77-51387 Vol. 2

Robert Kennedy
Memorandum

TO: Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM: W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 1, 1961

SUBJECT: A FORWARD STRATEGY FOR AMERICA
BY ROBERT STRAUSZ-HUPE, WILLIAM R.
KINTNER, AND STEFAN T. POSSONY
BOOK REVIEW
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

The Director may like to know that this book may be mentioned on the
Television program "The Great Challenge" on which Mr. Robert Kennedy appears
with Dr. Strausz-Hupe, Sunday, March 5, 1961. W. C. Sullivan has been
advised of this confidentially by

Because of the possibility
that this book might be discussed, information regarding this book has been
prepared, and is enclosed with a cover letter to the Attorney General. The
Director may like to keep in mind that the book suggests a strong stand against
world communism and points to the dangers of trusting communist leaders and
the undesirability of adopting a soft mentality where they are concerned.

A sequel to Protracted Conflict by same authors (Harper, 1949),
A Forward Strategy For America presents detailed program for United States
to develop greater strength in all areas of international power and influence,
military, economic, technological, cultural, political, psychological, and
diplomatic. No mention Director or FBI other than to list in appendix Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation as chairman, Interdepartmental Intelligence
Conference. Two points discussed on matters of interest to Bureau.
Recommend international convention on espionage where all states adopt same
definitions of espionage and prescribe similar penalties for similar act.
Trials should be held before international tribunal or open

Enclosures 3-3-61
MMC:meh/lms

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. M Dr
4 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Section tickler
51 MAR 24 1961
1 - Mr. C. A. Evans
Sullivan to Belmont
Re: A Forward Strategy For America

national trials with fair defense guaranteed. Convention should provide periodic exchange of spies. Recommend, too, establishment of a Presidential Operations Center to serve as focal point for correlating all foreign policy data for more accurate evaluation. Authors all connected with Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania.

More information about this book is included in the enclosure to the letter to the Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter regarding the possible discussion of captioned book on "The Great Challenge" television program on Sunday, March 5, 1961, together with its enclosure, be forwarded to the Attorney General.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. Archer

DATE: 3-6-61

SUBJECT: "THE GREAT CHALLENGE"
WTOP-TV, 4 P.M., MARCH 5, 1961

The above-captioned television program was monitored by the Crime Research Section. The topic of discussion was "International Communism." Participants were: Henry Cabot Lodge, James Burnham (an editor of "National Review" magazine); Robert Strausz-Hupe of the University of Pennsylvania's Foreign Policy Research Institute; and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. CBS Commentator Howard K. Smith served as moderator.

OBSERVATION

Most of the discussion concerned problems arising outside the United States, particularly in Africa. Very little was said about communism in the United States. The FBI was mentioned only by the Attorney General and that in a passing manner.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Commentator Smith opened the discussion by saying that communism represents a great challenge today, that it had conquered one third of the world's population and still had the initiative. Mr. Lodge countered by saying that communism had been halted in Berlin and the United Nations. In places where communism has succeeded it is because it has had a long-range view in international conflict. If America would do what we are capable of doing, communism would wither away. Mr. Strausz-Hupe emphasized that communism is essentially a "conflict doctrine," that if Mr. Khrushchev embraced the cause of peace he would put himself out of a job. Mr. Burnham stated that the communists really mean it when they say they are going to conquer the world. He added that our anticommunism has been too "soft." Soft anticommunism means surrender by stages. He felt that we have been losing the war with Russia and are losing it now, as reflected in Cuba, Laos, etc.

ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY

Mr. Smith addressed a special question to Mr. Kennedy in these words: "I would like to ask you an entirely different question. You are in charge of dealing with communism in the United States. I have heard it said there is a communist espionage..."
Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "The Great Challenge"
WTOP-TV, 3-5-61

threat inside the United States, there is a foreign communist threat to the United States, but there is not and has never been a political threat of communism inside the United States and therefore committees like the UnAmerican Activities Committee are diverting our attention from the real threat. What is your assessment of communism in America?"

Mr. Kennedy answered that there are two areas of concern to Americans: (1) the fact that the Communist Party exists in the United States and is dominated, controlled and financed directly by the Soviet Union; (2) there is and continues to be acts of espionage in the United States by the Soviets and their satellites. He added that the Communist Party had little attraction for the American people and that he didn't think that as a political power it is anything to be reckoned with. He added that the Party can and has had a political impact on occasions, but didn't consider it as a major political party and that as long as the FBI and other Government agencies were vigilant they would not be. The great struggle of today is not with the Communist Party here in the United States but what we are going to do with the uncommitted areas of the world. The pertinent section of Mr. Kennedy's quote regarding communism in the United States and the FBI is as follows: "Well, I think there are two areas which must be a matter of concern to us particularly. I think the fact that the Communist Party exists here in the United States, and dominated and controlled by an outside force, by the Soviet Union itself, that it is largely financed by the Soviet Union in funds coming directly from the USSR, I think this is a matter of great concern for the American people. I think the fact that there is and continues to be acts of espionage, here in the United States, which go on continuously, which are directed and controlled by representatives of the Soviet Union and representative of the satellite countries of the Soviet Union, that those acts of espionage are taking place this week, last week, and the week before and on a continuous basis, I think that is a matter of great concern. I don't think that the Communist Party itself has any attraction for the American people generally throughout the United States. I don't think that as a political power it is anything to be reckoned with. I think that they can and have had a political impact on occasion, but I don't think that they are a major political party in the United States, and I think as long as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government agencies continue their vigilance, that they will not be. I agree with these gentlemen that the great struggle is not with the Communist Party here in the United States but what we are going to do with the uncommitted countries and the people who are uncommitted throughout the world...."

OTHER TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

The remainder of the discussion dealt chiefly with international problems, especially the United Nations, Africa, NATO and how to help captive peoples behind the

(continued on next page)
Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "The Great Challenge"
WTOP-TV, 3-5-61

Iron Curtain. In one exchange, Mr. Kennedy said we are so much concerned with our own comfort that we have less active interest in problems abroad. He said we are really engaged in a war and need to harness our energy. One way to do this is the Peace Corps. In this way citizens can feel that they are contributing. Burnham gave his support to the proposed Freedom Academy, a school to train people to fight communism. This would mean we have something on our side to fight communism and would reflect a turning to a hard anticomunism. Later Mr. Kennedy made reference to "this institution" (Freedom Academy) and said "that is a step, as the Peace Corps," indicating his approval of such an Academy. But these steps are not sufficient by themselves, and there are other steps to be taken, as will be taken by the Administration and the United States. He said we must concentrate on young people in the fight against communism. At the end of the program, Mr. Smith summarized the Attorney General's position as follows: "Attorney General Kennedy emphasized that opposing communists is not as important as taking positive actions to meet the communists and he suggested the Peace Corps as one positive approach.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
TO: Mr. DeLoach  
FROM: D. C. Morrell  
DATE: March 10, 1961  
SUBJECT: TOUR MATTER  
Robert F. Kennedy

I thought you would be interested in knowing that at about 12:00 today the Attorney General walked into the 9th Street motor entrance while we were dispatching a group consisting of about 100 students from Cocalico Union High School, Denver, Pennsylvania. The Attorney General appeared to be quite interested in our operation and observed the manner in which we were handling this group for a matter of several minutes. He then approached the senior tour leader who was dispatching the group and asked in a friendly manner what was going on. The senior tour leader introduced himself to The Attorney General, answered his questions completely, and explained our method in dispatching large school groups which appear at the Bureau at this time of the year to tour our facilities.

The Attorney General was most cordial, appeared to be quite impressed, and in accordance with requests made of him by students in the group exchanged pleasantries, shook hands with several, and consented to be photographed, before entering the building. This group, it might be noted, was nicely dressed, and well behaved.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
March 15, 1961

Master Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.
Georgetown University Hospital
3800 Reservoir Road, Northwest
Washington, D.C.

Dear Robert:

I was very sorry to learn of your confinement in the hospital as I know it must be difficult for you to spend the time indoors away from your schoolwork and playmates. I feel certain, however, that you have already made many new friends among the doctors and nurses at the hospital. Follow their instructions closely so that you will be ready to return to school very soon.

I am sending you some information about the FBI which I hope will make the hours go a little faster.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
BY COURIER SVC.
11 MARCH 15
COMM. FBI

Enclosures (4)
Story of FBI
2 packets of picture post cards of FBI Academy
"Our FBI" by John J. Floherty

NOTE: Addressee is the seven-year-old son of Attorney General Kennedy. Address of Georgetown University Hospital per telephone directory.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RVA:jka
(3)
Memorandum

To: Mr. Conrad

From: R. L. Millen

Date: March 7, 1961

Subject: TELEPHONE COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RESIDENCE

On 3-6-61, WFO reported to the Laboratory that a telephone call
had been received from [Redacted], Personal Secretary to
Mrs. Robert Kennedy, to the effect that there was some difficulty with
the telephone service at the Kennedy residence and that she had been
instructed to advise the FBI rather than the telephone company. It was
ascertained through Miss Novello, the Attorney General's Secretary,
that the trouble was with the signal lights on the telephones and that
neither the lines themselves nor the Bureau-installed countermeasures
were involved. This information was discussed with Assistant
Director Evans and in accordance with his instructions, Miss Novello
was advised that [Redacted] should go ahead and call in the telephone
company to make the necessary repairs.

ACTION:

This matter will be followed and after the telephone company has
completed the work, a resurvey will be made by the Laboratory to make
sure that the security of the instruments has not been impaired.

1 - Mr. Evans

JB:pec (7)
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
(March 13, 1961)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: ROBERT KENNEDY

If you retire from your post in July as reported, you will no longer be around to check the Gestapo tactics now being cooked up by the boy wonder. Millions of our non-gambling citizens are depending on you for this protection.

Don't let them down. Stick to your post.

COPY: hbb

51 MAR 23 1961
MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
F. B. I.
WASHINGTON D.C.

DEAR SIR,

IF YOU RETIRE FROM YOUR POST IN JULY AS REPORTED, YOU WILL NO LONGER BE AROUND TO CHECK THE GESTAPO TACTICS NOW BEING COOKED UP BY THE BOY-WONDER. MILLIONS OF OUR non-GAMBLING CITIZENS ARE DEPENDING ON YOU FOR THIS PROTECTION.

DON'T LET THEM DOWN STICK TO YOUR POST

ENCLOSURE

MAR 13, 1961
A Funny Noise In Justice

By WILLIAM E. WHITE
WASHINGTON — The title of quietest man in the Kennedy cabinet goes not to the man about whom it was once supposed the loudest controversy would swirl, Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Robert Kennedy, however, appreciates the helpfulness of being brother Bob to President John F. Kennedy. But he is fully aware also of the human difficulties of the relationship. His critics have a built-in and standing opportunity to leap upon the slightest instance of any seeming aggressiveness and to cry out: "Bobby is throwing his weight around." He is trying to give them no smallest chance. Not unnaturally, he likes his brother and doesn't want to be the agent for harming his administration.

Indeed, in these early days he is running the Department of Justice with almost ascetic reserve, saying nothing, staying out of politics and tending strictly to business. His press officers, for the moment, are like farmers paid not to plant corn. They are far more inclined to play everything down than to play anything up. Headlines they flee from, rather than pursue.

ANTI-TRUST — Staffs are being enlarged. The attorney general has no hostility either to business itself or to bigness in business. He will be skeptical concerning, however, wherever bigness is attained simply by the swallowing of the big by the much bigger.

Nevertheless, the wheels are turning in "Justice." And it is possible to discern, through the paper current, a fair share of a reticence of good taste which the young attorney general has stoically hung up there, certain interesting plans.

Even these plans are acknowledged only in low key, and when one is told of them he is also warned that nobody is making any great claims for them. The attorney general's experience in a hard school, that of a congressional counsel, has taught him that it is incomparably better to perform than to promise—and to promise an ounce more than can be later performed.

