77-51387 Vol. 3

Robert F. Kennedy
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr  
DATE: 12-6-61

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BUFFET DINNER GIVEN BY SAVANNAH OFFICE AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 12-12-61

SAC Jamieson, Savannah, called at 2:10 p.m. from Columbia, South Carolina (Resident Agency of the Savannah Office) stating that he was in Columbia in connection with a dangerous fugitive apprehension (which was successful) and that he wanted to advise the Bureau of the following facts:

(1) The Savannah Office has planned to hold a buffet dinner 12-12-61 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the Wade-Hammond Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina.

(2) Written invitations have been sent out and persons prominent in law enforcement, news media, etc., have been invited (approximately 100 persons).

(3) An invitation was sent to Terrell Glenn, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina (who is new but, said Jamieson, very good). Jamieson had just called on Glenn and Glenn casually mentioned that he had talked about this affair with the Attorney General and what a fine thing it was for the FBI to get the people together like this. The Attorney General immediately said that he was going to come to the affair and apparently would come all the way from Florida.

(4) The Wade-Hammond Hotel is the finest hotel in town and is going to put on a very excellent affair. Jamieson said that he had not planned any specific program and that they wanted it to be a friendly get-together so that we would be reinforcing our contacts and liaison. He wanted to let the Director know about the above and ask if there were any special instructions.

(5) In connection with the same matter, Glenn asked the office to hold up on an election law case in Williamsburg County so as not to embarrass the Attorney General. The case was just received this morning by the Savannah Office and the General Investigative Division has authorized Jamieson to hold up and the matter is being taken up with the Civil Rights Division.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
ECK: geg  

(Continued next page)
DeLoach to Mohr memo
Re: Visit of AG to Buffet Dinner Given By
Savannah Office at Columbia, SC, 12-12-61

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear that this is a case of the FBI setting up a contact
social affair and a United States Attorney who has issued a subinvitation to the Attorney
General. The Attorney General now indicates that he will come and it appears possibly
this might be more the Attorney General's show than an FBI show.

RECOMMENDATION:

It doesn't appear that we can do anything about this and Jamieson should
be advised that he should see that courtesies are extended to the Attorney General
and that the affair is handled in an excellent fashion.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: December 8, 1961

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 15, 1961

ASAC Lally, Baltimore Office, called to advise that United States Attorney Tydings of Baltimore has told Lally that the Attorney General would be in Baltimore on Friday, December 15, 1961, at 4:45 p.m., to meet with the United States Attorney and his staff. This is in connection with a conference which Tydings has indicated will be attended by the heads of various law enforcement agencies.

Lally was calling to indicate that SAC Powers and he were invited to attend.

Lally was advised that he would receive appropriate instructions concerning his attendance.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach

EX-115

REC 20

12 DEC 15 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

12/1/61

6/12/61
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont  
FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: 12-11-61

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General telephoned his office today from Florida and advised that he had definitely decided on stopping at Columbia, South Carolina, en route to Washington, tomorrow, December 12, 1961. He has instructed the three United States Attorneys from North Carolina and the two United States Attorneys from South Carolina to meet with him at Columbia. In addition, the Attorney General plans to meet the heads of the Federal law enforcement officers in that city. The Attorney General asked his secretary to call me and said that he would appreciate my meeting him at South Carolina, together with Edwin Guthman and John Reilly, his two assistants who ordinarily assist him in meetings of this kind.

The Attorney General is only spending Tuesday afternoon in Columbia and plans to leave at 5:10 p.m. in order to reach Washington Tuesday night.

It is noted that SAC Jamieson of the Savannah Office will be in Columbia, South Carolina, tomorrow and that the Savannah Office has planned a buffet dinner for law enforcement officers at Columbia, Tuesday evening. The local United States Attorney had been invited and he mentioned this to the Attorney General who said he hoped that he could also come. Because of the necessity of the Attorney General to return to Washington Tuesday night, he will have to leave prior to the time of the affair and thus will not be in attendance.

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

If approved, I will leave Washington Tuesday morning for Columbia and will return with the Attorney General to Washington that evening.
SAC William G. Simon called at approximately 2:00 P.M. this afternoon and said that Lester Linsk had telephoned the Los Angeles Office and said he was representing the Attorney General in the sale of the Attorney General's book, "The Enemy Within," to Twentieth Century Fox. Linsk said he had been talking to the Attorney General on the telephone and he, Linsk, had some material which the Attorney General said he wanted the first thing tomorrow morning. Linsk said he had no way of getting such material to the Attorney General that quickly whereupon the Attorney General told Linsk to call the FBI and the FBI could arrange to get it in by the first thing tomorrow morning. Apparently what the Attorney General has in mind is having us deliver the material to the pilot and having it picked up here in Washington or Friendship Airport in Baltimore.

After checking with you, SAC Simon was instructed to call Linsk back and tell him that the way we handle such matters is to send the material Air Mail Special Delivery and that in the normal course of business it would arrive here by tomorrow morning. Simon stated he would call Linsk and advise him accordingly.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.
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:

[22-51387-195]
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: December 13, 1961

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

The Attorney General met with the U. S. Attorneys for the Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina and the Eastern and Western Districts of North Carolina at Columbia on December 12, 1961. He also met with the Federal law enforcement agency heads in the Columbia area.

These meetings were brief in view of the limited amount of gambling activity and other organized crime. The Attorney General did mention at the meeting of U. S. Attorneys three gambling cases in the area. The U. S. Attorneys were not familiar with these cases and it was pointed out to the Attorney General these matters were being handled by the Criminal Division in the Department. The Attorney General said that even though this was true, he felt the U. S. Attorneys should be made aware of the cases and he asked that reports be sent to the U. S. Attorneys. The Attorney General is aware that the Criminal Division of the Department has previously restricted dissemination of these reports solely to the Department. His feeling now is even though the Criminal Division retains authority to authorize prosecution in this type of case, nevertheless, the reports should go to the U. S. Attorneys throughout the country. Accordingly, a memorandum is being prepared for the Attorney General confirming this and an SAC Letter will be prepared so instructing the field.

As might be expected, there was a good deal of interest on the part of the U. S. Attorneys with regard to civil rights cases. U. S. Attorney Terrell Glenn of South Carolina raised the question as to whether he could ask for additional investigation in police brutality cases which he felt was indicated after he reviewed a report of a preliminary investigation by the FBI. He was informed that he certainly could request any investigation he felt desirable and that even though our office would forward this request to Washington so it could be taken up with the Civil Rights Division in the Department, there would be absolutely no delay on the part of the FBI in complying with the U. S. Attorney's request.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Attorney General's Visit to Columbia
   South Carolina

The Attorney General spoke privately with SAC Jamieson of the Savannah Office who was in Columbia and asked that he hold up until after the first of the year any investigation in the election law cases in Williamsburg County. Investigation in this case had been scheduled to start today, December 13, 1961, at the request of the Civil Rights Division. Investigation is being withheld as requested. While the Attorney General did not give Jamieson any reason for his request, he later told me on the plane returning to Washington that if investigation were initiated immediately after the Attorney General's visit to South Carolina, there would be unwarranted speculation that the Attorney General had gone to South Carolina specifically to look into this case and significance would be attached to the investigation which it did not deserve. An appropriate letter to the Department concerning this election law matter is being prepared.

The Attorney General met with newspaper reporters in Columbia and also taped a panel-type discussion for the local television station. There were many questions concerning both the communist and extreme right wing movements. The Attorney General handled these inquiries by indicating that the FBI is a highly trained, efficient organization, capable of handling any subversive matter; that there is no need for any vigilante-type action but that individuals having any information which they believe relates to a subversive matter should make that information available to the FBI.

The Attorney General asked if we had an office in Columbia, South Carolina, and was advised that the office was in Savannah. He did, however, meet the Resident Agent in Columbia as well as SAC Jamieson.

I returned to Washington with the Attorney General in the private family plane. His health is much improved but the Attorney General said he was not feeling completely up to par even now.

Scene that conflicting instructions of A. J. W. are promptly resolved.
TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans
SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CLEVELAND

DATE: December 5, 1961

Of particular interest in connection with the Attorney General's appearance before the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Cleveland on Sunday, December 3, 1961, was the deliberate snubbing by Kennedy of State Attorney General McElroy of Ohio who was at the speaker's table. This banquet was attended by all of the leading political figures in Ohio, including Governor DiSalle, Senator Lausche, Ray Miller, the Democratic leader, the Mayor of Cleveland, et cetera.

At the conclusion of the Attorney General's speech which was telecast, he was talking with these political leaders. It was noted that when State Attorney General McElroy tried to approach the Attorney General, he deliberately turned away and ignored him. The Attorney General later indicated this was a deliberate act on his part as he knew all about McElroy.

The Attorney General held meetings on Monday with the U. S. Attorneys from Cleveland, Detroit and Cincinnati. The Attorney General, of course, has avoided going to Detroit as he doesn't want to accept service in the state case against him which James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union filed action a number of years ago. The Attorney General's principal approach to the U. S. Attorneys is that he wants action taken to handle old cases in the offices of the U. S. Attorney. Uniformly, these concern Lands Division cases involving the condemnation of property for Federal use. He promised the U. S. Attorneys to send out Lands Division representatives from Washington to assist where this was justified.

In the meeting with Federal judges, I had the opportunity of conversing at some length with Senior Judge Connell of the U. S. District Court at Cleveland. The Judge was most complimentary of the Director and the Bureau. He recounted at some length the bank robbery case which he had recently tried. He said that he never ceased to be amazed by the effective testimony of FBI Special Agents and remarked that this could only be the result of extensive training. The Judge was informed that this was one of the many matters which the Director had insisted be covered not only in the original training of Special Agents but in further training in the field offices.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CLEVELAND

As usual on these trips, the Attorney General insisted that time be made so he could visit the FBI field office. He was taken on a special tour by SAC Hargett, met the employees on duty and remarked later as to the outstanding appearance of the office and the employees which he said he has now come to accept as typical of the FBI.

