carried in the final edition of the "Washington Evening Star," January 11, 1967, setting forth that the Government electronically monitored a meeting between Robert G. Baker, Wayne Bromley, and Clifford Jones on March 25, 1965, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel in Los Angeles, California. This date in the news article is incorrect as the meeting actually occurred on March 26, 1965. This news article also refers to the monitoring of a telephone call preceding this meeting.

As a matter of possible interest to the President, there are set out below the circumstances under which this Bureau made a tape recording of a telephone conversation between Bromley and Baker, as well as a telephone call between Bromley and Jones on March 18, 1965. This Bureau, however, did not monitor the meeting in Los Angeles between Baker, Bromley, and Jones on March 26, 1965.

By memorandum of March 24, 1965, from former Assistant Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, this Bureau was informed of an alleged attempt by Jones to get Bromley to offer perjurious testimony before the grand jury bearing the Baker matter. Jones urged Bromley to work out arrangements with Baker for a meeting later in the week with Jones. Jones asked Bromley to call him back.

REC-52  
2/2/68  
1/15/68

SIT NOTI PAGE 3

NW# 78560 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

Honorable Marvis Watson

Mr. Miller advised that Bromley, upon the advice of counsel, had executed a written, signed consent to have telephone conversations between himself and Baker and between himself and Jones witnessed, monitored, and tape recorded by Agents of this Bureau.

Mr. Miller asked that this Bureau record these telephone conversations and expressed the view that such action would not be violative of any Federal criminal statute, would not constitute entrapment, and would not violate any of the constitutional rights of the parties involved.

Pursuant to Mr. Miller's request, two conversations of Bromley's from Washington, D. C., on March 25, 1965, one to Baker and one to Jones, were monitored and tape recordings were made. The results were furnished to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

By memorandum dated March 25, 1965, Mr. Miller requested that a proposed meeting between Baker, Bromley, and Jones to be held on the evening of March 23, 1965, at Los Angeles, be monitored and tape recordings of their conversations made. It was asked that this be accomplished by means of an appropriate transmitting device attached to the person of Bromley. The FBI refused to honor this second request from the Department.

Acting Attorney General Ramsey-Clark advised an official of this Bureau on December 23, 1968, that upon the FBI's refusal to monitor this meeting, the Department had turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Bureau of Narcotics and then said that he was certain it was the Bureau of Narcotics that handled the matter.

The foregoing is for your information. A copy of this letter has not been furnished to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

This is being submitted to advise the White House as to circumstances under which this Bureau tape recorded, on 3/25/65, two telephone calls (deemed to be legal by Department) involving Baker, but refused to electronically monitor a meeting in Los Angeles on 3/26/65 between Baker and two of his associates. These calls and the meeting were referred to in a 1/11/67 news article in the "Washington Evening Star" and undoubtedly will receive much publicity when results are introduced as evidence in present trial of Baker.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## *Memorandum*

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 1/17/67

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Wick  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Cleveland  
Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: BOBBY BAKER case;  
Refusal of FBI to honor  
Departmental request for  
usage of recording device  
in Los Angeles;

Request for name checks by President

Marvin Watson asked that I come to the White House at 5:45 p.m., 1/17/67. Upon seeing Watson he referred to the Director's memorandum to the President setting forth the fact that the FBI, in the Baker case, had refused a request from the Department of Justice to utilize a recording device in Los Angeles. Watson stated that, inasmuch as Narcotics, had later handled this matter for the Department of Justice, the President had demanded that Secretary Fowler of Treasury give him a summary memorandum concerning this matter. Watson stated the President was quite exercised about the fact that the FBI had properly refused, only to have Treasury go ahead and honor the request of the Department.

Watson, while not handing me the memorandum to read, did point out several names in the rather lengthy memorandum that Secretary Fowler had sent the President. The following names were specifically mentioned:

1. Fred Dick, Narcotics Bureau  
2. Robert E. Jordan III, Treasury Department  
3. George Gaffney, Narcotics Bureau  
4. Jack Miller, former Assistant AG, Criminal Division,  
Department of Justice  
5. Fred B. Smith, Narcotics Bureau

REC-D M. Watson told me that the President wanted a complete rundown on the listed names. He stated these checks should be made as discreetly as possible and that we should

CDD:CSH (7)

CONTINUED---OVER

NW# : 78560

DocId:32201019

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo  
RE: BOBBY BAKER case

former Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., our file review and our Liaison representative with the Narcotics Bureau, developed no information indicating association of these individuals with Robert F. Kennedy.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

That the attached blind memoranda be furnished by liaison to the White House for the President.

Delivered to Mildred Stogall  
on 1-20-67  
RPA

- 2 -

NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

MR. TOLSON

specifically point out whether any of these individuals were close to Bobby Kennedy. The President does not want any record made of this request. He wants the memoranda in question to be blind memoranda. He desires that they be as thorough as possible and wants this done on an expeditious basis.

The Crime Records Division will handle the coordination of this matter. The Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division (particularly the liaison agent assigned to Treasury and Narcotics) should discreetly ascertain as much information as possible and furnish such information to Crime Records so that a complete background memorandum can be prepared. It may be that we already have considerable information in Bureau files.

The memoranda being prepared should clearly reflect that Jack Miller was formerly an Assistant AG under Bobby Kennedy and is now a law partner of former Bureau employee Courtney Evans. Evans' background should be briefly set forth, insofar as his lying defense of Kennedy is concerned.

ACTION -

These memoranda will be prepared on an expeditious basis and submitted to the Director for consideration.

V  
P

103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-19-67

RA  
FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOBBY BAKER case;  
Refusal of FBI to honor  
Departmental request for  
usage of recording device  
in Los Angeles;

Request For Name Check By President

### BACKGROUND:

The President, through his Special Assistant, Marvin Watson, has requested a name check concerning the following individuals who apparently were involved in the joint decision by the Department and the Narcotics Bureau to utilize a recording device in the Baker Case:

1. Fred Dick, Narcotics Bureau
2. Robert E. Jordan III, Treasury Department
3. George Gaffney, Narcotics Bureau
4. Jack Miller, former Assistant AG, Criminal Division, Department of Justice
5. Fred B. Smith, Narcotics Bureau

According to Watson, the President has specifically instructed that he wants this matter handled as discreetly as possible, that no record be made of his request, and that the results should show whether any of the above individuals were close to former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

### INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

All references and main files to the above individuals have been reviewed. Attached are separate blind memoranda concerning each of the above individuals. It is noted that with the exception of Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (5)
- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (5)
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures (5)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

JHC:djr (8)  
NW# : 78560

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*TREAT AS YELLOW*

January 19, 1967

FRED DICK

Fred Dick is currently the Regional Supervisor of the San Francisco, California, Office of the Narcotics Bureau, having been assigned to this position since approximately April, 1965. Prior to this assignment, Mr. Dick was the Regional Supervisor in charge of the Los Angeles Office of the Narcotics Bureau, and held that position at the time the Wayne G. Bromley incident took place in March, 1965.

The Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices of the FBI have noted that they were not aware of any information of a derogatory nature concerning Mr. Dick, and could furnish no information relative to any association between Mr. Dick and former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. It has been determined that no background-type investigation was conducted by the FBI in connection with Mr. Dick's employment with the Federal Government.

JCF:ncw  
(8)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo dated 1-19-67, captioned, "Bobby Baker case; Refusal of FBI to honor Departmental request for usage of recording device in Los Angeles; Request For Name Check By President."

*p TREAT AS  
YELLOW*

*YR*

January 19, 1967

ROBERT ELLIJAH JORDAN

Jordan is Staff Assistant to David C. Acheson, Special Assistant to the Secretary (For Enforcement), United States Treasury Department. He is a former Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia when Acheson served as United States Attorney for the District.

Born at South Boston, Virginia, on June 20, 1936, Jordan was raised and educated in that community before receiving B.S. and LL.B. degrees, respectively, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard Law School, both at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Before accepting the position of Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, in 1963, Jordan lived and was employed in the Boston, Massachusetts, area.

It is understood that Jordan was the subject of an applicant-type investigation conducted by the FEI in 1963 when he applied for the position of Assistant United States Attorney. This investigation was favorable except for information that his first marriage was a "shotgun wedding" which led to divorce shortly after a child was born of this union.

There is no known association between Jordan and former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

*JHC:ksf*  
(9)

*P* *N*

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 1-19-67, captioned "Bobby Baker Case; Refusal of FBI to honor Departmental request for usage of recording device in Los Angeles; Request For Name Check By President."

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NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

January 19, 1967

GEORGE H. GAFFNEY  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF NARCOTICS  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Captioned individual is a long-time career employee of the Bureau of Narcotics who has risen through the ranks. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1946. It is understood he will shortly approach his 25th year in combined Federal service. No background-type investigation concerning his Federal employment has been conducted by the FBI.

There is no known association between Mr. Gaffney and former Attorney General Robert Kennedy. However, it is known that he has participated in high-level conferences with him dealing with mutual problems in the organized crime field. As Executive Assistant to the Commissioner, Bureau of Narcotics, Gaffney attended a conference of high-level Government officials with Attorney General Robert Kennedy at the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, on March 20, 1963. Gaffney has also been a member of the Committee on Organized Crime, International Association of Chiefs of Police. He participated in the preparation of a report by that Committee which was printed in October, 1964. Gaffney's contribution was a creditable account of La Cosa Nostra's participation in narcotics traffic.

In connection with the recent disclosure in the newspaper dealing with the Bureau of Narcotics' involvement in the monitoring incident regarding Wayne G. Bromley on March 26, 1965, it is understood that Gaffney is greatly chagrined at his Bureau's involvement in the incident. He explained that if the Bureau of Narcotics had any knowledge that the FBI had originally turned down the Justice Department's request for its assistance in the monitoring incident on March 26, 1965, the Bureau of Narcotics would have had nothing to do with the affair. He implied that the Bureau of Narcotics was "sucked in" by the Justice Department in complying with their request which at the time appeared reasonable and legal, and their acquiescence to the request was based strictly on their desire to cooperate with another agency.

JMM:lm  
(8)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 1-19-67, captioned "Bobby Baker case; Refusal of FBI to honor Departmental request for usage of recording device in Los Angeles; Request For Name Check By President."

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NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

January 19, 1967

HERBERT JOHN MILLER, JR.

The 1966-67 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that Herbert John Miller, Jr., was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on January 11, 1924. He received the A. A. degree at the George Washington University in 1947 and the LL. B. degree there in 1949. He was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1949 and practiced law in Washington, D. C., from 1949 to 1961. In 1959-60, he served as attorney for the court-appointed Board of Monitors for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

Mr. Miller was appointed Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in 1961. He served in this capacity under Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, as well as for a period under Nicholas Katzenbach, before resigning to return to the private practice of law in the District of Columbia in 1965. Mr. Miller is a partner in the Washington law firm of Miller, McCarthy, Evans and Cassidy--which firm has registered with the Department of Justice under the Registration Act to furnish legal services to the government of the Bahamas, Nassau, Bahamas. In addition, Mr. Miller has served as Chairman of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia.

One of Mr. Miller's law partners is Courtney A. Evans, a former Assistant Director of the FBI. Mr. Evans entered the FBI in December, 1940, and retired in December, 1964. From 1961 through 1964, he handled liaison with the office of the Attorney General and had numerous official and social contacts with Robert F. Kennedy. Mr. Evans' close relationship with Robert Kennedy continued following his retirement from the FBI.

During Robert Kennedy's tenure as Attorney General, Mr. Evans had a number of discussions with him concerning the use of microphones by the FBI; and Mr. Evans personally prepared official memoranda for FBI files reflecting not only Robert Kennedy's knowledge, but his enthusiastic approval, of the FBI's use of microphone surveillances in criminal-type, as well as security-type, investigations. In a meeting with two FBI officials at the Bureau's headquarters on December 24, 1965, Mr. Evans discussed contacts he had had with, and information which had been furnished to, Robert Kennedy and other Justice Departmental officials who had served under Robert Kennedy concerning the use of the microphone surveillances by the FBI. Nonetheless, soon after this meeting, Mr. Evans furnished Robert Kennedy a letter

*gwh* NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 1-19-67, captioned, "Bobby Baker case; Refusal of FBI to honor Departmental request for usage of recording device in Los Angeles; Request For Name

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denying that he had talked with him, or had given written material to Robert Kennedy, about the FBI's use of microphones.