With these qualifications in mind, this is the present position in the principal problems which will challenge Attorney General Kennedy:

CRIME — He sees this, particularly interstate gambling.
The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am happy to accept your kind invitation to address the graduating class of the Sixty-seventh Session of the FBI National Academy on Wednesday, June 7, 1961.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

Bob

57 MAR 24 1961
Memorandum

To: Mr. DeLoach
From: M. A. Jones

Date: March 21, 1961

Subject: INTERVIEW OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY
BY SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING (REP. - NEW YORK)
TV PROGRAM "LET'S LOOK AT CONGRESS"
STATION WOR-TV, 11:15 A.M., MARCH 19, 1961, NEW YORK, NY

As you will recall from my memorandum of 3-20-61, Senator Kenneth B. Keating (Republican - New York) interviewed the Attorney General on March 19, 1961, on Station WOR-TV in New York. During this interview the Attorney General discussed various topics, among them the National Crime Commission, communism and his association with the Director.

New York has made a tape recording of this interview. It is attached. It is 14 1/2 minutes in length and is recorded at 3.75 inches per second.

RECOMMENDATION:

If the Director desires to hear the recording, it can be played on a portable machine in the Director's office or can be heard through better equipment in the studio in the Laboratory. It is respectfully requested that the Director indicate his choice and designate a time and date if he desires to hear the recording.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Ingram

NF 25 MAR 23 1961
ICFM: dau
MAR 24 1961
XEROX

CRIME RESEARCH
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach  
FROM: M.J. Jones

DATE: March 20, 1961

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY BY SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING (REP. - NEW YORK) TV PROGRAM "LET'S LOOK AT CONGRESS" STATION WOR-TV, 11:15 A.M., MARCH 19, 1961, NEW YORK, NY

Furnished the following synopsis of captioned program:

Senator Keating asked the Attorney General whether he still thinks it is necessary or desirable to create a National Crime Commission. Attorney General Kennedy replied that at one time he had felt that it was necessary because of gangster penetration and the growth of organized crime. Mr. Kennedy added that he now feels the Department is able to accomplish many of the things which he had thought should be done through a National Crime Commission.

Mr. Keating asked the Attorney General if he was pressing for legislation to create a National Crime Commission. Mr. Kennedy said he was not because he thinks the Department can accomplish these things administratively within the Department. He said he was not opposed to it, but he is not as strong for it as he was in the past.

Senator Keating asked whether the Attorney General advocated any other legislation to deal with organized crime. Mr. Kennedy replied that he thinks there should be legislation to cover the transmission of gambling information across state lines so as to permit the Federal Bureau of Investigation to come into areas where they had not been permitted to in the past.

Senator Keating mentioned that there have been rumors that there has been some rift or difficulty between the Attorney General and J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Kennedy replied that there is certainly nothing to it; that he thinks their relationship is of the best and they get along extremely well. Mr. Kennedy said he sees eye to eye with the Director on all the matters and that he has a great deal of admiration for him. Mr. Kennedy stated that the Director has made many major contributions and that he hopes that he will continue to have a long and worthy service in the Federal government. Mr. Kennedy reiterated that their...
Jones to DeLoach (continued)

relationship is of the best and Mr. Keating commented that he was glad to hear the Attorney General say that.

Senator Keating asked the Attorney General if he thinks that the threat of communism in this country is as serious today as it was 5 or 10 years ago. Mr. Kennedy replied that he thinks there is no question about that and he bases his opinion on information received from the FBI and other sources. The Attorney General added that this is true because the Communist Party of the United States is controlled and to a large degree financially supported by a foreign government, because acts of espionage are controlled and supported by embassies of communist countries. Senator Keating asked the Attorney General whether he plans any legislation to deal with the problem at the present time. Mr. Kennedy replied that the Department has none under consideration because the FBI is doing excellent work in this field. Mr. Kennedy said he believes that as long as the FBI is aware of this problem and continues its fine work it will make a "major difference."

Mr. Kennedy in his interview also referred to the Department's antitrust program. Mr. Kennedy stated that he plans to pursue the matter of price fixing in the various metropolitan communities of the United States. Mr. Keating also raised the question of litigation in the field of civil rights. The Attorney General said that the Department will take a forceful and strong look into the violations of voting rights in certain sections of the United States where there appears to be discrimination against minority groups, particularly Negroes.

Mr. Keating asked the Attorney General if he plans to stick to this job for 4 years. Mr. Kennedy replied that he does.

SASA advised they are forwarding a tape of the entire program for the Bureau's use. Two copies of newspaper coverage afforded Mr. Kennedy's interview on television are attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the Attorney General.
Red Party Still A Threat, Says Bob Kennedy

By PAUL HEALY

Washington, March 19 (News Bureau) - Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said today that he believes the Communist Party is still "a very serious threat" to the internal security of the United States. Kennedy told an Associated Press reporter in a TV interview that he is not considering asking for legislation to deal with the problem.

Kennedy found he was able to "tie" the "evidence" he was providing to the "kernel" of evidence on the Communist Party in the "grade" of evidence he was able to provide. He said that the evidence he was providing "shows" he was able to "tie" the "evidence" he was providing to the "kernel" of evidence on the Communist Party.

Kennedy said, "I am doing "evidence" in keeping an eye on the problems. He denied reports of a rift between the ACLU and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Outside Forces

Kennedy said that U.S. Communists were a "very serious threat" because they were "controlled" and to a large degree financially supported by an outside group and could lend themselves to espionage, by another government's intelligence.

Kennedy said his department is investigating the "evidence" to see if there is a "kernel" of evidence on the Communist Party in the "grade" of evidence he was able to provide. He said that the evidence he was providing "shows" he was able to "tie" the "evidence" he was providing to the "kernel" of evidence on the Communist Party.

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Casino in City and State

U.S. Gifts Price-Fixing
In Meat, Milk and Drugs

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 10 — "We can have a vicious
competition of today in no time," the war," he went on.
"This Department is interested in 'we're going to be able to
bring on our competitive inferior prices in some of these
military items as most important areas.'"

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"The Great" by Hoover

But he said the "fine work" done by Mr. Hoover and his F. B. I. agents will "make a major difference" in realizing the domestic community menace.

Speaking of the "investigation" of the Department of Justice activities, Mr. Kennedy referred to the recent convictions of twenty-five electrical manufacturers of price and bid-rigging charges.

"It has a tremendous effect on the community when prices are fixed," he said. "As we've seen in the case of the electrical companies, when the competitor bids down, the price is the same, and he's been permitted to sell about 15 to 20 percent."

"I think the same thing happens where there is price-fixing in these other areas. I think if we can have a vigorous program in this field, that we're going to be able to lower prices in some of these important areas."

In "Almost Every Area"

Price-fixing, he said, occurs "almost every day."

"We've announced a reduction down in bread, dealing with the big distributors of bread. We have a price-fixing conspiracy under investigation dealing with meat. We have one dealing with milk. We have one dealing with other kinds of electrical equipment—also with drugs—almost all across the board in certain sections of the United States."

Mr. Kennedy said his department's "responsibility and obligation" encompassed mergers which destroy competition. He said "business per se, whether it be in a company or corporation or a labor organization, has some dangers."
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-758)
RE: MOTION PICTURE BASED ON ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY'S BOOK "THE ENEMY WITHIN" RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Robert Kennedy

By letter dated 3/21/61 advised "Several members of the Screenwriters Guild have a plan afoot to start a smear campaign on BUD SCHULBERG regarding 'The Enemy Within'. The plan is to plant several stories that BUD is a member of the Communist Party and other accusations of this kind. Apparently, this is one way for them to attempt to discredit Attorney General KENNEDY's book. This is crazy, but I promise to keep you up to date as to the devious tricks they are trying in order to convince me not to make 'The Enemy Within'."

An attempt was made to contact (blacked out) to determine his sources. He is presently in Washington, D.C. and is expected at Fox Studios 3/27/61.

EX 100 REG 61

Approved: 50 APR 3 1961
Sent M Per

50 APR 3 1961

Agent in Charge
RECEIPT OF ANONYMOUS LETTER
CONCERNING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY
AND HIS FAMILY

with whom you are acquainted, has furnished our Los Angeles office with an anonymous typewritten letter containing scurrilous, defamatory remarks concerning you and the President and your family.

This letter was addressed to Mr. Jack Warner of Warner Brothers Pictures and a copy was sent to _______ with an original letter of transmittal. A true copy of the letter to Mr. Warner and the letter to _______ is enclosed.

Since this information is being brought to your personal attention, no further dissemination is being made by this Bureau.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memorandum captioned "Unknown Subject; Letter Received By _______ Twentieth Century, Fox Studio, 3/22/61, Research (Crime Records)," dated 3/28/61. The Attorney General is not being advised of fingerprint examinations made on the letters. He should be advised of any positive results.
Memorandum

TO: MR. PARSONS

FROM: A. ROSEN

DATE: March 31, 1961

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

LETTER RECEIVED BY 20TH CENTURY FOX STUDIO

MARCH 22, 1961

RESEARCH (CRILE RECORDS)

BACKGROUND

The Los Angeles Office forwarded a letter received by which enclosed to Wald a copy of a scurrilous, defamatory five-page letter to Jack Warner attacking the Kennedy family. The original letter sent to Jack Warner was subsequently obtained and also forwarded to the Bureau. These letters contain no apparent violation of the Extortion Statute.

A copy of this material was made by the Crime Records Division and furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated March 28, 1961. The material supplied by and Warner was furnished to the Laboratory and Latent Fingerprint Section for examination.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION

The Laboratory determined that the letters were prepared on a typewriter equipped with Corona or Smith-Corona type which has been utilized on portable typewriters for about 30 years. A search of the Anonymous Letter File disclosed nothing of significance. The paper on which the letters were typed was determined to have been common brands which do not lend themselves to tracing efforts.

RESULTS OF LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION

Examination resulted in the development of 12 unidentified latent fingerprints on the envelope and letters received from No identifiable latents were found on the letter received from Jack Warner.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Identification Division - Attention: Latent Fingerprint Section
1 - Laboratory Division - Attention: Mr. Griffith

JWB 5/4/61 CRIME RESEARCH

APR 12 1961 XEROX

APR 6 1961 Copy To Mr. Teiser
MEMORANDUM TO MR. PARSONS
RE: LETTER RECEIVED BY

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the attached airtel to SAC, Los Angeles be approved instructing the Los Angeles Office to determine from the identity of individuals who may have handled the material received from him and elimination fingerprints obtained for immediate submission to the Latent Fingerprint Section for comparison with the 12 unidentified latents.

2. Further action to be taken in this matter will be determined by the results of the comparison of the elimination fingerprints with those unidentified latent fingerprints appearing on the material furnished by.
Mr. DeLoach

March 24, 1961

United States of America

Memorandum

From: W. L. Rogers
To: Mr. DeLoach

Subject: Jerry Wald

Budd Wilson Schulberg

Information Concerning

SYNOPSIS:

Los Angeles has reported several members of Screen Writers Guild intent to start smear campaign against Budd Schulberg, script writer for the Attorney General's book, "The Enemy Within." Plan is to plant stories Schulberg is a communist. Leaks have been broadcast in the Los Angeles Office by tattle-tales who have been warned of the investigation. Schulberg has been a screen writer since 1932.

Jerry Wald has been in the movie industry since 1934 and is considered a "top" producer. He presently owns his own independent company, Wald Productions, Inc. Schulberg has been a screen writer since 1932.

This five-page, typed letter is a scurrilous attack on Kennedy family, particularly the President and Attorney General. The writer characterizes the President as a sex maniac. Typescript letter, date addressed to Jack Warner, mailed to the Los Angeles Office by an anonymous telephone call on Kennedy family. The writer threatens to make the President look like a sex maniac.

NOT Recorded

63 APR 15 1961

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

63 APR 6 1961

177-517

SECRET

CIRCA APR 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

BASIS FOR MEMORANDUM:

Los Angeles advised by teletype on 3-23-61 that [redacted] had advised Los Angeles that several members of the Screen Writers Guild intend to start a smear campaign against Budd Schulberg, script writer for the Attorney General's book "The Enemy Within." The plan is to plant stories that Schulberg is a member of the Communist Party (CP). Wald and Schulberg were to dine with the Attorney General the evening of 3-23-61.

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Wald wrote to the Los Angeles Office on February 16, 1961, stating he had received an anonymous call the previous day at the 20th Century-Fox Studios from a man who stated "This is the Wald Lodge family. Are you the SOB who is going to photograph that SOB's book 'The Enemy Within'?" Wald received another anonymous call at 10:30 p.m. that night and was subjected to a flood of four-letter words concerning the Attorney General, Wald and 20th Century-Fox.