On the way back on the plane last evening, the Attorney General asked if the FBI was continuing its efforts to increase the number of Negroes employed and he was assured that the Director was maintaining his long-standing policy of considering applicants for employment on the basis of their ability, with race or creed playing absolutely no part. The Attorney General mentioned that he recently had occasion to learn of an individual who might make a good applicant for a Bureau Agent. This individual is a member of the New York City Police Department and, according to the Attorney General, has recently been graduated from the Fordham Law School. The Attorney General did not know whether he would be interested in becoming a Bureau Agent but wanted to pass along his name to us.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

It is suggested that the Administrative Division check with the New York Division and if no unfavorable information is known concerning arrangements be made to have him contacted to determine if he is interested in employment as a Special Agent at such time as we might have a vacancy.
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 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:

27-512-87 - Not recorded note dated 12/19/61
Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Cleveland (80-23)

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO CLEVELAND
DECEMBER 3 AND 4, 1961

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

On Friday, December 8, 1961, I had a conference with United States Attorney Merle M. McCurdy concerning the new gambling statutes, and he mentioned that he was impressed with the Attorney General's interest in northern Ohio. He said that it would appear that our focal point for this type of investigation should be Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, and he was considering requesting the Department of Justice to appoint an Assistant United States Attorney to be assigned to that area. He said Judge Frank J. Battisti was from Youngstown and would like to have his court there.

McCurdy also stated that while the Attorney General was in Cleveland, he had been questioned closely concerning the BOBBY HARTMAN DUNN; JEFFERY PERKINS, Victim, Civil Rights case, which was the shooting of a Negro by a Cleveland Police officer on September 5, 1959. (This matter was presented to a Federal Grand Jury on April 25, 1961, by U. S. Department of Justice Attorney Arthur B. Caldwell, and the Federal Grand Jury failed to indict DUNN.) McCurdy said he had advised the Attorney General of the outcome of the DUNN case, whereupon the Attorney General told him he understood there was a new case of this kind in Cleveland, and inquired as to the basic facts.

McCurdy said he told the Attorney General that he was not too familiar with it, but that two detectives had gotten into a scuffle with a Negro by the name of RUGLEY, and as a result the Negro had been killed. McCurdy asked me if we had received any complaint under the Civil Rights statutes on this case. I told him we had not, and that if we did receive a complaint, it would be submitted to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice as to advice as to whether or not investigation should be instituted.

2-Bureau (Enclosure)
1-Cleveland
REF: DG

79-57387 1962 DEC-54

JAN 4 1962

SENT DIRECTOR 12-19-61
We have forwarded the clippings to the Bureau on this matter. No complaint has been received, although some time in the future, when the county prosecutor has definitely come to his conclusion, we may well receive a formal complaint from the NAACP. Clippings are attached for ready reference.

Mr. McCurdy also mentioned to me that the Attorney General had asked him several questions concerning CYRUS EATON and his place in Cleveland affairs. McCurdy said he told him he knew little about CYRUS EATON other than what he read in the newspapers. It is noted in connection with the EATONS that a group of pickets mobilized largely through the efforts of Mrs. ANNE EATON, wife of CYRUS EATON, had picketed the Carter Hotel, Cleveland, at the time of the Attorney General's arrival on December 3, 1961. Details concerning the picketing have been previously furnished to the Bureau by separate airtel captioned [redacted] to which was attached a letterhead memorandum captioned "Picketing of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Cleveland, Ohio, December 3, 1961" dated 12/7/61. [redacted]

On December 4, 1961, while the Attorney General was awaiting his airplane at the local Cleveland airport, he asked SA [redacted] what the turnover rate is for Special Agents in the FBI. SA Harvey told him that he didn't know exactly, but that it was less than one per cent per month, pointing out we had a very low rate of turnover among Special Agent personnel.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletion(s) _______________________________ 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: Material (newspaper clipping) not pertinent to subject of request.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

79-51267-198 enclosure
TO: Mr. Belmont  
FROM: C. A. Evans  
DATE: 1/2/62

SUBJECT: RECEPTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF CONGRESSMEN BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. William Geoghegan, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, telephoned and advised he is proceeding on instructions of the Attorney General to finalize arrangements for a reception by the Attorney General for the children of Congressmen. He said the Attorney General wanted to handle this prior to his leaving for his trip abroad the first of February.

According to Geoghegan it is anticipated that about 300 children and their parents will attend. Because of the varying ages of the children present plans call for the reception to be divided into two parts. Children from six to twelve years of age will be invited on one Saturday and children from twelve to eighteen years of age on a second Saturday morning. While dates are not definitely set, it is contemplated that the receptions will probably take place on January 20 and January 27, 1962. Geoghegan advised that these receptions will be held in the Great Hall of the Justice Department and will be somewhat similar to the reception for foreign students which the Attorney General had last month.

Geoghegan asked two questions:

1. Could those attending the receptions be taken on a tour of the FBI?  
2. Would the Director be available to participate in the reception?

RECOMMENDED ACTION:  

1. It is believed we should tell Geoghegan that since the receptions are planned for Saturday when Bureau facilities are closed, tours would be most impractical. It can be pointed out that a tour of the FBI is effective only when it shows the FBI at work; that this is not just a question of getting tour leaders in and further that since the FBI has had its own program over a period of years handling special tours most of the families of Congressmen would already have been on an FBI tour.

- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach

CAE: maw  
JAN 15 1962
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: RECEPTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF CONGRESSMEN BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

This whole idea is obviously a move on the part of the Attorney General to ingratiate himself with members of Congress, the political overtones are evident and it is not believed we should become involved.

2. With reference to the request as to the Director's possible participation, it is recommended Geoghegan be informed that because of the Director's heavy schedule it is not possible to make any definite commitments of this kind at the present time. If the Director desires, I will be glad to personally attend these receptions if the Attorney General should ask.

I see no reason to participate personally.

[Signature]

-J-
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans
DATE: 1-3-62

SUBJECT: RECEPTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF CONGRESSMEN BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I called Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Mr. William Geoghegan, in response to his telephone call of 1-2-62, relative to the reception for children of Congressmen planned by the Attorney General. Mr. Geoghegan was informed that it would not be possible to have those attending the reception taken on a tour of the FBI as the Bureau is closed on Saturday and no personnel, nor facilities, are available. In addition, it was pointed out that there appeared to be no reason for the Bureau to participate. Geoghegan said that he fully understood.

Robert F. Kennedy

CAE:pew
-6- 60

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC 3

77-51387-200

10 JAN 11 1962

64 JAN 1962
CHANGED TO

62-167624-5, X

FEB 14 1962

Lw. K.W.
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) (B)(2)(C) (6)(D) 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:
   77-5387-303
CHANGED TO

FEB 14 1962

Bob Kal
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans

DATE: 1/17/62

SUBJECT:

Miss Novello, the Attorney General's personal secretary, mentioned to me that the Attorney General had been having difficulty in getting good reception on the television set in his office. Commercial TV repairmen came in and after looking over the set advised that there wasn't anything that could be done to improve the reception other than to install an antenna on the roof.

Miss Novello said before taking any further action she thought it advisable to check to see if the FBI had any confidential radio or other equipment on the roof of the Justice Building which would make it undesirable for any commercial radio and television people to be up there.

After checking with Mr. Conrad in the Laboratory, Miss Novello was informed that there was no reason at all why the commercial television repairmen shouldn't go ahead and take whatever action the Attorney General desired to have an antenna put up.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad

CAE: maw (6)

69 JAN 25 1962
77-51387- 206, 207, 208, 209

CHANGED TO
62-107624- 7, 6, 8, 11

FEB 14 1962

FEB 21 1962

Bw/38
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

DATE: February 7, 1962

SUBJECT: COVER STORY ON ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY
"TIME" MAGAZINE
ISSUE ON NEWS STANDS 2-12-62

Robert F. [Name redacted] stated he would like to talk to the Director about the latter’s estimate of Kennedy as a man and as Attorney General. This would have to be done, said [Name redacted], either today or tomorrow since next week’s issue closes Saturday.

Wick told [Name redacted] that the Director is not here at the moment and that it would not be possible for him to see the Director today and as for tomorrow, the matter would be most indefinite and no promises could be made.

[Name redacted] countered with the proposition that perhaps if we could reach the Director the latter might wish to make a statement of how he believes Kennedy has handled himself during the past year as Attorney General. Wick told [Name redacted] that we tell [Name redacted] it is not possible for him to interview the Director and because of the shortness of time, there is just no way we can help him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we tell [Name redacted] it is not possible for him to interview the Director and because of the shortness of time, there is just no way we can help him.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Jones

REW: sak 82
(7)
CHANGED TO
62-107624-10, 12
62-107624-16, NR 2-8-62

FEB 21 1962
Bw /EdS

MAR 6-1962
Bw /Cab
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: February 26, 1962
To: Director, FBI (77-51387)
From: Legat, Rome (80-15) (RUC)
Subject: Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY
Visit to Rome, Italy, February 20 to 22, 1962

Rebulet dated 1-11-62.

Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY and Mrs. KENNEDY visited Rome, Italy, February 20-22, 1962, as scheduled. At the request of Ambassador G. FREDERICK REINHARDT, Legat, Rome, accompanied Embassy officials to the airport to greet the Attorney General's party both on arrival and departure.

The Attorney General requested no courtesies from the Rome office. He did express his appreciation for being greeted on arrival and departure by the Legat.

Mr. EDWIN GUTHMAN and Mr. JOHN SEIGENTHALER, members of the Attorney General's party, spoke of the excellent relations which exist between Bureau officials and the Attorney General's office. Both were advised on their arrival in Rome that the Legal Attaché would be available in the event that he could be of service to the Attorney General. Mr. GUTHMAN on departure advised that the Attorney General had been forced to rewrite his Berlin speech and had spent five hours doing it. He, therefore, could not have time available to make a number of contacts that he had intended.