On December 10, 1966, in connection with the public denials that Robert Kennedy knew about the FBI's use of microphones while he was Attorney General, Robert Kennedy released to the press the letter which Mr. Evans had written him. The letter was dated February 17, 1966. In it, Mr. Evans falsely stated that he "did not discuss the use of" microphones by the FBI with Robert Kennedy during his tenure as Attorney General--and further that Mr. Evans did not "know of any written material that was sent" to Robert Kennedy "at any time concerning" FBI microphone surveillances.

On December 11, 1966, the FBI released to the press two memoranda which had personally been prepared by Mr. Evans in the Summer of 1961 relating to discussions he had had with the then Attorney General Kennedy concerning use of microphone surveillances by the FBI. Reportedly, the release of these memoranda (which prove the statements in the letter released to the press by Robert Kennedy on December 10, 1966, to be false) caused a rift between these two men; and Robert Kennedy, it is said, no longer speaks to Mr. Evans.

Another document which was widely publicized in December, 1966, in connection with Robert Kennedy's denial that he knew of the FBI's use of microphones was a letter which the then Assistant Attorney General Herbert Miller wrote to Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., on May 25, 1961. In this letter, Mr. Miller indicated knowledge of the FBI's use of 78 wiretaps and 67 other electronic listening devices.

The December 11, 1966, issue of "The Evening Star" of Washington, D. C., contained an article citing the letter which Herbert Miller had written to Senator Ervin on May 25, 1961. The December 11, 1966, newspaper article stated that "Miller himself pointed out that the letter did not mention illegal eavesdrops--the kind involving physical trespass on private property." It then quoted Miller as commenting, "I sincerely doubt that anybody in the Department knew that there was any trespass in placing of these devices. I did not know and I wager that the Attorney General did not know there was trespass."

(Regarding Herbert Miller's above-cited statement of denial, it should be noted that an official memorandum was sent to the

SSC - Request of 9/18/75

Part I



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then Deputy Attorney General, Byron R. White, by the FBI on May 4, 1961--three weeks before Mr. Miller wrote his letter to Senator Ervin. The memorandum had been prepared in connection with the contemplated appearance of Attorney General Kennedy before a committee of the United States Senate. It dealt with the authority underlying the FBI's use of microphone surveillances and said, "...in the internal security field, we are utilizing microphone surveillances on a restricted basis even though trespass is necessary to assist in uncovering the activities of Soviet intelligence agents and Communist Party leaders. In the interests of national safety, microphone surveillances are also utilized on a restricted basis, even though trespass is necessary, in uncovering major criminal activities." Thus, there is no question that the Justice Department was notified of the FBI's use of microphones involving trespass early in Robert Kennedy's administration as Attorney General.)

In February, 1961, at the request of the then Deputy Attorney General, Byron R. White, the FBI conducted an investigation of Herbert Miller in connection with the position of Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. The investigation was favorable. It did reflect one traffic citation for passing a red light in Maryland in October, 1960, which resulted in Mr. Miller's paying a fine.

Mr. Miller's nomination as Assistant Attorney General was confirmed by the Senate on March 2, 1961. In commenting upon Mr. Miller's nomination, the "Chicago Sun-Times" editorialized on February 25, 1961, "...it may seem strange that the Kennedy administration, which has been enthusiastically putting worthy Democrats to work since January 20, would tap a member of the GOP for the post.... We suspect that, among others, Teamster Czar Jimmy Hoffa will get the message. Since July, 1959, Miller has been chief counsel for the board of monitors which was created by the U. S. District Court to keep Hoffa's operation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters under surveillance." (A profile-type feature article concerning Herbert Miller in the December 13, 1966, issue of "The New York Times" credited him with having "directed the Hoffa case through four indictments, three trials and four appeals" in his role as Assistant Attorney General. It stated that Mr. Miller "caught Mr. Kennedy's attention" when "Mr. Kennedy was counsel for the Senate committee investigating the teamsters (and) Mr. Miller was the lawyer for the court-appointed board of monitors supervising the union's affairs." This article also commented upon the fact that Mr. Miller was a Republican at the time of his appointment in 1961.)

On May 11, 1961, Assistant Attorney General Miller testified before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee and expressed himself as favoring the passage of legislation to authorize limited and controlled interception and disclosure of telephone conversations.

By memorandum dated March 25, 1965, Herbert Miller requested the FBI to monitor and tape-record a proposed meeting of Robert Baker, Wayne Bromley (former associate of and Government witness against Robert Baker) and Clifford Jones (former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada) to be held in Los Angeles on the evening of March 26, 1965. Herbert Miller's memorandum requested that this be accomplished by attaching a transmitting device to the person of Bromley. The FBI refused to honor this request.

In December, 1964, Herbert Miller was said by the Department of Justice to be a candidate for appointment as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia Circuit. In April, 1965, he ceased duty as Assistant Attorney General.

On July 12, 1965, Nicholas Katzenbach, who then was Attorney General, advised the FBI that he (Katzenbach) had suggested to the President that Herbert Miller be designated to serve as Chairman of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. Nicholas Katzenbach stated that the President reacted favorably to his suggestion. On July 16, 1965, Herbert Miller's appointment to serve as Chairman of the Commission on Crime was formally announced.

January 19, 1967

## FRED BURTON SMITH

Smith is a career civil servant with the Treasury Department where he now serves as General Counsel. Born on January 27, 1915, at Syracuse, New York, Smith attended Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, where he received A. B. and LL. B. degrees, respectively. Before commencing employment with the Department of the Treasury in February, 1943, he was employed for three years with the Syracuse, New York, law firm of Hancock, Dorr, Ryan and Shove.

It is understood that Smith was the subject of a background-type investigation conducted by the FBI in 1966 prior to his appointment as General Counsel, Treasury Department. A summary of this investigation, a copy of which is attached, was furnished to the White House in March, 1966.

There is no known association between Smith and former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

**Enclosure**

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 1-19-67, captioned, "Bobby Baker case; Refusal of FBI to honor Departmental request for usage of recording device in Los Angeles; Request For Name Check By President."