Memo on this was immediately furnished to the Attorney General. Los Angeles has been following and has maintained personal contact with Wald to insure being informed of any matters within our jurisdiction.

SAC Simon, of the Los Angeles Office, at 5:05 p.m., 3-23-61, advised Inspector Wick that he had just received a copy of an anonymous letter addressed to Jack Warner of Warner Brothers which had been mailed to the Los Angeles Office by Mr. Simon said he had not yet heard as to whether Jack Warner had received the original letter. It is only presumed that he has received the original. It is a five-page letter, typewritten, which is very scurrilous and attacks the whole Kennedy family, particularly the President and Attorney General Kennedy. The letter stated that Warner Brothers has been considering making a movie involving the PT boat incident, that Warner Brothers should not make this movie because President Kennedy was gotten out of this mess by his own father. The writer characterizes the President as a sex maniac and a sex pervert. [redacted]

The President is known as a sex pervert. The letter then goes on to "ban" Bobby Kennedy and Joseph Kennedy, the father, and the whole Kennedy family. The writer stated he represents many women in the United States and this material will be made known.
Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

The whole tenor of the anonymous letter, said Mr. Simon, is most vicious and castigates the Kennedy family unmercifully. Mr. Simon is not bringing the letter, upon the instructions of Mr. Wick, to the attention of Secret Service locally in Los Angeles, but is sending a copy special, 3-23-61, so the Bureau may decide what action to take, if any, relating to dissemination. Simon said the letter does contain some veiled threats.

BACKGROUND ON BUDD SCHULBERG

Schulberg's real name is Seymour Wilson Schulberg. However, he was reported to have had his name legally changed to Budd Wilson Schulberg. He was born March 27, 1914, in New York City and attended Dartmouth College. He has been a screen writer since 1932. He is best known for his book "What Makes Sammy Run?" Schulberg became an Ensign in the United States Navy in May, 1943, and was assigned to duty with the Office of Strategic Services. He was released to inactive duty in January, 1946.
BACKGROUND ON JERRY WALD

Jerome Irving Wald was born 9-16-11 in Brooklyn, New York and was a newspaper columnist in New York from 1928 to 1932. He was with Warner Brothers from 1934 to 1950. In 1950 he formed his own film company, Wald-Krasna Productions, and served as vice president and executive producer at Columbia Pictures from 1953 to 1956. He joined 20th Century-Fox with his own independent company Wald Productions Inc. in 1956. He has been responsible for $50 million worth of pictures and has a reputation as a "top" producer. He made several timely films depicting activities of the military during World War II. In 1948, he received the Irving Thalberg Award "for the most consistent high quality of production achievement."

We have never conducted an investigation of Wald and have had limited cordial relations with him since 1945. By letter dated 5-16-45 he mentioned how pleased he was to have met the Director in Romanoff's the previous evening. He requested
Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

information on "juvenile delinquency" since he was interested in doing something on the
green about this problem. The Director, replying on 5-21-45, commented how much
he had enjoyed chatting with Wald and sent the requested information.

The 1-20-59 issue of the "Los Angeles Mirror News" carried an interview
with Dalton Trumbo, one of the "Hollywood 10." The article also quoted Wald on the
subject of black lists as saying he would never hire anyone who had not "cleared himself."
Wald stated, "We all make mistakes, but only a stupid man will not admit his own short-
comings. Trumbo is a brilliant guy, but he has done a tremendous injustice to the
screen writers of Hollywood."

The press reported in May, 1959, that Wald would produce a movie about
Fidel Castro. This movie was dropped when Wald discovered that Castro's government
was being influenced by communist elements.
The press reported in February, 1961, that 20th Century-Fox studio had purchased "The Enemy Within," the Attorney General's book, and that producer Jerry Wald would make the movie. The story highlights problems and abuses uncovered by the Senate Rackets Committee of which Attorney General Kennedy was Chief Counsel.

"The Hollywood Reporter" reported on December 13, 1960, that producer Jerry Wald had said that recent front page attacks on moral quality of films is unwarranted and the accusations are refuted by box office results showing that ticket buyers support clean films much more than they patronize sex and violence.

In connection with a recent Supreme Court decision affirming the right of a Chicago board to require that a motion picture be submitted for review before it could be exhibited which was widely heralded in the motion picture industry as opening the way for censorship of movies, Wald had some suggestions as reported in "Daily Variety" on January 27, 1961. He suggested amending Article 1 of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press and so forth, to add "or of the press: of television, of radio, of films or any medium of communication, now known or unknown."

It should be noted that this Supreme Court decision did not touch upon the validity of the Chicago board's right to refuse permission for a film to be exhibited but merely declared that the board had the right to request that the film be submitted for review. It should be added that in this 5 to 4 decision, the minority also viewed the majority report as an open invitation to censorship.
transmit the following in

(AIRTEL A IRMAIL)

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-758)
RE: MOTION PICTURE BASED ON ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY'S BOOK "THE ENEMY WITHIN" RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Re Los Angeles tel to Bureau 2/17/61.

There are enclosed two Photostats of a copy of a memo from JERRY WALD, Producer, Twentieth Century Fox Studio, to FRANK PERGUSON, head of the Twentieth Century Fox Studio Legal Department. The copy of the memo dated 3/13/61 was mailed to this office by WALD. The JOSEPH KENNEDY mentioned therein is presumed to be the father of Attorney General KENNEDY.

Personal contact has been established with WALD in order to insure that any additional calls and threats may be promptly brought to the attention of this office which will be alert to any violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

WLB: djv
(4)

I don't recall seeing anything from any 2:42 округе Age Byrd's calls.

X = 21 1961
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) (6)(7)(c) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies): ____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 77-51387-105 enclosure
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/20/61

SUBJECT: MOTION PICTURE BASED ON ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY'S BOOK, "THE ENEMY WITHIN" THREATENING CALLS RECEIVED BY TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX STUDIO

By airtel dated 3/15/61 the Los Angeles Office forwarded two copies of a memorandum Jerry Wald, Producer, Twentieth Century Fox Studio, sent to Frank Ferguson, head of the studio's legal department, on 3/13/61. A copy of the memorandum was forwarded to the Los Angeles Office the same date.

Memorandum refers to threatening calls received by the studio condemning the Attorney General for his action against the Teamsters union. The memorandum indicates that William Byrne of the FBI Los Angeles Office had been to see him (Wald) and had asked that a careful check be kept of any threats, intimidations or even wild letters received by the studio.

Los Angeles airtel of 3/15/61 indicates that personal contact has been established with Wald to insure that any additional calls and threats are promptly brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Office which will be alert to any violations within FBI jurisdiction.

The Director noted, "I don't recall seeing anything from our L.A. Office re Agt Byrne's call."

BACKGROUND:

By teletype dated 2/17/61 the Los Angeles Office informed the Bureau of a letter received from Jerry Wald dated 2/16/61 which reported threatening calls he had received in connection with his producing the motion picture based on the Attorney General's book. When this teletype was received, the Director instructed "Send memo to A.G." This was done.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Los Angeles Office has informed the Bureau of pertinent activities in this case by teletype and by airtel. The airtel of 3/15/61 refers to the personal
Jones to DeLoach memorandum
Re: Motion Picture Based on Attorney General Kennedy's Book, "The Enemy Within"

Contact set up with Wald to insure being informed of any matters within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. It is believed this reference to "personal contact" relates to the visit of SA William L. Byrne, Jr., EOD 1/26/48, GS-13, Los Angeles, to the office of Mr. Wald.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
Memorandum

TO: MR. TROTTER

FROM: S. F. LATON

DATE: 3/31/61

SUBJECT: UNSUBJ. LETTER RECEIVED BY 20TH CENTURY FOX STUDIO, 3/22/61 RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Los Angeles by airtel 3/24/61 submitted the original five-page typewritten letter, Q9 through Q13, mailed to Jack Warner of Warner Brothers Studio. This five-page letter was examined, but no latent impressions of value were developed.

A carbon copy of the aforementioned letter, together with a cover letter, two envelopes, and a newspaper clipping (Q1 through Q8), which were received were also received in the Latent Fingerprint Section for examination. These items were examined and one latent fingerprint of value was developed on the envelope, Q1, nine latent fingerprints of value were developed on the five pages of the carbon copy, Q3 through Q7, and two latent fingerprints of value were developed on the cover letter, Q8. These latent fingerprints are not identical with the fingerprints of...

The results of this examination are being furnished the Los Angeles Division by Latent Fingerprint Section report. The specimens, Q1 through Q13, are being returned to the Los Angeles Division with the Latent Fingerprint Section report.

The results of the laboratory examination have been set out in a separate memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

This information is forwarded to the Investigative Division.

1 - Mr. DeLoach, Room 5640 JB
1 - Mr. Parsons, Room 5736 JB
1 - Mr. Rosen, Room 5706 JB
1 - Mr. Conrad, Room 7621 JB

51 APR 12:00 P.M.
41 APR 5 1961 CRIME RESEARCH SEVEN
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) (6)(c) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________________________ ________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 77-51387-674p. 1-6
SEVERAL men were going about their tasks in a White House room the other day when the comely First Lady wandered in. The men, of course, paused in their work to show her around.

She glanced at a wall map of the world and inquired about the colored pins that were stuck into it. Informed that each pin represented one of our overseas air bases, she remarked:

"Hmmm. That's not very many ... we ought to have more." With that she swept out, leaving behind her a thoughtful group of strategists.

Wit at Work

In the basement of the Old Senate Office Building there is a room distinguished by an official sign that says, "Senate Wrapping Office." Underneath this sign there is another one, made of cardboard and lettered with crayon. It says, "Jack—The Wrapper."

On the Ball

Spring training is upon us and with it comes Rep. Samuel Stratton (D., N. Y.) in protection of the baseball glove industry. He appeared before the Tariff Commission and sought high duties against the rising importation of low-cost Japanese mitts.

"I'm the Congressman from a district that includes Cooperstown, N. Y., the home of baseball, and it seems shocking that this great American game is in danger of being played with equipment made in Japan." Baseball gloves are manufactured in Rep. Stratton's district.

For moral support Rep. Stratton brought with him famed ex-pitcher Lefty Gomez. Lefty didn't have much to say about gloves, but he talked a lot of baseball with the Commissioners.

Travel Prestige

Here's a new form of status-seeking for those addicted to low numbered license plates, etc. The first of the new-styled passports are coming out now and, if you know passport chief Frances Knight, you can get a low-numbered one. She held out the first 100 for friends.
Mat Perfect

In a recent note to constituents, Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), pointed with pride to South Dakotans who have achieved fame. In glowing terms he mentioned Byron Anderson, of the National Labor Relations Board; Ed McGovern, of the Federal Trade Commission; George Gunderson, the Food for Peace Administrator; and Barbara Gunderson, the Civil Service Commissioner. Sen. Mundt then added:

"... and to show that occasionally a South Dakotan can also go wrong, David D. Kenyon, of Madison and Trenton, is listed in third place on the FBI's list of the 'Ten Most Wanted Men.'"

Leave Them Speechless!

Sen. Stephen Young (D., O.), says that Americans are suffering from a plethora of speeches from generals and admirals, most of whom don't know what they're talking about.

"We should eliminate from the public payrolls all speech writers and public relations aides for generals and admirals." Sen. Young says. "This would put an end to their claptrap and it would save the taxpayers money. Without speech writers, most generals and admirals would be speechless."

Maybe It's the Accent

Rep. Bob Poage (D., Tex.) wants to regulate the speaking speed of livestock auctioneers. "Years ago," he said, "I was able to understand them. Last December, I went to an auction and I didn't know what was going on. One of the largest cowmen in Texas confessed to me that he didn't even know for sure when he was raising his own bids."

For Sale

Need a carved wooden elephant? Heinz Rollman, an unsuccessful Republican congressional candidate of Wayneville, N.C., has thousands left over from his campaign. He bought them in India. Price $2. Write him.

Parting Words

When the Nixons pulled out of town recently they sent cards to many of their friends and supporters. The cards carried a color picture of the Nixon family and this message:

"As we leave Washington, Pat and I want to express our appreciation for the privilege of spending 14 memorable years in the Nation's Capital and for your friendship and support in the campaign of 1960."