REC: 44
3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison Section) 5 - Rome 80-15
MAC: oo

MA 1 3 1962
Memorandum

Date: 3-8-62

Subject: Robert F. Kennedy

The attached copy has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62 MAR 14 1962
INDEX:    Kennedy, Robert Francis

MAGAZINE:  Time
           February 16, 1962

ARTICLE:  "The Administration: More Than a Brother"
U.S.S.R.'s series of some 50 tests that began last September. From a report submitted by a panel headed by Cornell Physicist Hans Bethe, it was clear that the Soviet Union was close to mastering the explosive yields of the deadly arts of the atom, and had passed the U.S. in some phases.

The biggest Soviet blast produced nearly 60 megatons—and it could easily have gone well over 100 megatons if the Russians had not muffed the explosion by encasing the bomb in lead instead of raw uranium. More important, they made vast improvements in the vital weight-yield ratios of their nuclear weapons. The tests opened the way for the Russians to develop nuclear warheads for their missiles that will be much more powerful than the warhead on the Titan II, the biggest U.S. missile, which has a warhead of less than 10 megatons. The Russians also developed fusion triggers for their H-bombs superior to American models, and worked on an anti-missile rocket.

Christmas Island. It was in the light of those sobering findings that President Kennedy met last week in Moscow to examine his plan that the U.S. should resume its tests in the atmosphere. He was in no rush to announce his decision until the complex test facilities were fully prepared, for that would only lengthen the U.S. exposure to a vitriolic attack from anti-nuclear opinion abroad.

While a faint chance remained that some turn in the diplomatic situation would justify postponement, the test planning went forward. One tricky problem was to find a location that was politically and physically safe for a new series of blasts: Eniwetok and Bikini, the Pacific sites, were too small and too close to inhabited islands. Last week the British solved the problem by giving the U.S. permission to fire off a nuclear series on Christmas Island, a sand-covered coral atoll isolated in the central Pacific.

THE ADMINISTRATION

More Than a Brother

[See Cover]

As early this morning last week, a minor earthquake rattled Tokyo windowpanes. But the event caused hardly a tremor among the 28,000,000 inhabitants of the city. There had already been warnings to near numbness by the presence of U.S. Attorney General Robert Francis Kennedy, 39, brother and most trusted adviser of President John Kennedy, an emerging force in U.S. foreign affairs—and an earthquake in his own right.

Bobby Kennedy, accompanied by his wife Ethel, was on the first leg of a four-week world tour that would take him to eleven other countries. And during his five-day stay in Japan, he displayed all the qualities that have made him, beyond the big fact of being John Kennedy's brother, a major power in U.S. Government. His youthful energies were explosive; his capacity for listening, looking, learning was enormous; his charm (when he felt like turning it on) was electric.

Such an Promotion. From sunup to midnight, from Prime Minister's residence to backstreet teahouse, Bob Kennedy shook hands, sang songs, asked questions, argued issues, made speeches, and explained the aims of the U.S. under his brother's Administration. The Japanese, accustomed to patriarchs in public life, marveled at his youth. Said a Japanese Supreme Court justice after meeting Bobby: "He must have worked and studied hard to achieve such a pace in promotion." The House Speaker Ichiro Kiyose, 27, and Upper House President Tsuruhei Matsuno, 78, watched Kennedy and sighed wistfully. "The days are here," said Matsuno, "for the younger generation to take over." Bobby gracefully deferred to age: "We gain by
But Bob Kennedy also showed the rough side of his tongue. Taking tea with 70 members of the Japanese Bar Association, Kennedy paid tribute to Japan's postwar recovery, called it a triumph of the democratic system of government. One of the lawyers thanked him for a

"fart." Snapped Bobby: "This is a helpless way to come just to finish somebody. I can do that back home."

When a delegation of Socialist legislators spoke of stereotyped criticisms of the U.S., Bobby demanded to know why they never seemed to say anything against the

Soviet Union or Red China. "Just how many times," he asked, "have you criticized them in public statements? Give me just three cases." The five Socialists babbled. Finally one said merely: "Well, once. About Soviet testing.

Wherever he went in Japan, Bob Kennedy made it plain that he spoke for the President of the U.S. Arriving at Tokyo's Haneda airport, Kennedy tried out two sentences in Japanese. The first was:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we are very happy to visit your country." The second—and it sounded a theme that Kennedy was to repeat over and over again—was: "My brother, who is the President, wishes me to convey to you all his very best re-

gards." Next day, calling upon Minister of Justice Koshiro Ueki, Kennedy commented on the "fair" way in which Japanese judges are appointed. Said he: "This is quite different in the United States. I have made recommendations for more than 100 candidates for federal judgeships. A man asked for a judgeship for

his brother. I declined. I received the inevitable telephone call. He said: 'After all, your brother appointed you Attorney General.' I answered: 'We only serve the will of the President.'"

It was to serve the will of the President that Bob Kennedy became Attorney General—from the moment of his election to office. Jack Kennedy knew that he wanted his younger brother in his Administration—not merely as a White House adviser, but as a top official of Government who could get things done. The Attorney General's job was the obvious one for Lawyer Bobby, who had already served for six years as a Senate committee investigator. Bob Kennedy was reluctant to take the post; he argued forcibly that his appointment would leave the President open to devastating charges of nepotism. He ac-

cepted the job only after President Kennedy strongly urged him to do so.

Of all President Kennedy's Cabinet appointments, Bobby's was by far the worst received. Many lawyers were shocked. Democrats groaned at the "kid brother" liability, and Republicans turned it into a political battle cry. Today it is a measure of Bobby Kennedy's energy, guts, brains and increasingly mature judgment that the bar generally rates him a good Attorney General, and politicians of both parties rank him among the strongest and ablest members of the Kennedy Cabinet.

As Attorney General, Bobby Kennedy does not lay claim to legal wizardry. "He doesn't pretend to knowledge he doesn't have," says one of his deputies. "And you'd bet-

ter not either."

At the very beginning, Attorney General Kennedy gathered about him a talented team. The key men:

- Byron K. White, 42, Deputy Attorney General. An All-America halfback at Col-

orado and later a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, "Whizzer" White met John Ken-

nedy years ago at a U.S. embassy reception in London given by Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. White and Jack later served in the same Pacific battle during the presidential campaign. White left his Denver law firm to head the

missions on the part of highly placed persons." But in an interview on national television, Republican Richard Nixon gave Bobby a surprising plug. Said he: "If looking at Robert Kennedy, you have here a man who, except for the lack of experience, which is now gaining, has many of the qualifications that would make him a very effective leader in the field of foreign policy. He's tough-minded. He's quick. He's intelligent. He is one who has a tremendous will to win."

No Pretending. The will to win carried right over from the 1960 campaign against Richard Nixon to the mastering of the Attorney General's job. Says a Justice Department career man: "When you have a large bureaucracy like this, it's hard to instill a sense of urgency and interest in the people down the line. But Kennedy has been able to do it." A graduate ('51) of the University of Virginia Law School, Bob had served as counsel for the Democratic minority on the McCarthy Committee, and later as chief counsel for the McClellan Committee investigating labor racketeering (Bob still turns livid when reminded that he has yet to nail Teamsters' President Jimmy Hoffa). As At-

orney General, Bobby Kennedy does not lay claim to legal wizardry. "He doesn't pretend to knowledge he doesn't have," says one of his deputies. "And you'd bet-

ter not either."

The very beginning, Attorney General Kennedy gathered about him a talented team. The key men:

- Byron K. White, 42, Deputy Attorney General. An All-America halfback at Col-

orado and later a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, "Whizzer" White met John Ken-

nedy years ago at a U.S. embassy reception in London given by Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. White and Jack later served in the same Pacific battle during the presidential campaign. White left his Denver law firm to head the
Citizens for Kennedy. White is in charge of the day-by-day administration of the Justice Department. Last spring he handled the on-scene direction of 600 U.S. marshals during the Alabama riots precipitated by Freedom Riders on interstate buses.

- ARCHIBALD COX, 40, Solicitor General. A great-grandson of Andrew Johnson's Attorney General, Archibald Cox learned government law in the Justice, State and Labor Departments and the Wage Stabilization Board. He returned to Harvard as Royall professor of law, was Senator John Kennedy's advisor on labor legislation. During the 1960 campaign, with fellow professors Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and J. Kenneth Galbraith, Cox was a member of the Harvard brain trust that fed Candidate Kennedy facts, figures—and politically appealing ideas.

- LEVI LOEVERINGER, 48, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division. A Phi Beta Kappa like Whizzer White, Loeveringer was a Minnesota law partner of Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman. He specialized in antitrust work until Freeman, as Minnesota's Governor, appointed him a state supreme court justice. Blunt and aggressive, Loeveringer argues that the Kennedy Administration's policies promote competition and protect free enterprise better than stiffo business. Moving into areas where previous antitrust chiefs have rarely trod, Loeveringer has ordered five suits against bank mergers, is now seeking an across-the-board price-fixing injunction against General Electric.

- ROBERT MARSHALL, 40, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division. Slight, seemingly shy but hard as nails, Yaleman Marshall left a lucrative Washington law practice to direct Bobby Kennedy's civil rights assault. With enlarged legal and research staffs, he keeps in touch with Negro groups and segregation leaders, attempts to solve issues primarily by persuasion rather than by coercion. When persuasion fails, he moves. To enforce Negro voting rights, the department has so far filed suits in 15 southern counties, has active investigations or negotiations under way in 81 other counties. "If we do our job right," says Marshall, "there should be no need for a civil rights division in a very few years."

For all the skills of his subordinates, there is no question that Bob Kennedy is the man in charge. Shirtsleeves rolled up to the elbow, tie askew and feet planted firmly atop his mahogany desk, Kennedy runs the Department of Justice from a gymnasium-sized office decorated with watercolors by his children. He has personally taken charge of one of the New Frontier's most ticklish tasks: recommending the appointments of 125 new federal judges (some to fill vacancies, 73 to fill the requirements of an authorization passed last year by Congress for an expanded judiciary). So far, the President has sent 83 names to Congress for confirmation. Of those nominations, 13 have been rated by the American Bar Association as "very well qualified," 41 as well qualified, 22 as qualified, 6 as inadequate (the A.B.A. has not rated the rest).