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2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

9:49 AM

May 18, 1970

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

Vice President Spiro Agnew called. He said he wanted to talk to me about something to see whether I could be of some assistance. He said he was really concerned about the continuing inflammatory pronouncements of Ralph D. Abernathy. I commented that he is one of the worst. The Vice President said he has seen some of the background material on him and he knows what that is, but it is beyond the pale as far as executive use is concerned. He said in view of what went on in Augusta and other places, it is important to have the information that revolved around this; the involvement of these people, what information we have, whether fleeing from looting or what is going on. He asked if there is any information available.

I told him we are working on these at the present time, both in Augusta, Atlanta, and Jackson, where the recent demonstrations have taken place. I said we have pretty well concluded our investigation at Kent State University as to the shooting and, as always happens, we found a considerable amount of firearms in the dormitories and rooms of the students, whether they used them or not is a question; some say there was sniping and some say there was not. I said the same is true at Jackson as there are allegations of sniping at the troops before they fired and denials. We are interviewing all the individuals who had any knowledge, students, et cetera. I said the problem at Kent was they closed the university and the students departed for all parts of the country, but we finished the preliminary report on that and will finish today the final report on Kent, while at Atlanta, Augusta, and Jackson, it will probably be another week before we will have the preliminary reports. I said it is six of one and a half dozen of another, as you can't say it is proper to shoot, but we found at Kent that they were throwing 7 round rocks at the soldiers and they hit one Guardsman in the back and knocked him down. There is just so much a human being can stand, and it is the same thing here at Maryland University. I said the National Guard is on the campus and they propose to

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BY	3-15	

May 16, 1970

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Sullivan, Bishop

have a demonstration today and the Guardsmen are present, but they have been blocking Highway No. 1 most every day. I said very fortunately, they have arrested and charged three of the leaders for the damage done to the Administration Building when they went in the other night and broke the furniture, et cetera.

The Vice President said what he wants to be able to do is bring out some facts the media conveniently overlooked. I said they never give the things that are being done constructively, many times by students, to try to prevent this, but they emphasize all the things these jerks are doing.

The Vice President said he saw a picture about Augusta showing some of the Negroes jumping out of store windows with loot and booty and fleeing, and you never hear anything about that. He said whatever I can give him that can ameliorate some of the impact; that he understands some of these things are wrong and we are probably going to find some of the shootings showed too much force, but none the less, the people have to understand the very thrust of the newspaper articles is that a bunch of police shot down six Negroes and what happened before -- why did they shoot at them -- not just because they felt like killing people. I said they were severely provoked at Kent and we will finish Augusta, Atlanta, and Jackson this week.

I told the Vice President I was sending to him Wednesday, the material Kent Crane asked for, which gives in summary the material we have sent in detail.

The Vice President said he thought he was going to have to start destroying Abernathy's credibility, so anything I can give him would be appreciated. I told him I would be glad to. I said I was the only one who spoke out against Martin Luther King and I got hell, but I did not give a damn because it is more like bouquets than brickbats from some people. The Vice President said we can't let demagogues become martyrs and heroes. I said I had briefed the Appropriations Committee about his (King's) background and it has been effective recently because they have been trying

May 18, 1970

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Sullivan, Bishop

to make a national holiday of his birthday, and many of the congressmen who know the facts are opposing it. I said I did not put it on the record, but I told the Appropriations Committee about his lliccadiilos and his degeneracy as we had recordings, but it was never made public as I gave it off the record to the Committee and they have, in turn, briefed some of their colleagues, but I will see that he, the Vice President, gets the details even before we finish the report.

The Vice President said he would like to be thoroughly conversant with all of that because if the crisis comes where we need to throw it, he will. I told him I would get it over in the next 24 to 48 hours as to the highlights. The Vice President thanked me.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

May 19, 1970

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Glass

Honorable Spiro T. Agnew  
The Vice President  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

The following information from a source of this Bureau in the racial field is in response to your request to be advised regarding the activities of Ralph David Abernathy, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Abernathy spoke before a black Baptist ministers' conference at a church in New York City on May 18, 1970. In *el* a highly emotional speech he called for the unification of black churchmen in the United States and for a re-examination of their nonviolent attitudes. He implored them to take a more positive position in the racial struggle and beseeched them not to identify themselves with the late Martin Luther King, Jr., since, according to Abernathy, the nonviolent struggle in the United States is dying out. He cited the recent shootings in Augusta, Georgia, and Jackson, Mississippi, as reasons for his belief that non-violence is dying. He alleged that Governor Lester Maddox of Georgia, whom he called "Governor Madman Maddox," gave local police, state police, and the National Guard wholesale authority to slaughter black people. *93*

Sincerely yours,

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NOTE: See memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/19/70, captioned "Ralph David Abernathy, Racial Matters," prepared by CEG:ekw.

MAY 26 1970

MAIL BOOK

### TELETYPE UNITS

NW# 78560 DocId 32201019

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
May 19, 1970

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Glass

MILITANT STATEMENTS MADE BY  
RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY,  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

Abernathy purports to advocate nonviolence but has made a number of statements which, while not directly advocating violence, certainly invite violence. Examples of these statements follow.

In May, 1963, at the beginning of the Poor People's Campaign, a massive march on Washington, D. C., sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Abernathy told an audience in Atlanta, Georgia, "I don't want anyone to expect me to be Martin Luther King, Jr. I say to the Nation, to the United States, with Ralph Abernathy you've got hell on your hands." In the same month in Birmingham, Alabama, Abernathy said, "Under Doctor King we were just going to rock the boat, but under the leadership of Doctor Ralph Abernathy, I'm going to go a step farther. We're going to turn this Nation upside down and right side up."

In May, 1963, at a speech in Atlanta, Georgia, Abernathy referred to an unpaid bill for generations of irresponsibility, oppression and neglect. He said, "The bill is going to be collected - willingly or unwillingly, in civilized decency and love or in fear and hate and the flames of destruction. Time is not running out, but rather, time has run out."

COPY FURNISHED TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

NW#78560

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ENCLOSURE

MILITANT STATEMENTS MADE BY RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY,  
PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

According to the Chicago Tribune August 30, 1968, Abernathy addressed 3,000 peace demonstrators in Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, on August 29, 1968, during the time the Democratic Convention was being held in Chicago. He referred to police officers as "pigs" as black extremists regularly do and said that nothing was taking place on the Convention floor. He then added, "But the Lord knows it is happening here, and more will take place because we are going to sock it to 'em, baby," referring to clashes which had already occurred between demonstrators and police.