Informal Justice

There were raised eyebrows, if not serious consternation, when new Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy dashed down the fifth floor corridor of the Justice Department palace the other day. His coat was off, his shirtsleeved rolled up, his collar unbuttoned and his four-in-hand necktie knot pulled loose.

He wanted to see FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover in a hurry and barged right into his office without announcing that he was coming.

This part of story is absolutely

written.

That's the way Brother Bobby does business. He has been all over the Justice Department Building in places no Attorney General has ever been before.
URGENT 3-23-61 12-35 AM CB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 194-758/1P

MOTION PICTURE BASED ON ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY'S QUOTE
"THE ENEMY WITHIN UNQUOTE", RESEARCH, PAREN (CRIME RECORDS)
UNPAREN.

ADVISORY BY LETTER RECEIVED THIS DATE

THAT SEVERAL MEMBERS OF SCREENWRITERS GUILD INTEND TO
START A SMAR CAMPAIGN ON BUD SCHULBERG, SCRIPT WRITER
ON QUOTE THE ENEMY WITHIN UNQUOTE. PLAN IS TO PLANT
STORIES THAT SCHULBERG IS MEMBER OF THE CP. EN ROUTE
WASHINGTON, D.C. WALD AND SCHULBERG HAVING DINNER AT A. G.-S
HOME TONIGHT. WILL STAY SHERATON-CARLTON.

AIRTEL BEING SUBMITTED.
END AND PLS ACK

M3-4C PM OKK FBI WA RAC
TU DISC
cc. Mr. Schick & Mr. Adam

57 APR 18 1961

55 APR 17 1961
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-758)
RE: MOTION PICTURE BASED ON ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY'S BOOK "THE ENEMY WITHIN"
RESEARCH CRIME RECORDS


informed SA WILLIAM L. BYRNE, Jr. that he had received a telegram from BUDD SCHULBERG who was in Washington, D.C. SCHULBERG, who is writing the screen play for the proposed motion picture, commented he was returning to Mexico City in the near future and he made reference to the fine cooperation he had received from BOB KENNEDY

Above submitted for Bureau's information.

3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

WGS:mgj
(4)

REC 93 77-51387-110
EX-139 APR 18 1961

93

CC - Deloach

APR 20 1961

Approved: WISSEY
Special Agent in Charge
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

FROM: M. Raine

DATE: 4-17-61

SUBJECT: MRS. EDWARD FITZGERALD SPECIAL TOUR

Captioned individual, a relative of Attorney General Kennedy, was met in Mr. Evans's Office on 4-17-61 by SA [REDACTED] of this section and conducted on a very special tour. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Betty Hughes, and their 3 children. They were most appreciative of the courtesies extended and were taken to the Attorney General's Office after completion of the tour.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SRC

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Tour Room

DWB:tmf
(5)  trf

55 APR 24 1961
MEMORANDUM

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 5254-5256. Senator Church, (D) N.J., extended his remarks to include excerpts from an article prepared by Peter Arno, a staff writer for Look magazine, on an interview with Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The article is entitled "Robert Kennedy Speaks Out on Civil Rights, Wiretaps, Organized Crime, Antitrust Suits, and Subversive Activity." Mr. Kennedy, in commenting on organized crime, stated "Today, the menace is greater than ever. Working closely with J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, we are coordinating the investigation of known criminals and getting all the information about these people that is available from all Government law enforcement agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Narcotics." On the subject of subversive activity Mr. Kennedy stated "I have discussed the subject with J. Edgar Hoover. He is very concerned about this threat."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for April 13, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

58 MAY 5 1961

DATE: April 13, 1961
Memorandum

TO: MR. PARSONS

FROM: A. ROSEN

DATE: April 21, 1961

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
LETTER RECEIVED BY 20TH CENTURY FOX STUDIO MARCH 22, 1961 - RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

BACKGROUND

A copy of the five-page letter to Jack Warner containing scurrilous, defamatory statements concerning the Kennedy family, which was furnished to us by [redacted] was forwarded to the Attorney General by letter dated March 20, 1961. The Attorney General was advised that since the letter was being brought to his personal attention no further dissemination was being made by this Bureau. The letter contained no apparent violation of the Extortion Statute.

A Laboratory examination of the letter was made and neither the typewriting nor the paper on which it was typed provided any information applicable to ready tracing efforts. Latent fingerprint examination was made and 12 unidentified latent fingerprints were found.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

It has been determined that four of the 12 unidentified latent fingerprints appearing on the letter and its envelope were made by [redacted]. Eight latent fingerprints remain unidentified.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

In view of our previous advice to the Attorney General that no dissemination would be made of the material contained in this letter, the fact that no violation of the Extortion Statute is apparent in the letter, and the fact that further identification of the unknown writer of this letter would require open investigation by our Agents, it is recommended that no such investigation be instituted.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

63 May 1961

REC 3977 - 51387 113
MEMORANDUM TO MR. PARSONS
RE: UNSUB; LETTER RECEIVED BY

It is further recommended that the attached airtel to SAC, Los Angeles be approved instructing the Los Angeles Office to continue their liaison with [redacted] concerning further threats and/or communications received by [redacted] or his associates. Further investigation is to be held in abeyance pending receipt of such additional material.

- 2 -
Memorandum

TO: MR. BELMONT
FROM: J. A. SIZOO
DATE: 4/18/61

cc Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. L'Allier

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S FLIGHT TO NEW YORK

Liaison Agent called from the White House at 11:30 a.m. today and advised that William Hardigan of the White House staff had advised Bartlett that the Attorney General had asked him to get in touch with the FBI and arrange to have a Bureau man and car meet the AG on his arrival in NY at about 2 or 2:30 p.m. today.

Hardigan said the AG was going up by a Military Air Transport Service (MATS) plane, leaving Washington between 12:30 and 1 p.m., and landing at the Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Airfield about 2 or 2:30 p.m.

The AG did not state the purpose of his flight but, according to Hardigan, it is apparently a matter of urgency and of a confidential nature, as the flight is being listed as a "training flight."

Hardigan was advised that the Bureau would comply with the AG's request, and SAC Foster, NY, has been instructed to have a car and driver meet the AG on his arrival in NY and take him wherever he needs to go.

JAS: CSH (4)

REC-60 77-51387-114
13 APR 26 1961

85 COPY HELD FOR MR. TOLSON

58 MAY 1 1961
May 1, 1961

The Attorney General
Director, FBI
Robert F. Kennedy

MEXICO CITY MAGAZINE “SIEMPRE”

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed clipping of an article which appeared in the April 12, 1961, issue of the Mexico City magazine “Siempre” concerning your interview with Pablo Marentes of that magazine. For your convenience, I am also enclosing an English-language translation of that article.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Legal Attache, Mexico City, by routing slip, submitted a clipping of the “Siempre” magazine article. That article was referred to the Translation Section of the Laboratory which prepared a translation, the original of which is being furnished to the Attorney General. No copy of the original article is being retained in the Bureau’s files.
TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

From "SIEMPRE" magazine, published in Mexico, D. F., issue of April 12, 1961.

BOB'S TALK WITH "SIEMPRE"

WITH THE ARCHITECT OF KENNEDY'S VICTORY

by

PABLO MARENTES

Washington, D. C., March, 1961. - The Justice Department of the United States of America is located on Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street of the District of Columbia. The imposing gray-stone edifice, which is the home of the famous Federal Bureau of Investigation, also houses the office of relentless ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY, Attorney General of the Nation and brother of the new American President.

BOB is 35 years old and his life has been as intense as his brother's. He is the third-born of the four KENNEDYs and graduated from Harvard in 1943. He immediately joined the Armed Forces of his country, serving aboard the destroyer named after his brother JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, who died in action. At the end of the world war, his restlessness took him to Palestine as a foreign correspondent of the "Boston Post." Later on, he came back to the University of Virginia from which he graduated in Law. In 1951, he initiated his career in the Public Administration by working as a lawyer in the Criminological Section of the Department of Justice, a post from which he resigned to manage the first Senatorial campaign of his brother who is now the President of the United States.

Immediately thereafter, he was invited to cooperate with the HOOVER Commission where he acquired his vast experience in international matters. Later on, he became a founding member of the MC CLELLAN Committee (investigating union leaders' illegal activities) of which he became Chief Counsellor in 1957.

TRANSLATED BY: (Signature)

April 24, 1961

ENCLOSURE
He waged war on what he still calls the "Enemy Within," that is to say, the corruption of the labor unions, and undertook his campaign to expose JAMES HOFFA, the labor leader who took advantage of the funds of the affiliated unions for personal profit. As a matter of fact, this campaign is still going on.

In early 1960, BOB resigned as Counsellor of the Committee to manage his brother's campaign, initiating a titanic struggle to overcome the religious prejudice which harried the candidacy of the former Senator from Massachusetts. He had interviews with Bishop FULTON J. SHEEN and Cardinal SPELLMAN in order to find out "good avenues of conviction" for the American voters. During this period, he was constantly on the go, visiting hundreds of persons daily in order to pave the road for his brother's campaign, who triumphantly entered and won the race in the primary elections, securing the votes of the various delegations attending the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, California.

Upon JOHN F.'s victory in the Virginia (sic) primary elections, a wave of protests, set in motion by HERBERT KLEIN, NIXON's press secretary, accused the Democratic candidate of "buying with money" the votes of the Protestant population of that Southern State. It was hard to imagine how the KENNEDYS would be able to get out of this quagmire, but BOB made a public appeal to the American press not only to ask the reporters to look into the matter, but also to get the "Senatorial Campaign Committee" to investigate the entire affair. The Party leaders shuddered at the news of such a daring move. They were afraid that the Republicans would take advantage of it as a sign of weakness or guilt. The gambit was accepted and paid off. The victory in the primary election was ratified and the votes of the Virginian delegation for the Los Angeles Convention were in the bag.

Finally, Convention time rolled around. SYMINGTON's and JOHNSON's candidacy posed a serious problem because the former was supported by TRUMAN with Mrs. ROOSEVELT's blessing and the latter had on his side the good will of the Southern Old Guard to which he was making innumerable statements that he would not give up the first place. It was indispensable for JOHN F. to work out a well-balanced ticket, offering the geographic attractions which are a must for the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. In other words, it was indispensable to have someone from the South on the ticket and this someone had to be JOHNSON in order to offset JOHN F.'s Northern origin.
In the meanwhile, the political maneuvers were in full swing and the story spread abroad that, at the critical time, a "dark horse, would get the nod of the Delegates, a dark horse being a candidate enabling the differing opinions of the various Delegations to ‘jelly.’" ROBERT showed his master’s hand on this occasion. His lieutenants remember the tension of the moment when BOB directed his steps to the apartment occupied by JOHNSON at the Hotel Biltmore in Los Angeles. From his stolid face one could hardly guess that he was about to take a step that the political historians of this country will never be able to forget when analyzing the events. Five or six hours went by, but when he emerged from the apartment his brother’s victory was in his hand. He had been able to convince JOHNSON to accept the Presidential candidacy of JOHN F. KENNEDY, accepting the Vice Presidential spot for himself! The nomination was a sure thing.

Then, November the 8th rolled around. The first results of the elections began to come in and the lead which JOHN F. KENNEDY had over his opponent became smaller and smaller, so much so that there was fear that he would become a "minority President." The leaders of the Democratic Party accused the young manager of the campaign of being extremely weak for failing to exploit NIXON’s weak spots. However, this was evidence of the fact that BOB is a man of his word and of NIXON’s gentlemanly behavior. In fact, at the start of the Presidential campaign, BOB had been successful in convincing NIXON that any mention of the religious question, rather than being an obstacle to the aspirations of the Democratic candidate, would be a backward step of American democracy in the eyes of the world. By the same token, he had agreed that no mention would be made of certain mysterious matters of NIXON’s family, such as NIXON allowing his influence to be used by his brother in concluding certain rather profitable business deals. This explains the small margin in the voting and underlines BOB’s integrity and his courage in implementing his own decisions. Even though he was notably responsible for his brother’s victory, great pains had to be taken to convince him to accept the post of Attorney General. He rejected the proposal three times and finally gave in under the pressure brought to bear by the Party leadership which marshalled its reasons with adroitness.