Like a cop. Within the Justice Department building, Bobby Kennedy has made it his business to wander the corridors, pop into offices, chat with the help. Last spring, deeply concerned about the causes and cures of juvenile delinquency, he went to New York and, without the usual coterie of newsmen, wandered on foot into the tenement districts of East Harlem. There, his coat draped over his shoulder, he sat on a street curb and discussed with members of a gang called the Viceroy's the thinking, their problems, their interests. "He looked like a cop himself," said one of the Viceroys later. Said another: "He's sort of an in-between guy. You know. Not hip. But not square."

Asked in Tokyo last week if her husband spends too much time for family relaxation, Ethel Kennedy replied: "Oh yes. And when he comes in, it's quite lively. All the children jump on his back."

On the ten-acre estate at McLean, Va. (ten miles from Washington), the place is alive with barks, meows, neighs and other animal noises. There are the four Kennedy boys and three girls own three dogs (an Irish setter, a Newfoundland, a Labrador retriever), two goats, a cat, 40 rabbits, three geese, a burro, a horse and four ponies. Near the house are a tennis court, two swimming pools and, of course, a touch-football field.

ST니NG THE IVORY COAST REPUBLIC
But at times, a hot breath on the neck.
Wherever he is, Bob Kennedy is always of the back of his brother. The relationship between Jack and Bobby is close but not constant. In the course of the ordinary week, they see each other no more than once or twice, talk on the telephone every other day or so. Such conversations are generally brief; by instinct, each of the boys feels a need to know what the other is thinking, and long explanations are unnecessary. “It’s by osmosis,” says Jack Kennedy. “We’re both cryptic.”

But when the going gets rough, it is Bobby that the President calls for. When in the Berlin Wall was raised one Sunday morning last summer, President Kennedy cut short a cruise aboard the presidential yacht and raced back to shore. He quickly digested dispatches, then gave his first order: “Get Rusk on the phone. Get my brother.” When it became apparent that the U.S.-backed invasion of Cuba was failing, President Kennedy’s word was: “Get General Lemnitzer. Get the Attorney General.”

“‘You Were For It.’” In the days that followed the Cuban fiasco, it was Bobby Kennedy who played the major role in trying to pick up the pieces. The President assigned the Attorney General to help investigate the role that the Central Intelligence Agency played in the planning. To work with him, the President picked CIA Director Allen Dulles, Admiral Arleigh Burke and retired Army General Maxwell Taylor. Later, on grounds that the President should have his own close, trusted military advisor, Bobby pushed successfully for the appointment of Taylor to the White House staff. Among his other chores in the aftermath of Cuba, Bobby ticked off Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles, who had been telling newsmen that he had opposed the Bay of Pigs assault all along. Said Bobby to Bowles: “I understand that you advised against this operation. We went ahead anyway. What were you afraid of?” (If Bobby had had his way, Bowles would have been fired out of hand at the time.)

A month after Cuba, Bobby again played a major role in confronting Carribean crisis. When the Dominican Republic’s Dictator Trujillo was assassinated and anarchy threatened to sweep the island, President Kennedy was away on a state visit to France. Bobby moved into a command post on the seventh floor of the State Department to oversee the implementation of a plan for U.S. support of anti-Trujillo, anti-Communist Dominicans. He helped orchestrate the move to station U.S. Navy ships near the island in a show of force. Recalling that period, President Kennedy today acts as if it had been the most natural thing in the world for Bobby to take over. “Oh yes,” he says. “That’s because I was out of the country.”

At his brother’s request, Bobby Kennedy sits on almost all meetings of the National Security Council. He refuses to sit at the table; he takes a chair close to the wall of the Cabinet room, behind and

“JUST CALL ME ETHEL”

EVEN among the go-go-go Kennedys, Ethel Skakel Kennedy is real green. At 32, she has seven bickerous children, is a touch football player, a skater, skier, water-skier, swimmer, horseback rider, golfer and tennis player. She is also an enthusiastic twistor who would dance the whole night through—if there were anyone else left around. Last week, taking her abundant energies onto the global road with Husband Bobby, Ethel set a stiff pace. And by week’s end it seemed that she had at least half of Tokyo following her advice to everyone she met: “Just call me Ethel.”

At 8:15 on her first morning in Tokyo, Ethel, wearing a red suit with black trim and matching hairbows, set off without Bobby from the U.S. Embassy for a day of adventure on her own. Her first stop was the University of the Sacred Heart, whose superior, Mother Anne Stoopel, had been a teacher at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in Purchase, N.Y., when Ethel and her Kennedy sisters-in-law, Eunice Shriver and Jean Smith, were schoolgirls there. (Mother Stoopel had returned to Japan by her religious order in 1959.) To the grey-uniformed girls of the upper school, Ethel delivered a little speech that was warmly applauded even though it’s train of thought was a bit hard to follow. Said she: “I always thought that the United States was more liberal than this country, but it’s not true. At Manhattanville, in my day, we were very virtuous. I understand now that you are allowed to get married.” Visiting the lower school, she noted that “over three generations of Kennedys have attended convents of the Sacred Heart all over the world. Over 30 members.” A little later, looking up from her written text, she entered a laughing aside: “Gosh, this sounds like a terrible graduation address.” Dropping by a class on flower arrangement, she was enthusiastic: “They ought to teach flower arrangement back home. It’s terrific.” And in a calligraphy class, she wrote three Japanese characters on the blackboard meaning “Japanese and American friendship.” Ethel had worked hard at learning a few phrases and characters on the plane to Japan; she generally mangled the language, but the Japanese seemed delighted with her efforts.

After an hour at the convent, Ethel changed her car and was driven off for a visit to a hospital for crippled children, then back to the embassy, where Ethel changed into a green suit (with matching hairbows) before lunch at Tokyo’s Zen Buddhist Temple of the Green Pines. There, Japanese Politician Yasuhirio Nakasone had arranged for a three-hour, 13-course, all-vegetable meal. Kneeling in the approved fashion on a grass mat before a low table, Ethel accepted a set of Mumakata prints and a pair of bamboo stilts—one of seven pairs that will be sent to her children back home. “Oh,” cried Ethel, “I can see a summer of broken legs and broken arms.”

Ethel was certainly the life of the luncheon. “I just read,” she asked, “that your cats have no tails? Nobody could help her much on that one. Later, out of a clear sky, she asked: “Do the Japanese use snuff?” This produced a long, confused consultation among the Japanese. Finally Nakasone replied: “Well, we don’t use snuff. We use incense. It’s more civilized.” Worrying of her kneeling posture, she turned to a Japanese woman: “Are your legs getting tired?” The reply: “No, are yours?” Said Ethel grimly: “I can do it as long as you can.” She did, too.

Returning to the embassy, Ethel rested briefly, then appeared in a light yellow princess-style dress (with matching hairbows) at a hen party with 250 embassy women, including secretaries and wives of staffers. To the ladies, Ethel conveyed greetings from her sister-in-law Jacqueline, continued: “I’m so happy to see that you’re all living out the President’s inauguration speech and deepening American-Japanese relations. You’re really gotten your lights out from under the barrel.”

After that, there were only a few more functions: a visit to the home of Japanese Businessman Yoshishiko Matsuoka, an uncle of U.S. Ambassador Reischauer’s Japanese wife Haru; an embassy reception attended by Prime Minister Ikeda and hundreds of other Japanese dignitaries (Ethel wore a white lace dress—with matching hairbows); a dinner given by Japanese Foreign Minister Zentarou Kosaka; and an appearance on the Japanese television program What’s My Secret?
The student, 21-year-old Yuso Tachiya, leaped onto the stage and, while Kennedy held a microphone for him, launched into a long harangue against the U.S. When Kennedy pulled the microphone back to answer, a power failure knocked out the public-address system and half the stage lights. Later, when Kennedy borrowed a portable police microphone and tried to speak, Tachiya kept up his screaming diatribe. The audience began to yell too. With the meeting out of control, a student cheerleader climbed to the platform, closed the session with a call for the Waseda school song ("Pow- ering aside in Woods of Waseda").

In a final indignity, one cheerleader accidentally struck Ethel Kennedy in the stomach with his arm. Mrs. Kennedy reeled back, straightened again, managed a weak smile.

At midweek the Kennedys climbed aboard a chartered plane and flew 225 miles to Osaka, "the Chicago of Japan." They visited a technical high school, discovered that television appearances in Tokyo had made them national celebrities. In the schoolyard hundreds of students rushed up, thrust out their arms, yelled "Kennedy-san, ake kari la!" (Bobby welcome). At the nearby Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the Attorney General sat down at a workers' table, chatted about Communism while munching manfully on a whale steak.

From Osaka, the party drove to an ancient Buddhist temple at Nara, where priests offered Bobby incense sticks, indicating a nearby bronze kettle where the sticks are traditionally burned by visitors. Kennedy motioned to accompanying Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer, "What are the implications if I do this?"

The Irish Eyes Are Smiling.

Next day, Kennedy began his rounds at 7:35 a.m., spent the morning talking with politicians and business executives, had lunch with a dozen Tokyo college students. That afternoon the Attorney General visited Nihon University, accepted an honorary doctor of laws degree, then drove across town to Waseda University — where he ran into riot. Trying to make their way into the university's memorial hall to deliver a speech, Bobby and Ethel were mobbed by enthusiastically friendly students. But awaiting Kennedy inside the hall were members of Zenga-kuren, the ultra-leftist Japanese students' organization. They booed and catcalled, drowned out his remarks. Finally, Kennedy pointed to the noisest of them all.

"You, sir," said Kennedy, "have you something to tell against us? Come up to

The Kennedy Family at Home in McLean

"When he comes in, it's quite lively."
INVESTIGATIONS

"We Are Professional Men"

Sitting politely, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara reminded Mississippi's Senator John Stennis to swear him in as a witness before the subcommittee investigating military "muzzling." McNamara wanted everything on the record for the showdown he knew was coming. Then McNamara respectfully declined to name the particular enlisted men who had deleted particular passages from particular speeches by military leaders. To justify his position, McNamara read a letter from President Kennedy asserting that such information would be "contrary to the public interest" and invoke the right, long upheld by the courts, of "executive privilege" to withhold it.