In May, 1969, apparently angered at what he considered a poor reception received by his poor people's delegation from the Nixon Administration, Abernathy said time was running out on nonviolence as an approach to solving the Nation's problems. He said, "I do not know how much longer nonviolence can be effective in this country. If the Nation fails to display some consideration (for the people), then I tremble for my America." He added that if the Nixon Administration fails to hear nonviolent voices, then they will have to listen to violent voices.

In September, 1969, while speaking in Atlanta, Georgia, Abernathy said the country is "on the verge of political repression and possibly even bloody revolution." He warned that "there is a limit to people's endurance of injustice and America is rapidly approaching that limit."

On August 13, 1969, Abernathy emphatically embraced and endorsed a plan for counseling young men to refuse to be drafted into military service. The plan was presented to the Annual Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Charleston, South Carolina.

Abernathy's inconsistency in his nonviolent posture is matched by the same attribute in the personal conduct of this preacher.

MILITANT STATEMENTS MADE BY RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY,  
PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On the night of August 29, 1953, Abernathy dashed from his church office in Montgomery, Alabama, pursued by an irate husband wielding a hatchet who accused Abernathy of having a relationship with his wife. The wife of the assailant told a Montgomery Circuit Court jury in November, 1953, that she had submitted to unnatural sex acts with Abernathy before her marriage, beginning at the age of 15, and that "He never stopped chasing me" even after her marriage. She had been a member of Abernathy's church. The jury reportedly deliberated only ten minutes before acquitting the husband of charges in connection with his attack on Abernathy.

During the Poor People's Campaign in Washington, D. C., Abernathy was headquartered at the Pitts Motor Hotel in Washington, D. C., while his followers were mired in the mud in Resurrection City, a shantytown near the Lincoln Memorial. This became a point of contention among his followers and on one occasion Abernathy slept at Resurrection City. However, he returned to the Pitts Motor Hotel during the night after suffering "stomach pains."

Abernathy has supported the violence-prone Black Panther Party. In the latter part of 1969 he made several public statements favorable to the Black Panthers. On April 20, 1970, Abernathy urged liberal and progressive forces to join a rally on behalf of the Black Panthers at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 1, 1970.

NOTE:

See memorandum G. C. Moore to W. C. Sullivan dated 5/13/70, captioned "Ralph David Abernathy, Racial Matters," prepared by CEG:plm.

SSC - Request of 9/18/75

Part II

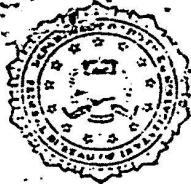


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**NW# : 78560**

**DocId: 32201019**

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 3, 1975

INFORMATION CONCERNING WASHINGTON STAR NEWS  
ARTICLE, JANUARY 31, 1975, REGARDING HALE BOGGS'  
SON CLAIMING POSSESSION OF FILES ON WARREN  
COMMISSION CRITICS

The Washington Star News, a Washington, D. C., daily newspaper, carried an article in the January 31, 1975, edition, page A-4, under an Associated Press release captioned "Boggs' Son Tells of Files on Warren Panel." The article quotes Tom H. Boggs, Jr., son of the late Representative Hale Boggs, as claiming that in 1970 his father gave him dossiers which the FBI compiled on critics of the Warren Commission in an attempt to discredit them. According to the article, Boggs' son stated "they weren't basically sex files. They had some of that element but most of the material dealt with left wing organizations these people belonged to."

Tom H. Boggs, Jr., declined to identify all seven of the critical authors but stated that writer Edward Jay Epstein and lawyer Mark Lane were among the individuals on whom he had information. Boggs, Jr., reportedly stated that the information given him by his father included a photograph of one of the seven engaging in an unnatural sex act with two women.

In a review of Bureau files no evidence was found that any information of this nature was ever disseminated directly to Hale Boggs from the FBI.

However, the Bureau file review indicates that on November 8, 1966, memoranda were furnished to Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to President Johnson, at the White House, at his request, setting forth pertinent information contained in Bureau files regarding background on seven individuals who wrote unfavorable articles concerning the Warren Commission findings.

FBI-31

The seven individuals mentioned in the memorandum to Mr. Watson were Edward Jay Epstein; Joachim Joesten; Penn Jones, Jr., Mark Lane; Richard H. Popkin; Leo Sauvage; Harold Weisberg.

In a cover letter to Mr. Watson he was advised that Bureau files contained no pertinent data with respect to Sylvan Fox, an author critical of the investigation surrounding President Kennedy's assassination.

*Jointly prepared by the FBI and the White House*  
In addition to background information regarding the seven critics of the Warren Commission, we disseminated to Mr. Watson at the White House one facial photograph of [REDACTED] one obscene photograph of [REDACTED] lying on a bed, a hand printed instruction by [REDACTED] regarding perverted sexual acts and signed statements from two women concerning the performance of unnatural sex acts on the person of [REDACTED].

Regarding the dissemination concerning [REDACTED] we received information that in 1962 the District Attorney of Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of [REDACTED] for alleged sodomy. At that time statements from two women were received along with an obscene photograph of [REDACTED] and hand printed instruction which [REDACTED] gave to one of the girls in order that they could perform upon his person perverted sexual acts of a sadistic masochistic nature.

The background information furnished to the White House regarding Mark Lane indicated that he is an attorney, born in New York City on February 24, 1927, and that he has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, states that the National Lawyers Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the board of directors of the National Lawyers Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has described the National Lawyers Guild as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960 and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 19th

Congressional District in New York. A source reported in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 19th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

In the Washington Star News article the name of Edward Jay Epstein was also mentioned by Tom H. Boggs, Jr. According to Bureau files, Epstein was born December 6, 1935, and wrote "Inquest" as his Master's thesis at Cornell University. In 1958 he traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union and described himself as a student residing in New York City. As of November 8, 1966, the date of FBI dissemination to the White House regarding critics of the Warren Commission, Epstein had no known arrest record.

No information was developed or furnished to the White House concerning immoral conduct on the part of the seven above-listed critics of the Warren Commission with the exception of the information furnished regarding [redacted]

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# Boggs' Son Tells of Files

## on Warren Panel

Associated Press

The son of the late Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., says his father gave him dossiers which the FBI compiled on critics of the Warren Commission in an attempt to discredit them.