BOB’s office is located in Room 5111 of the Justice Department. His confidential personnel consists of three young girls. JOHN SIEGENTHALER, BOB’s personal secretary, came to meet us to tell us that we were expected.

The Attorney General was sitting at his desk behind a tremendous stack of papers. He was in his shirt sleeves and his hair was "in an upheaval."
He finished signing the documents on hand and, then, rose to his feet with an outstretched hand: "Hello, PABLO, glad to see you again. How's your marvelous Mexico?"

"Mexico is hoping again and it is trusting that all that was said in the campaign receives confirmation through action."

His reply was an eloquent smile and, since he is not a man who likes to waste time on small talk, he went straight to the point.

"Our idea is to go to the people who in a very near future will hold in their hands the destiny of our nations. The young people are those who will have to find an answer to the unknown quantities which are facing the world. We are in a race toward space and, from day to day, new horizons open up to man's thinking not only in the political field, but in the cultural and philosophical fields as well.

"Mankind's eyes are trained on infinity. In the same way as satellites have been sent up which can return to our planet, very soon men will be busy exploring unknown regions of the universe which heretofore have been known to us only through indirect observation by means of telescopes or with the aid of radar. I do not wish to indulge in excessive theorizing, but I believe that one day there will no longer be nationalities, but only one mankind, the mankind of the Earth united and bent on conquering the highest to which we can aspire.

"But, pending the accomplishment of all that, we who historically and geographically are united must consolidate our bonds of affection. This is possible only through person-to-person and family-to-family understanding. Those who are best-suited for this kind of exchange are the young people, the students in the technological institutes, in the universities, in the centers of higher learning. Because of their education, they are in a better position to understand the ways of life and the forms of thinking of the different nationalities.

"President KENNEDY has already said it and I, repeating his words, wish to say it again. It is necessary to start right away. No longer can we afford to experiment, but we must start where we have the best chances of success. That is where we will start. Mexico is a country which has reached in all aspects an enviable maturity and which, because of its political institutions, undoubtedly knows the solution to many of the problems facing other sister nations.

- 4 -
Show us and teach us the true Latin American thinking, the true Latin American anxiousness for progress, the true Latin American way of life in exchange for practical and economic contributions on our part. Let us exchange graduate and undergraduate students on the basis of mutual sincerity and true cordiality where the only thing to be seen is the good will of the United States. This good will goes no further than a presentation of our ideas because as we already said, we are aware that your thinking does not coincide with ours and we do not expect it to.

"These exchanges should also be a way whereby we reward those who are our friends, or a way whereby we can convince those who are not.

"We shall receive the young Mexicans with an "open house," thus providing an answer to their preoccupation with a good development of our relations. We want them to understand that the United States, like any other country on this earth, has many big domestic problems which are to be solved, in addition, of course, to its responsibilities to the entire free world.

"You, in turn, should receive us as friends, without jealousy, with the cordiality and simplicity of old companions who know that they can help each other. This is the way to start and let us get started once and for all. The only thing I hope for is that the young people approve of the idea and that the educational institutions and governments involved afford us their cooperation."

"What about the picture, BOB?" we asked. He made a motion with his hand for us to wait. He took his coat from a hanger and, with his shirt sleeves still rolled up, slipped into it. He arched his right hand over his head and straightened out the "part in his hair." He called in two secretaries and gave each a stack of papers from those on his desk. One of them solicitously asked whether he was about to leave the office because she could not understand BOB straightening his apparel to get down to work. "Don't you see that they are going to take my picture?"

The flash of the camera went into action. After the fourth explosion, he walked up to us and wished us good luck while shaking hands with us. "Hasta la vista...," he said in Spanish and he was already taking his coat off. The telephone on his desk rang. He picked up the receiver, listened a few seconds and, then, replied: "If he does not put on his overshoes, he cannot go out to play...."
TO SAC'S ATLANTA
SAVANNAH
FROM DIRECTOR FBI
RACIAL MATTERS. ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY IS
SCHEDULED TO MAKE AN ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
MAY SIX NEXT. NEWSPAPER RELEASES INDICATE KENNEDY WILL
MAKE A MAJOR PRONOUNCEMENT ON CIVIL RIGHTS AT THAT TIME.
IN VIEW OF UNREST IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT ADMISSION OF
COLORED STUDENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, YOU SHOULD
IMMEDIATELY ALERT APPROPRIATE INFORMANTS AND PROMPTLY
ADVISE THE BUREAU OF ANY INFORMATION RECEIVED CONCERNING
ANY CONTEMPLATED ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE
APPEARANCE OF KENNEDY.

CLM:dsj
(3)
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: MAY 2, 1961

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A2976. Congressman Derouane, (R) New York, extended his remarks to include an article written by Ruth Montgomery entitled "Bob Kennedy Must Fulfill Promise on Beach Appointees" which appeared in the April 25th issue of the Long Island Press. Mr. Derouane stated "we will be watching to see how well Robert Kennedy carries out his responsibility, as Attorney General, in choosing able men for the long-needed Federal judgeships."

5 MAY 11 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for May 11, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
URGENT 5-5-61 11-10AM EST ESC
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, ATLANTA /157-10/ 2P
RACIAL MATTERS. REBUTEL MAY FOUR LAST RE ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY
GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY, ATHENS, GA. MAY SIX, SIXTYONE. [Redacted] ADVISED TODAY [Redacted]
A NONKLAN MEMBER BUT WHO HAS MADE HIS CHURCH AVAILABLE FOR KLAN
RALLY, REPORTEDLY MAKING SIGNS TO BE CARRIED BY PICKETS. ALSO,
ORGANIZATIONS GEORGIANS UNWILLING TO SURRENDER WILL HAVE MEMBERS
IN PICKET LINE ACCORDING TO INFO FURNISHED BY LEADER LESTER
MADDOX TO KLAN OFFICIAL. [Redacted] DOUBTS THIS AS MADDOX MADE
SAME PROMISE RE PICKETING AT STATE CAPITOL SOMETIME AGO BUT
FAILED TO PARTICIPATE. [Redacted] ADVISED SOME TWO OR THREE MEMBERS FROM CONFEDERATE KLAVERN NO. TWO,
UNITED KLANS, HAVE EXPRESSED DESIRE TO VISIT ATHENS DURING
SPEECH. [Redacted] ADVISED AT MEETING LAST
NIGHT KLANSMAN [Redacted] ADVISED HE DESIRED [Redacted]
TO INSTALL LOUD SPEAKER UNDER HOOD OF AUTOMOBILE TO BE DRIVEN
AROUND TOWN BROADCASTING "QUOTE YANKEE GO HOME UNQUOTE - ALL
KLANSMEN EXPRESSING DESIRE TO ATTEND HAVE STATED THEY WILL
ABDON
END PAGE ONE 2 XEROX
SIXTH
PAGE TWO

CARRY NO KLAN IDENTIFICATION ON PERSON. HAVE STATED THESE KLANSMEN HAVE BEEN TOLD BY KLAN OFFICIALS NOT TO VISIT ATHENS DURING THIS PERIOD AS TO DO SO MIGHT FURTHER JEOPARDIZE THE FUTURE OF KLANSMEN PRESENTLY UNDER BOND FOR ACTIVITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. FEEL FEW KLANSMEN, IF ANY, WILL VISIT ATHENS DURING PERIOD BUT ALSO FEEL THAT AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO PICKET BY INDIVIDUALS FAVORING SEGREGATION. UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA OFFICIALS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, ATHENS, GA. ADVISED. LOCAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED.

END ACK

12-20 PM OK FBI WA DA Tuo

CC-MR. ROSEN
The Attorney General

Director, FBI

RACIAL MATTERS;
ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATHENS, GEORGIA, MAY 6, 1961

May 5, 1961

Our Atlanta Office has received information that one non-Klan member, who has made his church available for a Klan rally, is reportedly making signs to be carried by pickets. An organization known as Georgians Unwilling to Surrender may have members in the picket line. Doubts that members of this organization will actually picket since they have reneged on such commitments in the past.

Several Klansmen have indicated a desire to visit Athens during your speech and one Klansman has indicated he would like to install a loud speaker under the hood of an automobile and drive about town broadcasting "Yankee go home."

It is noteworthy, however, that Klan officials have issued instructions to Klansmen not to visit Athens during this period since they feel to do so might jeopardize the future of Klansmen presently under bond for activity at the University of Georgia. We feel that few Klansmen, if any, will visit Athens during the period, although an attempt will be made to picket by individuals favoring segregation.

Our Atlanta Office has advised University of Georgia officials, local authorities of Athens, Georgia, and the local military intelligence office.

Mr. Byron E. Wise
Deputy Attorney General

Assistant Attorney General

Burke Marshall

See Note on page 2.
NOTE: The Attorney General is scheduled to make a major statement on civil rights matters at a speech at the University of Georgia 5/6/61. The Bureau by teletype 5/4/61 alerted the Atlanta Office to this speech and instructed that appropriate informants be alerted.
The Attorney General

Director, FBI

RACIAL MATTERS;
ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATHENS, GEORGIA; MAY 6, 1961

May 8, 1961

To round out information previously furnished to you by
letter May 5, 1961, I thought you would appreciate knowing about some
of the occurrences which took place in connection with your speech on
May 6, 1961.

Our Atlanta Office received information that
mentioned in my letter of May 5, 1961,
held a closed rally of personally invited guests in his church on the
evening of May 5, 1961, in an effort to form a group to travel to Athens,
Georgia, to protest your appearance. This information was furnished
by this Bureau to university officials, the Athens, Georgia, Police
Department and the local office of military intelligence.

Prior to your arrival at Athens, and
four other persons were arrested by the Athens, Georgia, Police
Department while picketing with signs on the street in front of the gate
of the University of Georgia. After your departure all five persons were
released on $17 bond for appearance in Athens City Recorders Court on
May 8, 1961. No press release was made concerning this picketing
incident by the Athens Police Department but after your departure the
Associated Press made inquiry of the Athens Police Department and were
referred to the Athens city attorney.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Burke Marshall

1 - Mr. Evans
RBL:ers See note on page 2. (11)
NOTE: By memo 3/6/61 the Attorney General was alerted that segregationists and Klans organizations might attempt to embarrass him during his delivery of a speech at University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, on 5/6/61.
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: APRIL 17, 1961

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A2520-A2521. Congressman Reuss, (D) Wisconsin, extended his remarks to include an editorial from the Madison Capital Times entitled "Should the Birch Cult Be Ignored or Exposed?" The editorial quotes Attorney General Kennedy in regard to his views of this Society.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for April 14 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

58 MAY 12 1961
Bobby Forging to Top Of the Kennedy Team

By MARIANNE MEANS

Worsted by the White House Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The man who is rapidly emerging today as the most important and powerful in the Administration—outside the President himself—is the President’s younger brother.

In the present crisis in American foreign policy, President John Kennedy is turning increasingly to his Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy, for help, as did in other times of great personal challenge.

Thus, Americans are witnessing a most amazing phenomenon, which finds a brother at the pinnacle of power in a nation traditionally—and violently—opposed to nepotism at the slightest hint of dynasty.

The Attorney General, at the ripe old age of 35, is in the unusual position of being a popular public figure in his own right, as well as the biggest, quiet behind-the-scenes influence in the White House.

UNIQUELY QUALIFIED

In his official role as chief law enforcement officer, Robert Kennedy can affect virtually every aspect of domestic life, from juvenile delinquency to civil rights to trust-busting.

In his unofficial role as the President’s chief confidant and trusted aide, Robert is having a voice in all sorts of foreign and domestic top-level policy making.

And in his role as the President’s brother, the political impact of a phone call from Robert is almost as good as one from the President himself.

Robert has no special competence in the field of foreign policy, on the basis of experience. But he is uniquely qualified to be the President’s No. 2 man, whatever the field.

191 MAY 15 1961

MAY 5 1961
SECOND READ

For the brothers—bound by the ties of blood, a long and close working relationship, a genuine affection and respect, and a mutual taste for hard work—not only look alike and talk alike, but even think alike. In Bobby, the President has a second self.