Fool's Errand. By his stand, McNamara (who had given the subcommittee the names and backgrounds of all 14 Pentagon censors, and had offered to explain himself why specific deletions had been made in military speeches) brought to a standstill the hearings that had been instigated by South Carolina's Senator Strom Thurmond. But there was still plenty of peripheral excitement—for a couple of subcommittee staffers had ventured forth on the most monumental fool's errand since Colm and Schine made history as the "jumpeteering gumbos." Without informing either Subcommittee Chairman Stennis or Subcommittee Counsel James Kendall, Investigators Charles A. Byrne and Ben Kaplan went to a U.S. Marine Corps post just outside Washington. There, with the full cooperation of the Corps, the pair asked for 32 marines, shut them up in a classroom, and ordered them to answer a series of written questions.

MARIUS SHOUP & KLUYTMAN

"Saddle up and go."

UNABLE TO ANSWER. If Mansfield was irate, Marine Corps Commandant David ("Uncle Dave") Shoup was furious. Wrote General Shoup, an able, stumpy, blunt-spoken combat leader, to a newspaper editor, "I am quick to admit that I am personally unable to fully answer all the questions. Yet, as a man who has spent his adult life in the military service of his country, and who believes he is a loyal and patriotic American willing to fight and die for his country should the need again arise, I do not believe my ability or that of any well-trained marine to answer that questionnaire has any particular bearing on the effectiveness of the Corps."

One of the bewildered marines who had been ordered to submit to the questionnaire stated the case even more succinctly. Said First Sergeant John J. Kluytmann, a veteran of 17 years' service: "I am confused about why we got this test. We are professional men. When the President and General Shoup say to go somewhere, we saddle up and go."

MICHIGAN

Fresh Face in an Open Field

All the columnist started talking about him. He was introduced on Meet the Press as a "strong contender" for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination. Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon both mentioned him as a possibility. President Kennedy even went to the trouble of upstaging him when he was asked about the man's presidential potential at last week's news conference.

But since Wendell Willkie had the Republicans saying anything quite like him. For the man everyone was talking about had only within the past few weeks identified himself as a Republican. And it was not until last weekend that George Romney, 34, President and board chairman of American Motors Corp., announced that he would make his first run for elective office...
INDEX:  Kennedy, Robert Francis

MAGAZINE:  Time
February 16, 1962

ARTICLE:  "The Administration: More Than a Brother"
The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

The accompanying clipping is from the Sunday Times of London, England, and may be of interest to you since Mr. Robert Kennedy states therein that half the members in the Communist Party in the U.S.A. are agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have infiltrated it.

I have no knowledge how correct Mr. Kennedy's statement may be, but I believe it would have been better left unsaid.

Yours faithfully,

[Redacted] 67C

Encl: 1

REC 28 77-51382-d-17

10 MAR 51

PERS. REC. UNIT
PORTRAIT GALLERY goes to the White House to see

The Other Mr. Kennedy

The American Attorney-General giving a Press conference in his vast and dignified office.
YOUNG MAN IN
A HOT SEAT

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

WHEN the Russians invited the American President's brother, Robert Kennedy, to stop in Moscow during his trip around the world, they of course invited, above all, the recognisable symbol of the Kennedy clan: but they would also be welcoming the man the President trusts most, as he himself has said.

The extent of Robert Kennedy's influence on his brother in the White House is a subject of unending heated discussion and uneasy conjecture in the United States. I know that on a good many occasions he has taken a tougher standpoint than the President has ultimately adopted. He was against helping Ghana with the Valin project—he tends to get very impatient with neutrals, and feels that those who are "with us" should be rewarded—and he favoured a tougher policy over Berlin.

The President has sought his advice more at times of crisis than in the formulation of policy. He uses him as a living report card to get judgment on other people, and he is the one man who can make the lofty

Robert and Ethel Kennedy with their seven children.

But those who claim that he is today the most influential man next to the President himself are overstating his case. He probably could be, but he shrewdly does not try to assert himself more than he is asked.

When President Kennedy formed his first Cabinet his brother, Robert Francis Kennedy, was not as certain as the President or his father that he should accept the job of Attorney-General. Nor were the Washington pundits, some of whom even then said it would be a grave mistake. But "Bobby," as he is called, has become, despite his youth—he is thirty-six—despite his comparative lack of experience at the law, despite the resentment any hint of nepotism in politics always causes, a decided asset to the Administration.

When you visit him in his office you find him looking more like a harried news editor before edition time than the august protector of the law. There are few offices in Washington as vast and dignified as his. It is therefore something of a shock to see this wiry, short but electric figure behind a mammoth desk, in rolled-up shirt sleeves, collar carelessly loose, tie drooping, brown hair flapping down the forehead, looking even younger than his years; and on the wall the latest doodles of his seven children.

He looks at you impatiently with his steely blue eyes. He likes to come quickly to the heart of a matter; otherwise he loses interest and patience. The President has these qualities, too, but in a more subdued form.

The first time I went to see "Bobby," about a year ago, around 8 p.m., I noticed that the table had been laid in one corner of his spacious office.

ENVELOPE
There were five places set, each with a glass of milk. When we finished our conversation he asked whether I would join him and three of his children for dinner. We had hamburgers and strawberry ice cream, and afterwards played a quick game of touch football—the Kennedy family game—across the desk and pompous leather chairs, with some of the legal assistants joining in. Then the Attorney-General swept everybody out and returned to his desk for an evening's work.

Exuding self-satisfaction he will show you a map studded with pins indicating every town where the Department of Justice has initiated prosecutions to enforce the Negroes' right to vote. This method, he believes, in view of existing legislation, is the best way to advance the cause of racial equality. His own crucial test came when the “Freedom Riders” invaded Alabama. For a while it looked like another “Little Rock,” but his shrewd handling of the situation has undoubtedly contributed to relative calm on this front.

Among the many controversial duties of the Attorney-General is the enforcement of the anti-trust law. The rate of indictments against some of America's biggest industrial combines is running about the same as in previous years, but Kennedy has been pressing harder for criminal prosecution against price collusion practices, and the heavy prison sentences meted out to several high executives of General Electric caused a sensation and shudders in Wall Street. In the financial district, therefore, he is often referred to as “Raoul,” as more than whimsical reference to the evil genius of Fidel Castro's brother.

Much is being made by many of the dire internal peril this country faces from the American Communist Party, but the Attorney-General, who has sound sense of proportion, does not seem to be overly worried, as some of his subordinates are. One reason for this, as he has been heard to remark, is that half his members are agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who have infiltrated it.

“Bobby” Kennedy is not easily awed; that is part of the secret of his success. He has an unwavering self-confidence, an instinct and determination for command, and a vitality which his wife, Ethel, shares; in this respect they make the President and Jacqueline look almost effete by comparison. Ski lifts, for example, usually only start operating at eight in the morning, but I have known the Robert Kennedys carry their skis up the mountain at 7 a.m. to get an early start.

“Bobby’s” staff feels an extraordinary devotion to him. When the Senate “rackets” committee, whose legal counsel “Bobby” once was, closed down, he first made certain that all the 100 employees found new jobs. What people fear is his unforgiving memory and his temper. Old doubts about him have largely died down, but they could revive suddenly. He is often referred to as “hot seat.” He is hated in the South; he tries to desegregate, he is hated by the gangsters he tries to bring to book. He must keep labour, unions and industry in check, and he arouses envy and suspicion as his brother's 'eminence grise.'

Where his impatience, determination, his inclination for playing to win all, will lead him no one knows, not even he himself. After two terms John Kennedy will be out of the White House for ever. Will his brother try to establish a really new “frontier” in American politics—a dynasty?

Henry Brandon
March 8, 1963

Dear [Redacted],

Your letter of March 8, 1963, with enclosure, has been received, and it was good of you to make this item available to me.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

The Courage of Free Men (2-22-62 Director's speech)
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
4-12-61 Internal Security statement
Let's Fight Communism manly!
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Buffies reflect correspondent furnished information in 1942, alleging that he was dismissed from his company because a fellow employee was ruthless, arrogant, and had a Nazi attitude. Investigation reflected correspondent had an obsessive regarding this fellow employee and there was no substantiating evidence regarding his allegation. (106MAR1963).
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont
FROM: C. A. Evans
DATE: March 21, 1962

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Miss Novello, the Attorney General's personal secretary, called with further reference to the Attorney General's trip to the West Coast this weekend. As we were previously informed, the Attorney General is traveling to San Francisco with the President. The Attorney General is being accompanied by Miss Novello and by Ed Guthman, Public Relations Officer in the Department.

The Attorney General and his assistants will transfer to a Navy plane in San Francisco and go to Lompoc, California, to visit the juvenile prison there. They will leave for Los Angeles about 5:00 p.m. on Friday, March 23, 1962.

Miss Novello said the Attorney General asked her to call me and arrange for a hotel reservation for him at the Beverly Hills Hotel in Los Angeles. In addition, he asked that he be picked up at the airport and taken to the hotel. The Attorney General's travel plans for return to Washington are uncertain, although he intends to leave Los Angeles sometime Sunday.

SAC Simon has been alerted to the request for assistance by the Attorney General and in addition, he will do anything which the Attorney General asks in connection with securing reservations for his return flight to Washington.
TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SAC Price, San Francisco, telephonically advised considerable publicity is appearing in the newspapers concerning various groups planning to demonstrate for and against the President when he appears at the University of California, Berkeley, California, on March 23, 1962. SAC Price stated that the Secret Service and local police have been furnished the necessary data concerning the various groups which plan to demonstrate. Price stated these groups are as follows:

1. Sobel Committee -- Helen Sobel, wife of the convicted spy is going to make an effort to see the President.

2. CORE (Committee on Racial Equality) -- The local chapter of this committee is infiltrated by communists. They plan to demonstrate against the President.