"They weren't basically sex files," Tom H. Boggs Jr. said yesterday. Boggs, Washington lawyer, added that "They had some of that element but most of the material dealt with left-wing organizations these people belonged to."

Boggs said his father gave him the material in late 1970. He said that he now has it in a safe deposit box along with many of his father's congressional papers.

The senior Boggs, House majority leader, was a member of the Warren Commission established to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1971, the congressman made a speech on the floor of the House accusing the FBI of tapping his phones and keeping dossiers on members of Congress. Those charges were never substantiated by Boggs, who disappeared in October 1972 while on an airplane flight in Alaska. Tom Boggs said his father gave him the files within the context of a general discussion between them about the Warren Commission critics. He said the files consisted of 30 pages of information on seven persons who had written critically of the commission's findings.

**T. BOOGGS DECLINED** to identify all seven, but said they were John Jay Earle, and

Lane were among them.

The information, Boggs said, included a photograph of one of the seven engaging in an unnatural sexual act with two women.

The way I understood the situation was that the FBI was trying to assure Dad that the critics of the Warren Commission weren't very substantial," he said.

Meanwhile, the controversy over FBI surveillance activities continued yesterday, with Chairman Den Edwards, D-Calif., announcing that his House civil rights subcommittee has asked for General Accounting Office investigations to help prepare for hearings into all FBI operations.

Edwards said yesterday that hearings which had been originally scheduled to begin yesterday on allegations of FBI maintenance of information on congressmen and other officials will begin Feb. 20.

The chairman said the subcommittee also will resume its inquiry into counterintelligence activities ordered by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in 1956 to disrupt antigovernment activities by organizations and individuals. Hoover canceled the activities in 1971.

**EDWARDS SAID** he has asked Congress' GAO audit agency to investigate the nature, extent and adequacy of FBI legal authority for domestic intelligence-gathering and FBI criteria for investigating domestic groups and individuals.

To help the subcommittee set out more general oversight hearings, Edwards said, he also has asked the GAO to survey and other

things the FBI's organized crime investigations, other criminal investigation activities, spending priorities and accuracy of FBI crime statistics.

**In related developments:** FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley suggested yesterday that some of the critics are demagogues for accusing the FBI of infringing on individual privacy.

**"The people of this nation**

The Washington Post

Washington Star-News

Daily News (New York)

The New York Times

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

The Los Angeles Times

JAN 31 1975

Date

N.W. 78-5160

DOCTD 3-22-1019

must be alert to opportunistic grandstanding and demagoguery on the issue of privacy," Kelley said after noting the recent criticism of the FBI for maintaining files of unsubstantiated allegations about the personal lives of members of Congress and other citizens.

Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe yesterday proposed a joint congressional and executive branch committee be created as a watchdog against abuses in intelligence operations.

Saxbe, in a speech prepared for the Dade County Bar Association, said he had in mind a committee that would include not only House and Senate members but high-level government officials and outsiders appointed by the President.

November 8, 1966

BY LIAISON

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to your request regarding the authors of books dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Attached are summary memoranda setting forth pertinent information contained in FBI files concerning the following individuals:

Edward Jay Epstein  
Joachim Joesten  
Penn Jones, Jr.  
Mark Lane

Professor Richard H. Popkin  
Leo Sauvage  
Harold Weisberg

The files of the FBI contain no pertinent data with respect to Sylvan Fox, author of "The Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination."

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

REC 261 62-109060-4536  
Sincerely yours,

REC'D 11-8-66

10  
19 NOV 1966

Enclosures (11)

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures 7  
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures 7  
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures 7

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2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

November 8, 1966

~~"FORGIVE MY GRIEF"~~

BY

PENN JONES, JR.

Penn Jones is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, a small community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas. In 1952, Mr. Jones was described as being approximately 35 years old, married, and the father of two children. His main business was publishing and printing.

In 1952, Jones was described by individuals acquainted with him in Midlothian, Texas, as a person who "thrives on dissension" and for this reason he prints items in his weekly newspaper which have caused much local dissension and arguments in his community. As a result, the local citizens have subjected him to considerable criticism and antagonism. Some individuals even accused him of being affiliated with communists; however, it is understood that there was no substantiation to the allegation that Mr. Jones had procommunist views and affiliations.

It is understood that on April 30, 1962, an unknown individual threw an incendiary device into the office of Jones' newspaper; however, no arrest was made although it was suspected that a member of an anticommunist group may have been behind this act.

In May, 1965, it was reported by an individual in the newspaper business that Jones had been conducting an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Jones allegedly had a theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money by two brothers from Texas closely associated with President Johnson to assassinate President Kennedy. Jones had allegedly discussed this matter with former White House aide Theodore Sorenson; former Attorney General Robert Kennedy; and former Attorney General Katzenbach. However, when Jones was thoroughly interviewed about this matter, he denied that he had ever had such a theory and stated he did not discuss any theory regarding the assassination with the previously mentioned Government officials. He did relate that he had visited Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1964, where he met Mr. Sorenson, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach and had them autograph books to him.

Captioned individual has no known arrest record.

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NW# : 78560 DocId: 32201019

2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

November 8, 1966

"THE SECOND OSWALD"  
BY  
PROFESSOR RICHARD H. POPKIN

Richard H. Popkin was born on December 27, 1923, in New York City. He received the B. A. degree at Columbia University in 1943, the M. A. degree in 1945 and the Ph. D. degree in 1950. He was an instructor at the University of Connecticut, 1946-47, Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, and Associate Professor, 1953-56. He was a Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkeley, 1953-54, and a Professor at Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California, 1960-63. He has been Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, since 1963.

Popkin is the Co-Director of International Archives of History of Ideas and President of the Jewish Committee of LaJolla, California. He has been the recipient of many honors, including a Fulbright Research Scholarship in Paris, 1952-53. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors while in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to various publications.

In October, 1965, it was alleged that four members of the faculty of the University of California at San Diego were the main organizers of the "International Days of Protest" observance scheduled for October 15 and 16, 1965. Professor Richard H. Popkin was the Chairman of the Committee sponsoring this observance. The program was to consist of picketing plus a demonstration around the flagpole located on the campus of San Diego State College. Speeches were to be made opposing the United States policy in Vietnam and leaflets along the same line were to be passed out. It was also learned that the Socialist Workers Party had expressed an intention to support the demonstration. The Socialist Workers Party has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Popkin has no known arrest record.