Presidents find it hard to completely trust and evaluate advisers they select around them after they assume the presidency. But the President and Robert are exceptionally simpatico, even for brothers. Robert, although nine years the President’s junior, tells him exactly what he thinks about matters. When he makes a judgment, it is made solely on the basis of what Robert thinks is best for his brother. Robert Kennedy seems to be taking his expanded duties in stride. He puts in 16-hour days where he once put in 12-hour ones. He divides up his hours between the CIA, State Department, Pentagon, White House, and his own Justice Department.

As a member of the President’s four-man panel investigating the U.S. intelligence system, he is looking for ways to shore up our Cold War machinery. As a member of the National Security Council, Robert is gaining a louder voice in all foreign relations.

POLICYMAKING

Rarely a day goes by that Robert and the President are not on the phone, or conferring in person—many days several times.

When Rep. Kennedy decided to run for the Senate in 1962, brother Bobby quit his own job as a junior lawyer in the Justice Department to manage his campaign. Sen. Kennedy because a member of the Senate Labor and Management Investigating Committee, and brother Bobby as chief counsel.

Then Sen. Kennedy launched his campaign for the presidency, and brother Bobby again quit his job to become campaign manager.

So it is natural for the President, toughened by his first bad defeat and preparing for even bigger challenges, to turn again to his brother.

As the pressures mount, the brother act in Washington will continue.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Parsons

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: 5/7/61

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White called me at my residence, after lunch, today to advise it was very urgent that he contact the Attorney General who is in Chicago to deliver a speech before a Polish gathering. He advised his efforts to reach the Attorney General had been unsuccessful.

Our Chicago Office was immediately contacted and subsequently advised the Attorney General was furnished the message while on the speaker's platform, and stated he would have a member of his party contact Mr. White.

ACTION:

Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

FROM: M. Jones

DATE: 5-11-61

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR FOR SEVEN CHILDREN OF ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY AND THREE OF THEIR FRIENDS

Shortly before 12 noon on May 11, 1961, a member of this Section went to the Attorney General's Office and, thereafter, conducted the Attorney General's seven children, three of their friends, a governess and nurse on a tour. Mr. Kennedy's secretary stated that they should be kept out only about 30 minutes since the smaller ones were getting tired.

They were taken first to the indoor range where a private firearms demonstration was put on for them by a member of this Section. A target was secured for each of the ten children as well as empty shells.

They then were taken through the exhibit rooms and the children immediately spied the photograph of their father upon entering the rooms. Time did not permit showing them through the Laboratory; however, the one exhibit in the Laboratory concerning the use of photography in crime detection was explained to them.

Upon returning to the Attorney General's Office, a member of this Section met Mrs. Kennedy who expressed appreciation for the tour afforded the children.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Tour Room

DWB: 11th (5)

66 MAY 17 1961
June 7, 1961

PERSONAL

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am sure you do not fully realize the pleasure that we of the FBI had in presenting you as the principal speaker at the graduation exercises held this morning for the Sixty-seventh class of the FBI National Academy. The fact that you would interrupt your obviously heavy schedule of work to attend was a great honor to everyone there, and your excellent address made the occasion memorable as well as enjoyable. On behalf of my associates and myself, I want to thank you officially as well as personally.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Address and salutation per previous correspondence and Reading Room
June 7, 1961

PERSONAL

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

It is a pleasure to enclose several photographs taken this morning during and after the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy. I thought you might like to have these pictures as mementos.

As I mentioned in my note earlier today, all of us in the FBI deeply appreciate your participation which contributed so much to make the graduation exercises a memorable event. Your remarks were especially appropriate.

Sincerely,

Edgar

Enclosures (3)
TO:  The Director
FROM:  N. P. Callahan

DATE:  MAY 11, 1961

SUBJECT:  The Congressional Record

Pages A385-A385. Congressman Brademas, (D) Indiana, extended his remarks to include an address by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy on May 8, 1961, at the Law Day exercises of the University of Georgia Law School. Mr. Kennedy commented on organized crime stating "This is a problem for all America, not just the FBI or the Department of Justice. Unless the basic attitude changes here in this country, the racketeers will prosper and grow. Of this I am convinced."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MAY 10, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

56 JUN 14 1961
**Around the Diem**

**JFK Aids on 2 TV Shows**

MATT MESSINA

Two members of President Kennedy's cabinet — Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Attorney General Robert Kennedy — hold the spotlight on a pair of television programs during the next two weeks.

The Attorney General will be interviewed on NBC's "JFK Special Report" next Tuesday at 10 P.M. The hour-long program will be examining the Administration's record after five months in office.

Rusk, in his first strictly-for-TV appearance, is to be the premiere guest Thursday, June 21, at 10 P.M., on CBS-TV's "At the Source," a series of four on-location news interviews. Rusk will be questioned at his State Department office by network newsmen Howard K. Smith, Paul Nixen and Bill Doria. Three other "At the Source" programs are slated for July 27, Aug. 4 and Sept. 21.

Jack Paar may soon be seeing himself in his latest competition, "PM East/PM West." The program's officials are considering using Paar interviews, filmed by Joyce Davidson (a "PM" regular) for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., more than a year ago. Charles Andrews, executive producer of Arthur Godfrey's broadcasts for the past four years, who is listed as "program advisor" on the Godfrey-hosted "Candid Camera," is leaving the Redhead to become producer of Steve Allen's new ABC-TV show in the fall.

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**The Washington Post and Times Herald**

**The Washington Daily News**

**The Evening Star**

**New York Herald Tribune**

**New York Journal-American**

**New York Mirror**

**New York Daily News**

**New York Post**

**The New York Times**

**The Worker**

**The New Leader**

**The Wall Street Journal**

**Date**
TV KEY PREVIEWS

Tonight's top shows as previewed by TV Key's staff, who attend rehearsals, watch screenings and analyze scripts in New York, Hollywood and elsewhere. Their opinions are offered as a guide to area viewers.

Dobie Gillis.-"Take Me to your Leader." Broad comedy. This one makes fun of Hollywood Types as Dobie and Maynard flash back to the time when they ran into a picture group on location. The two heroes think the invaders are Martians. 8:30 p.m. WTOP-9.

Alfred Hitchcock. - "Ambition." A sometimes interesting story about an ambitious district attorney and the town's biggest racketeer, a one-time buddy of his. Well acted by Leslie Nielsen and Harold J. Stone. 8:30 p.m. WRC-4.

Tay Ewell.-"The Prying Eye." (Repeat) A take-off on "Candid Camera" and a pretty funny show. Hero Tom Potter pops off about a TV entertainer and then finds he's in a jam about it. One thing about Tom Potter, he speaks out, and as Ewell plays him he's a very sympathetic character. 9 p.m. WTOP-9.

Garry Moore Show — Highlights tonight include songs by Carol Burnett, an amusing take-off on "I Remember Mama," a cut person-to-person skit with Dick van Dyke as the silent butler, Jo Stafford's solo to "Accentuate the Positive," and those Wonderful Year (1948) songs like "Button and Bows" and the finale to "Once in Love with Amy." 10 p.m. WTOP-9.

JFK—Report No. 9—An often interesting commentary from and about the leaders of the Kennedy Administration, and its record over the first five months in office. Attorney General Robert Kennedy has some forthright remarks on the subject of civil rights which will leave neither the freedom riders nor the rabid segregationists completely satisfied. Presidential Aide Lawrence O'Brien talks about the legislative results to date, and there'll be overseas comment assessing the recent Kennedy meetings in European Capitals. 10 p.m. WRC-4.

Jack Parr Show.—Alex King and Nipsey Russell join Parr for a chat, and Jack Haskell doubles as singer and announcer for the evening. (Color) 11:30 p.m. WWOR.

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 28 1961

The Washington Post
The Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

JUN 20 1961

308
66 JUN 26 1961
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: 6/15/61

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 14, 1961

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

The Attorney General postponed his departure for New York from the evening of June 13th as he was tied up at the White House. He left on a 7:30 a.m. flight, June 14, 1961.

His first visit was with United States Attorney Morgenthau of the Southern District of New York. While discussing general matters of concern to the United States Attorney's office at this meeting, which was attended only by the Attorney General, United States Attorney Morgenthau, First Assistant United States Attorney Mollo and myself, emphasis was placed by the Attorney General on his organized crime program. United States Attorney Morgenthau very tactfully took the position that all legal matters required in that area under this program could be handled most satisfactorily by the United States Attorney's office and he didn't need any Departmental Attorneys to come to New York for this purpose. There was also a discussion of the desirability of following up investigation with Grand Jury action. United States Attorney Morgenthau was most enthusiastic in this regard.

The Attorney General had called a meeting of the heads of all of the federal investigative agencies in the New York area. This meeting was attended by SAC Foster and ASAC Bryant of our New York Office. Both handled themselves in a very capable manner and presented the program which the Director has initiated in a forthright manner. The Attorney General was obviously impressed most favorably.

In contrast, he was most displeased with the "foot dragging" statements and defeatist attitude of the Internal Revenue Service representatives. After the meeting the Attorney General stated privately to me and to United States Attorney Morgenthau that he would have to build a fire under Internal Revenue Service all over again.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT
TO NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 14, 1961

The Attorney General met with the press in the office of the United States Attorney. He also was interviewed for TV and filmed reproductions of this interview were shown on the TV stations in New York this morning.

The Attorney General also conferred with the Senior Judges in both the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York. The Attorney General went out of his way to see United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright of Louisiana who is presently a visiting Judge in the Southern District of New York.

The Attorney General conferred with the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York but his visit to that office was very brief and more in the nature of a pep talk for members of the United States Attorney's staff.

On the way up on the plane, the Attorney General read the speech that had been prepared for him for delivery before the luncheon meeting of the State Attorneys General Association. He remarked that the speech wouldn't do at all and he spoke extemporaneously. While his talk touched on the field of civil rights, he stressed his crime program and the speech seemed to be fairly well received by the State Attorneys General. While the Attorney General for the State of Alabama, who had attended the conference, indicated he had urgent business in Washington which required him to leave prior to Kennedy's appearance and thus was not present most of the Attorneys General from the southern states seemed to make it a point to go up to Kennedy after his speech to shake hands and talk with him.

The Attorney General said he wanted to stop by and see the New York FBI Office but that time was short and he mentioned to SAC Foster that he would stop in when he was in New York again and he knew what a wonderful job the FBI was doing.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmore

FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: 6/21/61

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

While I was at the United States Attorneys' conference early this afternoon Ed Guthman of the Attorney General's office called.

He said that the Attorney General wanted us to know that he was traveling to Chicago by United Airlines this afternoon, arriving there at 4:25 p.m. He has a speaking engagement in Chicago this evening. The Attorney General plans to stay at the Pick Congress Hotel, 500 South Michigan Street, and is returning to Washington tomorrow morning by United Flight 848.

Guthman was asked if there was anything we could do to be of assistance to the Attorney General and he said there was not; that the Attorney General merely wanted us to know of his plans.

It is noted that it is unusual for the Attorney General to utilize hotel accommodations in Chicago as ordinarily when there he stays with his sister. The reason for his changing this procedure in this instance is not known although it may be that his sister is not in town.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CAE: mar (6)
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. A. Jones

DATE: 6-21-61

SUBJECT: JFK SPECIAL REPORTS NBC NEWS, WRC-TV

The ninth in the series of JFK Special Reports, narrated by Edward Newman for NBC News, was presented over WRC-TV from 10 to 11 p.m. last night, 6-20-61. The program, which concerned a review of the first 5 months of the Kennedy Administration, was monitored by [redacted] as it was known that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was to be interviewed.

The program began with a commentary by Newman regarding the major difficulties facing the Nation. Following this, Ray Scherer, White House correspondent for NBC, interviewed the Attorney General in his office at the Department of Justice. The interview lasted approximately 20 minutes. Scherer asked the Attorney General several personal questions, such as why he accepted the job of Attorney General. Mr. Kennedy replied that the President felt it would be helpful for him to take the job and also the position was a source of personal pride. In response to an inquiry as to whether or not he would be called in as a trouble shooter for the Administration, such as in the investigation of CIA, the Attorney General replied that he believed he could be of help to the President in such matters and would certainly make himself available.

Scherer commented that the Attorney General had often been referred to as the Number 2 Man in the Administration and followed this with personal questions regarding the Attorney General's family, the closeness of the family group and how the Attorney General could carry on in his full-time job and still get to see his 7 children. The Attorney General commented that it was not easy but that he could see his children early in the morning and late at night.