3. SLATE -- This is a student group at the University consisting of 200, 10% of which are subversive. This group plans to demonstrate against the President.

4. Young Socialist Alliance -- SAC Price identified this group as a Trotskyite group. They plan to demonstrate against the President.

5. SANT (Students Against Nuclear Testing) -- Price identified this group as a nonsubversive group. Its members are considered pacifists.

6. Ad Hoc Committee for March 23 -- This group consists of individuals from other groups who are participating in the demonstrations. It is the plan of the Ad Hoc Committee to have from 250 to 1,000 students staging a peaceful parade against the President. This group contends the President did not live up to his campaign promises.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

7. Charter Day Support Committee -- This group is in favor of the President and are going to stage a counter-march.

The San Francisco Office has received information concerning a number of anonymous calls being made indicating various Veterans groups are prepared to take action against individuals demonstrating against the President, even to the extent of using tear gas.

Chancellor of the University of California, Edward W. Strong, has issued an order that there should be no gatherings on the University of California Campus at Berkeley which would in any way interfere with the Charter Day proceedings.

Price reiterated that the contemplated activities of the various groups has been receiving considerable publicity in the newspapers in San Francisco. Secret Service and the local police are fully cognizant.

ACTION:

Although the President and the Attorney General have been alerted to the picketing contemplated by different groups, if approved, I will again call this to the attention of the Attorney General.
URGENT 3-25-62 7-54 PM RGB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

ATTENTION.. ASST. DIRECTOR COURTNEY EVANS

VISIT OF ATTY. GEN. TO L. A. A-G ARRIVED FOUR ZERO FIVE PM MARCH TWENTYTHREE, AND WAS MET AS REQUESTED. HE WENT TO LA TIMES WHERE CONFERRED FOR ONE HOUR WITH OTIS CHANDLER, PUBLISHER, AND SON OF NORMAN CHANDLER, PRES. OF TIMES-MIRROR CO

HE THEN WENT TO BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL AND TO RESIDENCE OF SISTER MRS. PATRICIA LAWFORD, SANTA MONICA. HE REQUESTED USA FRANCES WHELAN AUSA THOMAS SHERIDAN AND CHARLES SMITH, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY IN L. A. FOR GRAND JURY PURPOSES, TO MEET WITH HIM AT EIGHT FIFTEEN THREE TWENTYFOUR, AND JERRY WALD OF TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX TO MEET HIM AT NINE THIRTY A. M. THESE PERSONS DID APPEAR. HE HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT ELEVEN FORTYFIVE AM THREE TWENTYFOUR, AT STATLER HILTON HOTEL AND THEN ADDRESSE A LUNCHEON OF ABOUT TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS, BEING PRECEDED BY STATE ATTY GENERAL STANLEY MOSKE AND GOVERNOR BROWN WHO SPOKE BRIEFLY.

IN ADDITION TO REFERENCE TO BUREAU AS CONTAINED IN PRESS RELEASE

MARCH THIRTEEN ONE FIVE SIX TWO

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
PAGE TWO OF TWO

OF SPEECH, COPIES OF WHICH MAILED TO BUREAU NIGHT OF MARCH TWENTYTHREE, A-G COMMENTED THAT FBI'S WORK IN FIELD OF NEW LEGISLATION IS CAUSING MUCH CONCERN IN THE UNDERWORLD.

IN QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD - A-G WAS ASKED FOR HIS VIEWS ON FRANCIS AMENDMENT TO OUTLAW C. P. IN CALIF. AND A-G DECLINED TO COMMENT ON STATE LEGISLATION AND STATED HE PERSONALLY WAS NOT IN FAVOR OF OUTLAWING THE C. P.

WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SEVERER PENALTIES IN CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, HE COVERED FED. GOVERN. RESPONSIBILITIES IN ENFORCING THIS LAW WHEN VIOLATED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. CHIEF WM. H. PARKER WAS AT HEAD TABLE AND HEARD A-G DISCUSS THIS AT SOME LENGTH. A-G REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN THE TYPING OF REVISED SPEECH AND THIS WAS DONE WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE CAB CO. CASE, I HAVE LEARNED THROUGH ED GOTHMAN, A-G PRESS RELATION OFFICER, THAT A-G, UPON LEARNING OF BUREAUS LOCATION OF [REDACTED] REPEATEDLY SAID QUOTE I CAN'T BELIEVE IT, I CAN'T BELIEVE IT. ENQUOTE. ALSO, THAT A-G SAID TO WALTER SHERIDAN QUOTE AND TO THINK THAT I ALMOST KICKED YOU OUT OF MY OFFICE WHEN YOU CAME IN AND TOLD ME THE FBI WAS GOING TO LOOK FOR [REDACTED]. ENQUOTE. (SEPARATE MEMORANDUM SENT THROUGH ON REQUEST)

AT A-G REQUEST HE WAS TAKEN TO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR SIX TWENTYFIVE FLIGHT BY NAVY PLANE THREE TWENTYFIVE, TO PALM SPRINGS FOR PURPOSE OF RETURNING TO WASH. D. C. BY PRESIDENTIAL PLANE, SCHEDULED TO DEPART ELEVEN THIRTY P. M. PST THREE TWENTYFIVE INSTANT.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 1102 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TO DISCO CC: MR. EVANS CC: MR. K. LODE
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: 3-16-62

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 3841-3844. Senator Kefauver, (D) Tennessee, spoke concerning the presentation of the Law Achievement Award to Mr. Bernard G. Segal. He included the comments of Attorney General in presenting this award and the speech by Mr. Segal in accepting the award. Mr. Segal in commenting on the crime situation stated "The national crime figures compiled by the FBI indicate that there were over 1,800,000 serious crimes committed in the United States in 1962, an all-time high and over a quarter of a million more than in the preceding year."

O Kennedy, Robert Francis

NOT RECORDED

Original filed in: 66-172

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Thursday 3-15-62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of it or of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
March 24, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Upon returning from your so called Goodwill world Tour, and on a (live) K.B.C. T.V., now you stated there was only eight or ten thousand communist in our United States. Again on March 26, 1962 K.B.C. T.V., eleven p.m. now cast you quoted that the American people had nothing to fear from communism, as it was only another of many small organization and no threat of danger to our way of life. Nothing could be further from the truth. These statements are a great benefit to the communist conspiracy.

Any son that has Christain Faith, believes in God and his love, Christ and his redemption cannot believe your un-American statements. The communist enemy must not be sold short, I for one trust them. They say they will bury us, that our children and grand-children will live under communism. By this they mean our freedom, our Churches and all of our cherished ways of life. They will bury the ones that resist, and the aged as they would be of no use to them, and also the wealthy. They most assuredly are not interested in the wealthy people, only their wealth. (Isn't that food for thought) even for you and yours,

The least of their intentions is to try to bury us by force of arms, as they will know we will retaliate with like force, this country destroyed as the furthest from their fondest dreams.

You stated we have no threat from within by just another organization here in the United States. However, you do admit their headquarters is within the Soviet Russia (our sworn enemy). I firmly believe that our threat is from within and not external.

My source of information comes from a very PATRIOTIC and well informed American. None other than one of your employ-ees J Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I. I suggest you have a chat with him. I am sure he can enlighten you.

Also, confer with Chairman F.B.I. committee.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

11 MAR 27 1962

K. F. 9 APR 1962
Un-American Activities, Obtain House Reports, No. 1282, part 1 and 2, 87th Congress first session. No. 1283 same session of Congress. Obtain House Document 718 (Title) House Committee on Un-American Activities (Subject)

"What it is - what it does." Obviously your one time being an the staff of this committee did not enlighten you on communist conspiracy.

In conclusion may I pass one question. The communist for years have fought the Smith Act and Internal Security Act. At long last our U.S. Supreme Court ruled it Constitutional, then gave the communist a reprieve that has long expired. You as Attorney General swore to uphold and defend our constitution and enforce the laws of the land. My question is; why have you avoided enforcing this law? The communist states publicly they will defy this and all other laws that obstruct their aim or purpose. That aim is to communize this good old U.S.A. Let us sound up the communist, expose them, jell them, investigate them. No doubt they are ignoring numerous laws. I have some doubts about them paying taxes into our form of government which they have sworn to destroy.

Yes, I know two have been arrested and immediately released.

Respectfully,

cc sent to:
President J.F. Kennedy
Senators:
   G. A. Smathers
   B. L. Hollen
Congressmen:
   V. C. Creaser
   James B. Utt
   J. A. Halsey
   J. M. Rousselet

Chairman of Un-American Activities
Francis E. Walter
Editors: St. Petersburg Times
         St. Petersburg Independent
March 28, 1962

Mr. Belmont: 

Re: Travel of the Attorney General:

While in the Attorney General's Office today on other matters it was learned he has the following plans which will take him out of the city:

On April 3rd, late in the day, he is going to Philadelphia in connection with the National Fellowship Award. On April 4th the Attorney General plans to be in New York handling personal matters. On April 6th he is going to Cincinnati where he has a speech scheduled. That weekend the Attorney General is going to Massachusetts. On April 8, 1962, he is to be in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in connection with a testimonial affair for Senator Smith.

C. A. Evans

11 APR 8, 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

[Signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mead
Mr. Cahn
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLaney
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
March 29, 1962

FROM: "DIRECTOR, FBI"

TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Preliminary information has been received indicating the Attorney General plans to travel to Philadelphia on April 3, 1962, in connection with the National Fellowship Award. On April 4th he will be in New York City. On April 5th the Attorney General has a speech scheduled in Cincinnati. On the following weekend he plans to be in Massachusetts and on April 8th he is to be in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in connection with a testimonial for Senator Smith.

You will be advised when more specific information is received concerning the Attorney General's travel plans and any request which he may make for assistance from your office. Meanwhile, this matter is being brought to your attention to alert you to the travel plans. Should the Attorney General, in the course of his travels, make any request of you directly for assistance you should be as helpful as possible.