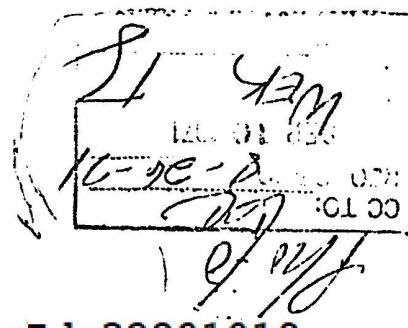
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November 8, 1966

~~"INQUEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN~~

Edward Jay Epstein was born December 6, 1935, and attended Cornell University. He wrote "Inquest" as his master's thesis.

In 1958, he traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union and described himself as a student residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York.

In 1955, while a student at Cornell University, Epstein complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape-recorded by a member of the Cornell University Student Council. The Council was investigating campus election irregularities. Epstein was the source of several complaints while a student and was the subject of disciplinary action by the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct.

Epstein has no known arrest record.

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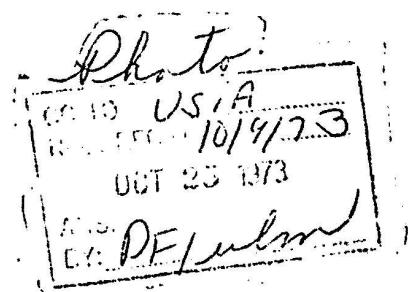
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2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992



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2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

November 8, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"  
BY  
MARK LANE

Mark Lane, an attorney, was born in New York City on February 24, 1927. He served in the U. S. Army from May 1, 1945 to November 12, 1946, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Private First Class. He resides at 178 Spring Street, New York City. Mark Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party (CP) front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG. The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

In June, 1953, a source advised that Lane's name appeared on the membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG and that he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. On May 17, 1961, Lane spoke at a membership meeting of the organization, according to another source.

The May 15 1964, issue of "Newsletter," a publication of the NLG, reported that Mark Lane was co-chairman of the National Committee of the Integration of the Legal Profession of the NLG.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

On July 25, 1961, Mark Lane was the principal speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) at the Statue of Liberty in New York. The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization for women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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2025 RELEASE UNDER THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS COLLECTION ACT OF 1992

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City. He strongly supported Cuba and its government and condemned American policy relating to Cuba. The ECLC has been cited by the HCUA as an organization operating as a communist front.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District in New York. A source reported, in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination, that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 19th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

With regard to Lane's service in the New York State Assembly, "The Militant" for December 18, 1961, carried an article which related to Lane's appearance at a rally in New York on December 6, 1961. Lane reportedly stated that his first official action during the coming session of the Assembly would be to introduce a resolution to persuade the U. S. Congress to abolish the HCUA. "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mark Lane has been strongly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the early 1960's, he was very active in the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC) and made numerous speeches in New York and other areas of the country in support of the aims of this organization.

The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952. It has been reported that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC.

Sources have reported that Mark Lane has been a frequent associate in New York City of Isidore Gibby Needleman, an attorney who was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. Needleman was reportedly interested in assisting Lane during his political campaign in 1960 when he was elected to the New York State Assembly. Needleman has represented current and former Communist Party members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of Communist Party funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It has also been reported that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent in the past.

On November 6, 1961, a rally was held at the McMillan Theater, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the University's ban against the appearance of several communist speakers at that school. Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at this rally.

On February 12, 1964, a meeting was held at San Diego which was sponsored by the San Diego Neighborhood Forum, the name under which the Communist Party sponsored public meetings in that area. This meeting was also sponsored by the Friends of the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker at this meeting.

Mark Lane was involved in an extensive public speaking tour in 1964 on behalf of the "National Guardian." He spoke concerning his knowledge of and inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane was, at that time, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, a New York group which he had formed to make an independent inquiry into the slaying of President Kennedy. Lane was hired on January 14, 1964, by Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her dead son before the Warren Commission.

The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

During his speaking tour in 1964, Lane addressed several meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs in various parts of the country. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs is a communist youth organization which was conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and is currently being operated and controlled by the Communist Party.

On August 6, 1965, Mark Lane was a featured speaker before a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum of the Socialist Workers Party in New York City. His topic at that time related to the Cuban Revolution and he pointed out that the communist government in Cuba is best for citizens of that country and that the Cuban people had embraced communism because it was the only way open to them when the United States refused to negotiate. He also criticized American military action in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane has been highly critical of American policies in Vietnam and has spoken at various anti-Vietnam rallies and meetings.

"The New York Times" of June 9, 1961, reported that Lane had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, as a member of a group of "Freedom Riders" who had been taken into custody in that city. He was convicted of breach of the peace in the City Court on June 8, 1961, and sentenced to four months' confinement and a \$200 fine, with two months of the jail sentence suspended. This conviction was subsequently overturned in the County Court at Jackson and Lane was acquitted.

"The New York Times" also reported on April 3, 1962, that Mark Lane had been fined \$415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw" for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Lane was arrested by the Baltimore County Police Department at Towson, Maryland, on July 4, 1963, in connection with participating in a civil rights demonstration. The disposition of this arrest is not known.

The Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Lane in 1962 for alleged sodomy. In connection with this investigation, statements were taken from two women by the District Attorney's Office which related to obscene activities on the part of Lane. An obscene photograph of Lane and handwritten instructions by Lane relating to alleged perverted sexual acts of a sadistic and masochistic nature performed by the women on the person of Lane were also obtained during this investigation. Copies of these statements and a copy of the photograph and the handwritten instructions are attached hereto as enclosures.

Enclosures (4)

November 8, 1966

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KENNEDY MURDER"  
BY  
JOACHIM JOESTEN

Mr. Joachim Joesten, who is also known as Joachim Franz Joesten, Walter Kell and Paul Delanthuis, was born in Cologne, Germany, on June 29, 1907. He reportedly was forced to flee from Germany in 1933 because of his "pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." Following his departure from Germany in March, 1933, he became a correspondent for American, British, French, Belgian and Swiss newspapers in the Scandinavian countries where he lived from 1934 to 1940.