Scherer asked what the Attorney General would most want to accomplish as Attorney General. Mr. Kennedy replied that he was very interested in the field of organized crime, the problem of price fixing by management, the labor-management collusion and problems in civil rights. He stated that in the field of juvenile delinquency there was much to be done; that 5,000 juveniles were now in Federal prisons and would need some kind of treatment when they get out. He also stated that many people were sent to jail because they could not afford legal representation and that he wanted to see all people equal before the law. The Attorney General stated he sought to temper all his actions with justice and fairness.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

GEM: tmf
(5) x
50 JUL 5 1961

EX-113

CRFD 05-1961 CRF 05-1961
Jones to DeLoach memo  
Re: JFK Special Reports

The Attorney General was queried as to his position regarding the Freedom Riders. He said initially the Freedom Riders performed a service in showing the country the deficiency in civil rights in the South. The second group, he said, he admired for their courage but he questioned their judgment. He questioned the wisdom of present Freedom Riders, but he does not question their right to travel. Now that the civil rights matter is before the courts, the Attorney General feels that continue Freedom Rider actions in this area do not make a great deal of sense. He alluded specifically to many of the Freedom Riders apparently engaging in this activity purely for publicity purposes.

The Attorney General stated that the clergy and newsmen have a responsibility and an obligation to the law to give some leadership in civil rights matters. He said in Alabama the clergy had not spoken out and the newspapers had not been objective.

Ray Scherer asked what progress the Attorney General planned on juvenile delinquency and where does an Attorney General begin to attack the problem in this field. Mr. Kennedy commented that the problem is attacked in various ways and by different means in each state. He said studies are being conducted and that the Department of Justice is giving consideration to the establishment of halfway houses, designed to give guidance to wayward youths. He also said the Administration is attempting to get college graduates to work with gangs and to provide recreational outlets for juveniles, particularly during the summer months.

Scherer asked the Attorney General how important would be the Congressional passage of his crime bill package. The Attorney General said it would be extremely important. He went on to point out that labor and management and the public must develop a better attitude toward lawfulness and not compromise themselves in order to gain some material advantage. He called on persons to stand up and resist crime and support law enforcement.

The interview ended with Scherer asking the Attorney General what happens after a man is through being Attorney General. Mr. Kennedy said he hadn’t the answer to that question.

The remaining portions of the hour-long program concerned matters relating to how the Kennedy Administration has steered its program through Congress, and was made up of comments by NBC correspondents regarding the Kennedy Administration.

RECOMMENDATION: 

For information.  

- 2 -
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE U.S.
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Local papers in this area are publicizing the All Star Bowl Football Game to be held in Buffalo Friday night, June 23rd, 61. The game is sponsored by the American Football Coaches Assoc., and the teams are made up of College All-Americans for this past season throughout the country. Considerable local publicity has been afforded the game in this area, and it will be played at War Memorial Stadium in Buffalo.

Newspaper articles reflect that the Attorney General is expected to appear to present the Robert F. Kennedy Trophy to the outstanding player. A representative of the American Football Coaches Assoc., who is handling arrangements for the Attorney General's appearance, has advised that as yet does not know Mr. KENNEDY's itinerary; however, it is expected that this information will be available when details have been arranged.

The above is for the Bureau's information, and the Bureau may desire to extend to the Attorney General facilities of this office. This office will be alert for his intended visit to this area; however, will take no specific action, UACH.

Bureau (AM)
1 - Buffalo

NLB: sgl
(4)

77-57387 - 139
29 June 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Approved: Sent
56 JUL 5 1961
Special Agent in Charge
D. Delisch
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr
FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: July 24, 1961

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR USE OF BUREAU BUS AND DRIVER BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Roberts 7-08-61

Eddie Ford of the Administrative Division of the Department telephoned at 3:30 p.m. and stated the Attorney General is having another group of U. S. Attorneys to his house for dinner tomorrow 7-25-61. Eddie Ford was calling to inquire as to whether or not we could again make a bus and driver available to transport this group from the Justice Building to the Attorney General's residence and return. The bus would be needed at 5:30 p.m., at which time it would depart from the Justice Building Courtyard so as to be at the Attorney General's house by approximately 6:00 p.m. We have made a bus available to the Attorney General with the Director's approval for similar occasions recently.

We do have a bus and driver available to take care of this request should the Director desire to approve it. Ford was advised that he would be notified as soon as the availability of the bus was determined and he requested to be so informed as soon as possible.

EWWM:Jlk
(4)
1 - Mr. Evans (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Newman (Sent Direct)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY

NEWS ARTICLE RE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, KANSAS CITY STAR,
JULY 23, 1961

Enclosed is an article re the Attorney General,
prepared by JOHN R. CAULEY of the Kansas City Star's Washington
Bureau, which I thought might be of interest at the Bureau.

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Kansas City
HEH:B
(4)

RECEIVED: EAW 11 17 AUG 1961

RECI-39 7751382-131

EX 104 14 JUL 25 1961

Correspondence

Approved: __________________________ Sent __________ M Per __________
Special Agent in Charge
He Can Tell
The President
"Now, Jack—"

By John R. Cauley.
(Of The Star's Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON—On top of the "incoming" and "outgoing" trays on the desk of Robert Francis Kennedy, the attorney general of the United States, lay his rumpled light gray coat.

The desk also held a telephone, a stack of papers, a pen, a wood statue of St. Patrick, and framed photographs. One picture was of his beautiful wife, Ethel, and their seven attractive children. Another picture showed his 6-year-old son, David, on the back lawn of the White House, and it bore this inscription: "A future President inspects his property—John F. Kennedy."

The owner of the rumpled coat, Bob Kennedy, sat in a large red leather chair behind the spacious desk which was once used by Richard Rush, the eighth U. S. attorney general. He was appointed in 1814 when he was only 34 years old. Bob Kennedy is 35.

The telephone buzzed. Bob Kennedy picked up the receiver, leaned back in his chair and stretched his legs in front of him.
We want to get these bills out of the education and labor committee," he said.

He put down the phone. It buzzed again.

The attorney general listened for a moment, thanked the caller and punched a button on the telephone box for a direct line to the White House.

After asking for the office an aide, he inquired, "Is the President there? . . . Well, tell the President that the Judge in New York just signed the Taft-Hartley injunction order in the maritime strike."

THIS was Bob Kennedy in typical action. He is an able, dynamic young man of great integrity, the scourge of the underworld and labor racketeers. He has a position vast in duties and importance. As U.S. attorney general, he must fight organized crime, enforce anti-trust and labor racketeering laws, protect civil rights, interpret the laws to the President, and fulfill the role of judge, advocate, prosecutor and defendant.

The attorney general heads the mighty Justice department with its 30,000 employees, and its annual budget of 300 million dollars.

Yet his influential role in the administration has its roots in more than his official responsibilities. He is the President's closest confidant.

But Bob Kennedy downgrades his widely publicized role as the No. 2 man in the government.

"I don't think that makes any sense at all," he said. "I have my responsibilities here in the Department of Justice. Beyond that I might be of some help or assistance to the President in other areas. But each member of the Cabinet has his own responsibilities and I don't impinge on or have any authority in any of these other areas.

"In the last analysis, what we are going to do in Berlin—or any of those decisions—finally have to be made by the President personally."

In conversation with the attorney general, it is obvious he knows intimately what is going on at the White House. It also becomes apparent that this blunt-spoken young man can talk bluntly to his brother on issues and personalities where the President wants to hear the truth and where some of his trusted advisers might hesitate to speak up.

BOB KENNEDY went through long and agonizing soul searching last December before he refused to the pleas of his brother and accepted the place in the cabinet. Controversy swirled around the appointment.

At that time the President-elect was asked, "Senator, do you know any historical parallel to this?"

With customary dry humor, Jack Kennedy replied, "No, but we are going to start one."

Later, Jack Kennedy told a friend, "In planning, getting the right people to work and seeing that the job is done, Bobby is the best man in the United States."

Perhaps it was an awareness of the terrible loneliness that engulfs a President of the United States that swayed the younger Kennedy to take the job.

"I realized," he is reported to have said, "what an advantage it would be to have someone (in the government) he could talk to."

Bob is reluctant to discuss his relationship with the White House.

"Sometimes I talk to the President several times a day," he says. "At other times maybe once a day. It all depends on cases."

One of the toughest tasks which Bob is now experiencing—and it has a definite impact on his close relationship with the White House—is the selection by himself and the President of more than 100 new federal judges in the next year and perhaps as many as 200 before the election in 1964.

"This is why I didn't want this job," the attorney general said. "I had just come from a political job where I had to ask people to do favors for us. I didn't want to be in a position to refuse when they came in and asked favors from me.

"But I have to do that now. It can be unpleasant at times."

The rumpled coat, the pictures of his wife and family, the picture of his son, David, with the President's notation, the telephone conversations, tell a lot about Bob Kennedy—his total lack of ceremony and "airs," his devotion to his wife, Ethel, and family, his grasp of his job and his role as a top White House adviser.

When Bob Kennedy took over the Justice depart-
ment—there was among the bureaucracy a certain amount of trepidation. Stories circulated that the new “A. G.” was a hard-driving tyrant who would keep the place in turmoil.

This myth was quickly exploded. Young Kennedy of his staff at ease. A stenographer reports that one day she looked up from her typewriter to see the smiling young attorney general standing in front of her, his hand extended. He said, “I’m Bob Kennedy. What are you working on now?”

Young Kennedy has personally seen or greeted almost everyone in the department. One day he entered a room where department lawyers were in conference. When they all arose, Bob told them, “Don’t let me interrupt. Go right ahead.”

WHEN a man isn’t prepared or isn’t doing his job, Bob can give a stiff reprimand. By the same token, he is tolerant of first-time mistakes and is quick to reward competency, diligence and loyalty.

His greatest professional attributes are his integrity and his ability to inspire in his associates a complete dedication to a cause.

Exemplifying this is one of his top aids who works 12 hours a day under constant pressure.

“I wouldn’t do this for anyone except Bob Kennedy” he said. “He’s so damn decent and honest, and he’s trying to do a good job down here. He’s tough, but he is also considerate and he listens to what people around here have to say.”

The attorney general has a delightful sense of humor. On Washington’s birthday he noticed that several of his lawyers had signed in at the building to work on a holiday. He wrote all of them a note of thanks.

From one lawyer he received this reply: “In the spirit of George Washington’s birthday, I cannot tell a lie. I signed in so I could use the parking lot and go to the movies.”

The candid lawyer got this note from the attorney general: “With honesty like yours, the nation’s cherry trees are safe.”

With typical thoroughness, Bob is concentrating on several fields of activity he considers most important at this time—anti-criminal legislation, civil rights, anti-trust and juvenile delinquency.

“Of course, the most sensitive area is civil rights,” he said. “We are doing something, without headlines, about the many problems that exist.”

“In the field of anti-trust, we want to help the consumer and the businessmen who can’t help themselves.”

Because of his experience as chief counsel of the Senate rackets committee, the attorney general is especially interested in the campaign to combat organized crime.

One notable achievement in the department was obtaining convictions in several criminal cases of defendants who had previously managed to worm free.

When these trials were approaching, Bob sent several of his top lawyers—including two to Kansas City—to help district attorneys prosecute the cases. The department won in all of them, including the conviction of Felix Ferina in Kansas City and Mickey Cohen in Los Angeles.

One of Bob Kennedy’s most galling frustrations has been his inability to topple Jimmy Hoffa, the tough and powerful boss of the teamsters union.

Rarely has Washington witnessed a more bitter struggle. Hoffa has described Kennedy as “a young, dim-witted curly-headed smart aleck and a ruthless little monster.”

Kennedy has accused Hoffa of tolerating hoodlums and other unsavory characters in the teamsters and of making a travesty of union democratic procedures.

Kennedy thought he had Hoffa nailed once when the teamster boss was arrested for trying to bribe a Senate committee investigator. But Hoffa was convinced the evidence was air-tight.

When a reporter asked him what he would do if Hoffa were acquitted, Bob considered this possibility so remote that he facetiously remarked, “I’d jump off the Capitol dome.”