Advise the Bureau of all pertinent developments in this regard.

MAR. 9 1962

MAIRED A

EOMM-FBI

1 - Cincinnati
1 - New York
1 - Philadelphia

RECEIVED: 10/12/62

RECEIVED: DIRECTOR

O'ARR 9 1962
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
MAY 1, 1962

According to the local press, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY is to make an address on Law Day on May 1, 1962 at Roanoke, Virginia. The exact time and place of this address and other arrangements are not known to this office.

It is not contemplated that this office will take any action in connection with the Attorney General's trip, unless requested to do so by the Bureau, by the Attorney General, or members of his staff.

Bureau
Richmond

EEB: GTC (3)

REC: 43

53 APR 12 1962
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY ATTORNEY GENERAL COMMITMENT IN CINCINNATI

DATE: 3/28/62

According to local newspapers, Attorney General KENNEDY has a speaking engagement 8:00 PM, April 6, 1962, Taft Auditorium, Cincinnati, in connection with the 77th Anniversary Convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

We know nothing of this commitment other than what appears in the newspaper. It is a meeting of approximately 4000 educators. Theme is "Strengthening Human Resources".

Kindly advise what, if any, duties or responsibilities Cincinnati Division may expect in connection with this appearance and what travel or hotel arrangements exist.

EDM: MJH

Sent to Cincinnati
5/3/62

EXP. PROC.

O2 - Bureau
1 - Cincinnati (66-434)

REO: 12

CRIME RESEARCH - TMR

22-51387 - 22

12-5-1387 - 22
To: SAC, Cincinnati

From: Director, FBI

77-51387-2025

SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT
APRIL 3, 1962
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Hourly 3-28-62.

In connection with the Attorney General's speech
commitment in your area on April 3, you are instructed not to
initiate any contacts with him except when specifically asked to do
so by the Bureau. Should he make any requests of your office, of
course, they should be complied with. Of course, you should
contact Bureau for guidance with respect to any unusual developments.

V.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

APR 3 1962
COMM-FBI

50 APR 11 1962
Memorandum

TO: MR. BELMONT

FROM: C. A. EVANS

DATE: April 6, 1962

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CINCINNATI

As you were previously advised, the Attorney General is going to Cincinnati today. He has a speech scheduled at 8:00 tonight before the Conference of Physical Education, Health and Recreation Teachers.

This morning the Attorney General advised me that he desires to meet with the U. S. Attorney, the SAC of the FBI office in Cincinnati and the heads of other Federal investigative agencies. While he will only be able to spend about an hour with these individuals, he nevertheless feels the meeting should be held. He asked that I accompany him to Cincinnati and advised that the Air Force is flying him to Cincinnati and he plans on returning to Washington shortly after midnight.

The Attorney General has been advised of the transportation difficulty in getting from the Greater Cincinnati airport to the downtown area and asked that the FBI assist him in this regard.

SAC Mason has been alerted to the revised schedule of the Attorney General and has stated he will be in a position to handle the transportation requested and to participate in the meetings with the Attorney General.

The Attorney General also asked that our Boston Office assist him in getting from Boston to Gloucester on Sunday in connection with the dinner for Senator Smith. His schedule calls for his arrival in Boston on Sunday afternoon and his return to Washington later that night. Only his assistant, Ed Guthman, will accompany the Attorney General on this trip.

If approved, SAC Laughlin will be contacted telephonically and instructed to comply with the Attorney General's request.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Evans

FROM: V. R. Schaefer

DATE: 4-9-62

SUBJECT: RETURN OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM BOSTON, MASS.

The Attorney General's chauffeur [redacted] called at 10:27 p.m., 4-8-62, and advised he was to meet the Attorney General (AG) at the Washington National Airport, North Terminal, at 12:47 a.m., 4-9-62. He said he would call again at 11:45 p.m. to see if there were any messages for him.

Special Agent [redacted] of our Boston Office called at 11:26 p.m. and advised the AG had departed Boston as scheduled on Northeast Airlines Flight 247 at 11:10 p.m. SA [redacted] related the AG was accompanied by Mr. Ed Guthman and two U. S. Senators.

The AG's chauffeur was contacted by the writer at 11:31 p.m. through RE 7-5725, Car #45 (telephone in the AG's car) and given the benefit of the information furnished by SA [redacted]. The AG's chauffeur assured the writer he would meet the AG as planned.

ACTION

None, for information.

VRS: vhm (2)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI
SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL TRAVELS

Attorney General arrived Cincinnati 6:33 PM, via military jet. Met at airport by SAC, USA, etc., per Bureau instructions. Transferred via FBI car to Cincinnati Office for press conference in classroom per orders. Meeting with Federal Agencies, etc., in USA Office. Took abbreviated tour of FBI office. Made speech on physical fitness and left immediately after the speech for airport.

Just prior to departure gave exclusive interview to Cincinnati Enquirer reporter stating John Birch Society and Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, etc., contribute nothing to the fight against Communists and the fight against Communism should be left in hands of authorities.

Attorney General commented favorably on appearance FBI Office. U. S. Attorney repeatedly spoke highly of FBI personnel, work and cooperation.


3 - Bureau
1 - Cincinnati
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 4478. The Senate received two resolutions from the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona. One resolution commends Attorney General Kennedy for his action in requesting Mr. Robert Welch to submit evidence of his allegation that a few thousand Communists are concentrated in key departments of the Government. The other resolution requests the Congress to enact a bill to legalize the use of wiretapping evidence in courts. The first resolution stated "A letter was transmitted to Mr. Welch on December 8, 1961, and it was suggested therein that he produce his evidence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that they might take necessary measures to prosecute those who are in violation of our laws. The action taken by the U. S. Attorney General is commendable and it is hoped that this initial action is followed up so that any evidence in possession of Mr. Welch becomes available for purposes of prosecution of violators."
Urgent 4-5-62 1-12 AM NMS
To Director, FBI /02/
From SAC, New York
Re: Visit of Attorney General to NY

This date Attorney General, accompanied by Messrs.
John R. Reilly and Edwin O. Guthman, of his Office, and
Assistant Director C. A. Evans, visited NYO and spent
approximately four hours here. He toured office space and
was complimentary of facilities and arrangements.

Following tour he talked with select group of agent
personnel handling Criminal Intelligence Program. Expressed
pleasure as to enthusiasm and broad knowledge displayed by
agents in this field. No matters of highly technical or
confidential nature discussed. Discussion related to broad
objectives.

Thereafter, AG had lunch with ASACs and number one men.
During this time he made inquiry concerning current Soviet
and foreign directed intelligence and espionage activities.
He was given general briefing as to trends. Inq.

End Page 8/9

Received Directly

53 Apr 17 1962

Mr. Mohr for the Director
PAGE TWO

OUR INVESTIGATIONS OF PRO-CASTRO CUBAN ACTIVITIES AND EXPRESSED HIS INTEREST AS WELL AS THAT OF STATE DEPARTMENT AND WHITE HOUSE.
IN UNCOVERING INTELLIGENCE AGENTS WHO MIGHT BE SENT TO THIS COUNTRY FROM CUBA BY CASTRO, AS WELL AS THEIR OBJECTIVES.
WAS INFORMED BY THIS OFFICE THIS OBJECTIVE IS SPECIFICALLY IN OUR INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH IN CUBAN MATTERS. INQUIRY MADE CONCERNING CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF CP IN NY. HE WAS INFORMED OF CURRENT LINE AND OBJECTIVES OF PARTY. AT ONE TIME HE EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER PARTY INFLUENCING YOUTH THROUGH FRONT ORGANIZATIONS. NO DETAILED DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS ENGAGED IN.
AG MADE NO SUGGESTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS. HOWEVER, HE EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION FOR COURTESIES RENDERED AND FACT THAT FBI IS DOING A "FINE JOB". AG AND PARTY DEPARTING NYC THURSDAY AM.
END PLS ACK

NY R 2 WA BH

cc: mr. alsack & mr. sullivan
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont  
FROM: C. A. Evans  
DATE: 4/7/62  
SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO CINCINNATI

SAC Mason at Cincinnati is submitting a detailed airtel covering the Attorney General's visit to Cincinnati on April 6, 1962. This visit was only a brief one and a few matters of concern to the FBI arose.

The Attorney General had arranged for a small eight-passenger Air Force jet to take him to Cincinnati and return. The jet left Washington shortly after 5 p.m. and returned at 10:50 p.m. The flight time was approximately one hour.

On arrival the Attorney General was met by SAC Mason and United States Attorney Kinney. He proceeded to the Federal Building in Cincinnati where he held a short press conference. The only item in this conference which concerned the Bureau was a question with regard to the assault of a press photographer by "Screw" Andrews, the notorious gambler who is currently under Federal indictment. The Attorney General merely indicated that the facts concerning this incident were being secured so that a determination could be made by the Justice Department as to whether any violation of Federal law had occurred. (As a matter of fact we did interview the complainer and the results are being forwarded to the Civil Rights Division. It does not appear that any Federal civil rights violation is indicated.)

The Attorney General then met with the heads of the Federal investigative agencies. This meeting took approximately one-half hour. He called on SAC Mason first and Mason convincingly outlined the general criminal picture in the area and the work being done by the FBI. After brief comments from the local heads of the Internal Revenue Service, the Post Office Inspector, the Narcotics Bureau, the Secret Service and the United States Attorney, the Attorney General terminated the meeting by stating he was pleased with the progress that was being made in the Cincinnati area.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO CINCINNATI

The Attorney General then used the office of our SAC to change his clothes. He made a brief tour of part of the Cincinnati Office and shook hands with some of the employees on duty. He then proceeded to the Taft Auditorium for his speech before the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. His address was a plea in support of the President's physical fitness program. It did not concern the FBI or the Justice Department in any way. The Attorney General was accompanied to Cincinnati by Dean Markham and Dick Snyder of the President's Physical Fitness Committee. They did not participate in the program in any way. The Attorney General also took two of his sons along for the ride. In addition, the Deputy Attorney General Geoghegan, who is originally from Cincinnati, and the Department Press Officer Ed Guthman made the trip.
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-Not recorded until dated 2/1/62
CHANGED TO
63-7592-2

MAY 1 1962

[Signature]
Memorandum

TO: MR. MOHR
FROM: N. P. CALLAHAN
SUBJECT: Robert F. Kennedy

DATE: April 12, 1962

Eddie Ford in the Department telephonically contacted the writer this afternoon and stated that Andretta had suggested he contact the Bureau to see if we might be of assistance in rendering any technical advice concerning the location and installation of a TV antenna to service the TV set in the Attorney General's Office.