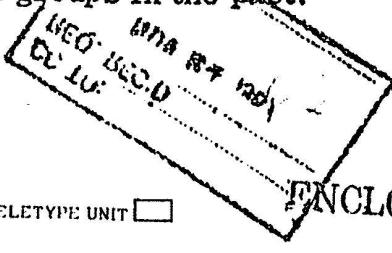
He entered the United States in April, 1941, and was naturalized an American citizen in June, 1948. Following his arrival in the United States he was an assistant editor in the foreign department of "Newsweek" magazine for three years. In 1945 he became a free-lance writer and has contributed articles to such magazines as "Liberty," "This Week," "The Nation," as well as to such newspapers as the "New York Herald Tribune," the "New York Post," and the "Wall Street Journal." As of 1955, he had published four books on foreign affairs.

In 1941 an allegation was made that he was a communist. Subsequent investigation failed to indicate Mr. Joesten was a communist. However, he has been described as a "controversial figure" and at his naturalization hearing he identified himself as a "left-wing liberal" and as a free-lance writer.

In more recent years, Mr. Joesten has written a number of articles and books on the assassination of former President Kennedy. One such book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was described in an article appearing in the August 1, 1964, issue of "Editor and Publisher" as being "filled with inaccuracies." It was also pointed out in this article that Mr. Joesten's book viciously attacked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. This book was published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., of New York City. Mr. Carl Aldo Marzani served two years in Federal prison during 1949-51 for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Alexander Ector Orr Munsell is reported to have financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past.

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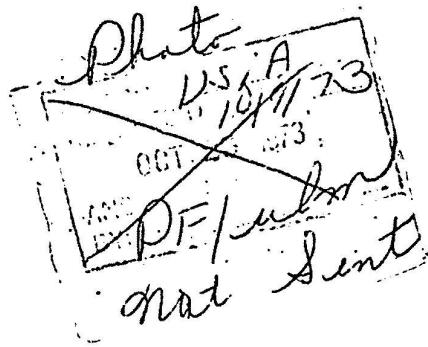
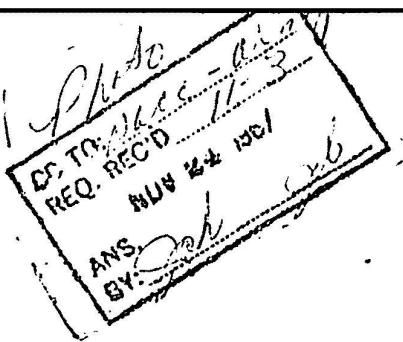


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In an interview with Mr. Joesten in March, 1964, concerning this book, he was reported to have stated that his "documentation" was based on newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963. The interviewee subsequently described Mr. Joesten as being "biased and very erratic." During that same period, Mrs. Joesten indicated that her husband had been making "rambling senseless statements" and that she felt he was on the verge of having a "nervous breakdown."

On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he could be psychiatrically observed. On August 8, 1966, Mr. Joesten left Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against his reentering Switzerland.

Mr. Joesten's most recent book, "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder," has been described as a 360-page book published by a firm in Switzerland. It was further described as containing many of the baseless conclusions found in his prior book, "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?"

Mr. Joesten has no known American arrest record.

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November 8, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

"THE OSWALD AFFAIR"  
BY  
LEO SAUVAGE

11-4-93  
Classified by 5170 HBB/KSR  
Declassify on (ADAM/JFK)

Leo Sauvage was born on February 23, 1913, at Nancy, France. In 1964 he was reported as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French socialist newspaper. He also has been reported as a correspondent for the French publication "Le Figaro."

In 1951 it was reported that Sauvage was a member of a small group of individuals close to Louis Dolivet who was refused reentry to the United States due to his suspected communist and Comintern background.

In October, 1953, information was received that Leo Sauvage, "Le Figaro," 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, responded to an invitation extended by the Polish Consulate, New York City, to attend a showing of the Polish film, "Peace Will Win," to be shown on November 30, 1951, at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City. (S) (u)

(S)

According to a statement filed with the Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section, the French Press Agency (FPA) in January, 1954, listed Leo Sauvage, 270 West End Avenue, New York City, as an employee of that agency. In May, 1954, while Sauvage was still employed by the FPA, it was reported that the chief of the Washington Bureau of the Soviet Tass News Agency utilized personnel of the FPA to secure intelligence information. (S) (u) 2-22

In September, 1956, it was alleged that one Leon Sauvage, the Marcel Royer, Gennevilliers, France, was one of a number of individuals employed by the French Communist Party Headquarters, Paris, France. It is not known if this individual is identical with captioned author.

*Unclassify Dec 1964 letter 3-11-95. 5168-520/mde 5-31-95 (JFK)*

The March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a monthly magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, contained an article by Sauvage entitled "The Oswald Affair." This article attacks the findings of the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy and suggests that Oswald was unjustly presumed to be guilty of the assassination due to prejudiced press and television coverage.

JHC:jah (8)

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November 8, 1966

"WHITEWASH -- THE REPORT ON THE  
WARREN REPORT"

BY

HAROLD WEISBERG

11/4/93

Classified by ST 70 HBB/KSR  
Declassify on QADR (JK)

DO NOT CONTAIN  
CLASSIFIED  
DO NOT BE SHOWN  
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Harold Weisberg, the author of the above-captioned book, and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14-acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to a newspaper and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was "The Daily Worker," a former east coast communist newspaper.

Weisberg was one of 10 employees fired summarily by the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his position. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in 1948 and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, that she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947. The Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have both been cited by the Department of Justice as subversive.

During an undisclosed period, but presumably in the 1950's, it was ascertained that [Petr L. Pogodin] a foreign ministry employee of [u] the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., was in contact with Harold Weisberg at his farm. [Pogodin] had previously extended an invitation to [Pogodin] to visit his farm and it was also determined that [Pogodin] had [u] received the invitation from Weisberg incidental to an invitation extended to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and party.

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It was ascertained in September, 1959, that Weisberg asked [Petr N. Yeliseyev, Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for information on [Soviet] reaction to the proposal that his chickens be placed in competition with [Russian] poultry. [U]

In 1956, it was alleged that Weisberg held an annual celebration of the Russian Revolution. This celebration involved a picnic at his residence and was attended by 25 to 30 unknown people. It was believed this affair was in commemoration of the Russian Revolution inasmuch as it was held on the day when the communists celebrate all over the world.

In 1961, Weisberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of \$9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Weisbergs for \$750.

Weisberg has no known arrest record.

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