Thus it was a terrific shock to Kennedy when Hoffa was acquitted, and Edgar Bennett Williams, the attorney for Hoffa, made the defeat more exasperating when he offered to send Bob a parachute.

Hoffa’s latest acquittal a few days ago in a mail fraud case in Florida has only intensified the attorney general’s views that Hoffa’s power poses an extremely dangerous problem for the nation.

The attorney general and his close associates who have worked on the case still believe that sooner or later Hoffa will be brought to bay.

Bob’s toughest test under fire was the episode of the Freedom Riders in Montgomery, Ala. The attorney general sent 500 U. S. marshals to help maintain law and order.

At 2:30 o’clock on a Monday morning, Bob, who had been at the office all day Sunday, received a telephone call from Gov. John Patterson of Alabama.

Patterson was screaming into the telephone, accusing Kennedy of sending the Freedom Riders to Alabama and attempting to destroy the Democratic party.
Calmly, Bob Kennedy listened to Patterson and then quietly replied, "Now, John, maybe you want to save that for television in the morning, but don't be telling me that now."

Later, the Rev. Martin Luther King, the integrationist leader, who was in the church besieged by a mob, telephoned Kennedy.

"Well, Reverend King," Kennedy asked, "Are you praying for us?"

In building his staff of department heads, Kennedy has kept such able public servants as J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, and has recruited lawyers without regard to their politics or activity in the campaign. For example, Herbert John Miller, Jr., head of the criminal division, is a Republican.

The attorney general is especially interested in keeping young law school graduates with the department. Many work in the department for a year or two and then resign to enter the more remunerative field of private practice.

The attorney general has been bringing groups of these young lawyers into his office at the end of the day, asking them to speak up frankly about their problems and to air their complaints.

This experiment has worked so well that the attorney general now is conducting similar sessions with the older lawyers in the department.

The attorney general works a long day, from around 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 or 7 o'clock at night.

He has little interest in the Washington social circuit and spends as much time as he can with his wife and children at their large home in nearby McLean, Va.

Before breakfast, he and his wife either play tennis with neighbors or go horseback riding for an hour or so.

On the walls of his spacious, red-carpeted offices is a collection of crayon drawings by some of the Kennedy children.

Asked what paintings he decided to hang, Bob replied with a grin, "Believe me this is a delicate problem at our house. We have art contests at our house, but the judging requires great tact."

Always the realist, Bob has no illusions about the magnitude of his job.

"What the record is three or four years from now is what will count," he says.
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: July 19, 1961

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 11918–11919. Senator Dodd, (D) Connecticut, requested to have printed in the Record the address by Attorney General Kennedy at the 47th session of the FBI National Academy graduation exercises on June 1, 1961.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for June 1, 1961, was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director’s attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

66 Aug 8 1961
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) ☑ (6)(1) ____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ ____________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________ ____________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 77-51387-133

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☐ FOR THIS PAGE ☐ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☐ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Airgram

URGENT 8-4-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, PARIS NO. 155

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TRAVEL ABROAD. RE: BUCAB AUGUST 3. ATTORNEY GENERAL TRANSITED PARIS FOR ONE HOUR EN ROUTE TO NICE AUGUST 3 AT WHICH TIME HE WAS MET AT AIRPORT BY AMBASSADOR GAVIN FOR PRIVATE TALK. DID NOT CONTACT THIS OFFICE. BELIEVED TO BE TRANSITING PARIS AGAIN AUGUST 8 EN ROUTE TO U.S. FOLLOWING CEREMONY IN IVORY COAST. WILL EXTEND ALL COURTESIES IF HE CONTACTS THIS OFFICE AND WILL ADVISE:

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED: 8-4-61 5:12 PM BLF

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
URGENT 8-7-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, PARIS NO. 158

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TRAVEL ABROAD. RE PARIS CABLE AUGUST 4 LAST. ATTORNEY GENERAL RETURNING TO PARIS AUGUST 8 ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. KENNEDY, MRS. CHAMBERLAIN (A FRIEND AND REPORTER FOR TIME MAGAZINE) AND MR. SEIGENTHALER (ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL). PLAN DEPART PARIS AUGUST 9 VIA PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT 119 LEAVING 11:00 AM AND ARRIVING NEW YORK CITY 2:00 PM SAME DATE.

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED: 8-7-61 5:50 PM MN

EX-105

REC 29 77-07-10-135

16 AUG 1961

PRIME RESEARCH

57 AUG 16 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
Airgram

URGENT 8-10-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, PARIS NO. 165

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TRAVEL ABROAD. RE PARIS CABLE AUGUST 9. ATTORNEY GENERAL NOW PLANNING DEPART PARIS 6:15 PM AUGUST 10 VIA SPECIAL MATS FLIGHT WITH SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK. ARRIVAL SCHEDULED ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, DC, 11:15 PM. ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTS HIS OFFICE BE ADVISED, AND THAT HIS OFFICE BE REQUESTED TO HAVE HIS DRIVER MEET HIM ON ARRIVAL AND TO HAVE HIS HOUSE OPENED FOR ARRIVAL TONIGHT.

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED: 8-10-61 11:24 AM HL

cc Mr. Strach

3RD CC-MR. L'ALLIER

62 AUG 17 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
Airgram

VERY URGENT  8-10-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, PARIS  NO. 167

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TRAVEL ABROAD.  RE
PARIS CABLE TODAY NUMBER 165. ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTS
THAT HIS OFFICE BE NOTIFIED THAT A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CAR
SHOULD BE SENT TO ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE TONIGHT FOR MR.
JOHN SEIGENTHALER, SPECIAL ASSISTANT. TIME OF ARRIVAL
11:15 PM. THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE CAR FOR THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL HIMSELF.

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED:  8-10-61  2:54 PM  CTF

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
URGENT 8-9-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, PARIS NO. 160

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TRAVEL ABROAD. RE PARIS CABLE AUGUST 7. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY PERSONALLY MET ON ARRIVAL PARIS FROM IVORY COAST AND TAKEN TO HOTEL AT REQUEST OF AMBASSADOR GAVIN. ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE OFFERED AND CONTACT MAINTAINED WITH SEIGENTHALER DURING STAY HERE. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SEIGENTHALER NOW TENTATIVELY PLAN DEPART PARIS 6:20 PM VIA AIR FRANCE FLIGHT 011 ARRIVING NEW YORK CITY 9:20 PM AUGUST 9. MRS. KENNEDY AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN NOW PLAN VISIT DUBLIN FOR SEVERAL DAYS EN ROUTE TO U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND PARTY BEING TAKEN TO AIRPORT FOR DEPARTURE. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SEIGENTHALER PLAN PROCEED DIRECTLY TO WASHINGTON FOLLOWING ARRIVAL AT IDLEWILD AND WOULD APPRECIATE BEING MET ON ARRIVAL IDLEWILD TO EXPEDITE TRANSFER.

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED: 8-9-61 1:01 PM BLF

RECIPIENT: 17-5/138 7-138

3RD CC: MR. L'ALLIER

EX: 112

AUG 1 C 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
DECODED COPY

Airgram

VERY URGENT 8-9-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT PARIS NO. 164

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TRAVEL ABROAD. RE PARIS CABLE THIS DATE. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS DELAYED UNTIL TOMORROW. CANCEL ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET AT NEW YORK. WILL ADVISE.

NORMAN W. PHILCOX

RECEIVED: 8-9-61 1:58 PM LAM

cc: Mr. L. Teach

3RD CC-MR. L'ALLIER

66 AUG 18 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
MR. HOOVER

SAC J. E. MILNES

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY

As you are aware, I attended the annual meeting of the National District Attorneys Association convention in Portland, Oregon from 7/26 through 29/61. Originally Mr. KENNEDY was scheduled to be the principal speaker at the banquet at 7:30 PM, 7/29/61.

PAT BRENNAN, District Attorney from South Bend, Indiana, President of the group, advised me that he had made arrangements through JACK RILEY, Executive Assistant in Charge of U. S. Attorneys, for the Attorney General's appearance. They had a solid commitment for his appearance as early as two months ago.

Subsequent to that time word was received that Mr. KENNEDY could not make the speech and an appearance would be made by the Deputy Attorney General BYRON WHITE. Subsequent to that Mr. KENNEDY assured them that he would make the speech personally.

As a result, rather elaborate arrangements were made by BRENNAN and other officers of the association for KENNEDY's presence in Portland. As part of the whole program, HERBERT J. MILLER, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, and WILLIAM HUNDLEY, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, attended this conference and Mr. MILLER addressed the conference on 7/28/61. While MILLER and HUNDLEY were in Portland, through SIDNEY LEZAK, Acting U. S. Attorney in Portland, Oregon, arrangements were made to have a meeting with the Attorney General on the afternoon of 7/29/61 to meet with the heads of the Federal enforcement agencies in Portland to discuss with them various aspects of the overall drive against crime being encouraged by the Attorney General. Arrangements were made for him to address the Multnomah County Bar Association in Portland at a special meeting convened for that purpose on the 29th. In addition, the Attorney General had agreed to meet with the Democratic Party representatives and a delegation of women that same afternoon.

2 - Director
1 - Seattle
JEN: haf
(3)
50 AUG 24 1961

[Handwritten notes]

27 - 51389 - 140

NOT RECORDED
167 AUG 16 1961
As you can presume, this involved quite elaborate arrangements. There was a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of those present in anticipation of his appearance.

However, approximately 3:00 PM on 7/28/61, BRENNAN received a call from JACK RILEY saying that the Attorney General would not be able to appear and offered in his place, Mr. ORRICK, the head of the Civil Division of the Department. BRENNAN at the time the call was received advised he would take this under advisement, but as an aside told me that he, together with a large percentage of his directors present, were considerably disturbed over this offer, saying "This is a criminal organization principally" and "We aren't interested in a 'nobody who is a civil attorney'."

BRENNAN advised me that he had talked this matter over with his directors present and plans were made to contact Senator KEFAUVER of Tennessee and Senator MOSS from Utah, who was formerly President of the National District Attorneys Association, and other influential senators, to see if the bill scheduled to come on the floor of the Senate on Saturday, 7/29/61 in which the Attorney General was interested, could not be set over until the following week so he could make the appearance as scheduled. BRENNAN told me that he thought this was a very "shabby way" of being treated particularly since the District Attorneys were in favor of the crime fight the Attorney General is waging.

I contacted Mr. EVANS in San Francisco and advised him of this attitude and pointed out that they were still interested, if possible, in getting the Attorney General to speak. On 7/29/61, I was in touch with Mr. EVANS and learned that the Attorney General had offered to read his speech via the long distance telephone. I talked to BRENNAN about this but after consulting with seven of his state directors who were immediately available they declined to accept this invitation, saying that they had endeavored to have such a speech by Senator KEATING before their last meeting in Boston but the technical facilities were such that it was most unsatisfactory; therefore, they declined to accept that invitation.
SAC, SE

Arrangements were made by them to have ROBERT THORNTON, Attorney General for the State of Oregon, speak as principal banquet speaker.

On the afternoon of 7/29/61, a rather lengthy telegram was received by BRENAN from the Attorney General outlining his reasons for not being there and saying that he felt his presence in Washington was necessary, particularly since the head of the Judicial Committee of the Senate had encouraged his presence on that occasion.

Interestingly enough, there was a directors meeting under way at the time this telegram was received. BRENAN, BURT KEATING, District Attorney from Denver, and EDWARD S. SILVER, District Attorney of Brooklyn, New York, told me that when the telegram was received there were a large number of those present who were so disturbed over the Attorney General's late cancellation that they were not inclined to read the telegram at the banquet. I told them that I thought that it would be most inappropriate not to and suggested that the polite and politic thing to do was to, of course, read it. The calmer heads prevailed and the telegram was read at the banquet. It received a polite applause.

It was very evident that the officers of the National District Attorneys Association and a great percentage of the members were quite disturbed over his late cancellation. The result was that a number of people left before the end of the convention since they intended to remain only so long as the Attorney General was going to speak. His late cancellation also, of course, required cancellation at the last minute of all of the elaborate plans that had been made for his presence in Portland.

I am writing to the Bureau separately concerning the entire conference; however, I thought you would be interested in this aside so far as the Attorney General's scheduled presence was concerned.