Ford stated that they had been having considerably difficulty on reception on the sets that have been provided the Attorney General in his office and yesterday, April 11, 1962, the Attorney General became particularly vexed at the poor reception he was obtaining during the course of the President's press conference. Ford wondered whether or not one of our Laboratory technicians might get together with him and see what suggestions they might put forward so that they could arrange with General Services Administration to install the necessary aerial to provide better reception for the Attorney General.

I informed Ford that I would check as to the availability of such technical personnel and let him know whether or not we would be able to assist him. The Laboratory Division advises there are men qualified to render technical suggestions and consultations in this matter who could be made available should the Director so desire.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)
RE: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO NYO, 4/4/62

There is attached Photostat of a letter received by ASAC Alton M. Bryant from the Attorney General, concerning his visit to the NYO.

A routine acknowledgement to this letter has been sent by ASAC Bryant to the AG, expressing appreciation of the observations made concerning this visit.

[Handwritten note:]
5 1/26 1962
Approved: Special Agent in Charge
Mr. Alton M. Bryant
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Criminal Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

Dear Al:

Our meeting yesterday was a very meaningful experience for me. I think we have made a good start and a good deal of progress.

I wish you would express my personal thanks to all of the agents who participated. I was greatly impressed with their know-how, vigor and dedication.

I am sorry to have missed seeing Harvey Foster and will you please convey my regrets.

Thanks very much for your courtesies.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Attorney General
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
MAY 1, 1962

Remylet, 4/19/62.

Information set forth in local press at Roanoke, Virginia, reflects Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY will speak at the Crossroads Mall on Law Day, Tuesday night, 5/1/62, as announced by SIDNEY F. PARHAM, Jr., President of the Roanoke City Bar Association.
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (80-0)

DATE: 4/19/62

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
MAY 1, 1962

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Re Richmond letter to Director, dated 3/31/62.

United States Attorney THOMAS B. MASON, Roanoke, Virginia advised that he is to meet with the Attorney General immediately upon the Attorney General's arrival at Roanoke, Virginia and will bring him to his office.

Mr. MASON requested the three Resident Agents at Roanoke, Virginia to meet the Attorney General.

UACB, this will be done.
AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Richmond

REC Q1

FROM: Director, FBI

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, MAY 1, 1962

Reurlet 4/19/62.

As you have previously been informed, the Attorney General is scheduled to visit Roanoke on May 1, 1962, in connection with a speaking commitment before the Bar Association. To date the Attorney General has not formulated any definite travel plans with regard to this trip nor has he asked the Bureau to provide him with any assistance. When his travel plans are definitely formulated you will be advised. For your information, the Attorney General usually waits until the last minute before making definite arrangements. If he should request any assistance from the Bureau, specific instructions in this regard will be issued to your office. If he should contact you or any representative of the Richmond Office directly you should, of course, comply with any request he might make and be as helpful as possible.

Specific reference is made to your letter of April 19, 1962 and the request of United States Attorney Mason that the three FBI Resident Agents at Roanoke meet the Attorney General. Inasmuch as May 1, 1962 is a regular workday it is not desired that these Special Agents disrupt their normal duties in order to meet the Attorney General. Obviously, any agent whose regular duties might bring him into a situation where he was introduced to the Attorney General, such agent should, of course, handle this in a business-like yet friendly manner.

Advise the Bureau promptly of any matters occurring during the Attorney General's visit which are of interest.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CAE: maw
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: April 17, 1962

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A2903. Congressman Hiestand, (R) California, extended his remarks concerning the steel situation. He stated "Regardless of the merits in this specific struggle, the events show the tremendous power a dictatorial administration can and does use on the people. And make no mistake about it, this administration acquires and uses power with hatchet-like authority. On orders of the Attorney General of the United States, a newsman was awakened at 3 a.m. by FBI agents and questioned about a story he wrote after interviewing the president of a steel company. Other reporters were also awakened and interrogated. What is this—the Gestapo? The FBI agents confirmed to an Associated Press reporter they were acting on direct orders of Attorney General Kennedy."

Mr. Hiestand included the Associated Press dispatch of April 12, 1962. The dispatch stated "Philadelphia.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation awakened Newsman Lee Linder of the Associated Press at 3 a.m., today to question him about steel price statements attributed to President Edmund F. Martin of Bethlehem Steel Corp. after the company's annual meeting Tuesday. —— Two FBI men arrived at Linder's home about 4 a.m. Linder, who had suggested they wait until morning to see him at his office, was awaked again, along with his wife, by loud knocking on the door. The agents talked with him less than an hour. At Wilmington, another newsman, James L. Parks, Jr., of the Wilmington Evening Journal, found two FBI agents waiting for him when he arrived at work at 6:30 a.m. today. The agents had been there since 6 a.m. Parks, Linder, and John Lawrence of the Wall Street Journal office in Philadelphia were the only newsmen who interviewed Martin after the meeting. It could not be determined immediately if Lawrence also had been contacted by the FBI, but the agents asked both Linder and Parks if they knew where Lawrence could be reached.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for April 16, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: April 17, 1962

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A2902-A2903. Senator Capehart, (R) Indiana, requested to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "The Mad Hatter Was a Piker" which appeared in the Indianapolis Star of April 15, 1962. The editorial states "The bull-like manner in which Attorney General Robert Kennedy has charged into the grand jury room to investigate steel prices leaves us somewhat puzzled as to just what it is that the Government desires in the way of steel pricing.

-- In still another approach, the Attorney General also ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to look into reports that a top official of Bethlehem Steel Corp. had said, a few days before United States Steel announced its raise, that there was not any need for a price increase. The FBI went to a New York newspaperman's home at 4 a.m. to find out what he knew about this."
TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: April 17, 1961

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 6214. Congressman Waggonner, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning the recent price increase in steel. He stated "The President did not see fit to take most of the Members of Congress into his confidence when he originally met with representatives of both business and labor to ask for a 'holding of the line.' --- I, for one, cannot say for certain what, steel pledged nor what labor pledged, if, indeed, any pledges were exchanged. And so I cannot say whether steel broke its word or not." Mr. Waggonner went on to state "I am left with one other impression from what I have read of last week's events. That is that the Attorney General has seized to the opportunity to investigate steel with more vigor and more zeal than he has shown so far toward an investigation and prosecution of the Communist agents and subversives the FBI indicates are in this country today. I would hope that he would divert some of this energy and enthusiasm into an anti-Communist channel. If he would do so, I feel this country would be the better off for it."
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan
SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

DATE: April 13, 1962

Pages 5988-5991. Congressman Schadelberg, (R) Wisconsin, spoke concerning statements made by the Attorney General that the American Communist Party is a political organization and doesn't have a following in this country. Mr. Schadelberg stated "The facts which I have just stated should be sufficient evidence for anyone to be aware that the Communist Party does pose a threat to our security. The Attorney General not only has these facts, he has many more facts than I. He has the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at his disposal. The effort to minimize or to declare practically nonexistent the dangers posed by the Communist Party membership in the United States is dangerous to our security. To discredit those who attempt to deal with the patriotic concerns of our people for the safety of their country by inventive, slogans, and name calling is not in our Nation's best interests. -- The Department of Justice has the facts. It has a most efficient investigative agency, namely, the FBI. The administration has the FBI at its disposal. Why does not the administration give the people the facts so that the people can act wisely instead of resorting to the use of invectives such as 'extremists'?" He went on to state "We are told officially that the problem of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and the danger it poses is being dealt with by the FBI. What is the FBI doing about it? -- I would be the last to infer that the FBI is not doing all that it possibly can. The point I make is that it is wrong to infer that the threat to our security from Communists is being dealt with solely by the FBI. We all know that the FBI is the information-gathering arm of the Justice Department but it is up to the Attorney General to instigate prosecution."

Original filed in: 11-13-1962

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for April 13, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate subject matter files.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (80-0-681) - P -

VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, MAY 1, 1962

On 4/27/62 the Roanoke Times, Roanoke, Virginia, in a lead article by MELVILLE CARICO, carried an article relating that U. S. Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY was steering clear of becoming involved over whether a Roanoke Negro Attorney, RUBIN E. LAWSON, will be on the Speakers Platform at his Law Day Address, 5162 at Cross Roads Mall, Roanoke, Va.

Article states a protest was filed with the Attorney General by ROBERT E. LILLARD, Nashville, Tennessee President of the predominantly Negro National Bar Association, stating LAWSON is being barred from participating in the ceremony because of race, although he is Second Vice-President of the Negro Lawyers Association. The article quoted unnamed spokesman for KENNEDY as saying the Attorney General wrote LILLARD that he was invited by, and is speaking under sponsorship of, the Virginia State Bar and not the Roanoke Bar Association. Further, the Virginia State Bar does not practice segregation and the meeting will not be segregated. The article continued that the Virginia State Bar is an organization to police the
practice of law in the State of Virginia and is often confused with the State Bar Association, which is both professional and social and in which membership is voluntary. According to the article, the Negro National Bar Association was protesting that LAWSON was not invited to sit on the Speakers Platform at the Cross Road Mall Ceremony, and also was not invited to the dinner to be given by the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company, for the all white Roanoke Bar Association. The article further continued that the Attorney General's time schedule was indefinite and that he wanted time to confer with the United States Attorney, THOMAS MASON and visit his office in the Federal Building.

In the event any information is obtained regarding any possible picketing or disturbance in connection with the speech of the Attorney General, the Bureau will be advised.