

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

PART 9 OF 9

77-51387 Vols. 14-15

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

DATE: January 20, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

- Attached, for your information, and any action deemed appropriate is material listed below which may be of interest to you.
- We would like to be advised of any information coming to your attention relative to this matter.
- This office contemplates no further action on this matter at this time.

Sincerely,

G. Marvin Gentile

for G. Marvin Gentile
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Security

Attachments:

1. Copy of January 13, 1967 issue of The Herald of Freedom
Subject: J. Edgar Hoover vs. Robert F. Kennedy Volume X No. 12

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY 32 JAN 25 1967

ENCLOSURE


REC 5

1922
JAN 25 1967

cc:

JAN 28 1967

Upon separation of the attached, this document becomes UNCLASSIFIED. CORRESPONDENCE



The Herald of Freedom

BOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N. J.

JANUARY 13, 1967

VOLUME X NO. 12

J. EDGAR HOOVER vs. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

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

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

"Mr. Kennedy says he didn't.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENCLOSURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

More information regarding wiretapping was contained in a letter from Representative H.R. Gross (Rep.) of Iowa to J. Edgar Hoover. The N.Y. TIMES of Dec. 31, 1966 reported, "In a letter to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Gross referred to the long pending case of Otto Otepka.... Testimony before the (Senate Internal Security) subcommittee in November, 1963, showed that Mr. Otepka's phone had been tapped

after his superiors suspected that he was supply(ing) unauthorized material to J.C. [redacted] [redacted] the sub-committee counsel.....Representative Gross wrote that the Otepka case indicates "the fact that there was wire-tapping and eavesdropping during the Kennedy Administration that had no connection with the F. B. I. but apparently did have the approval of the highest political appointees of the Kennedy Administration."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Memorandum

TO : SAG, WFO

DATE: 1/17/67

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
OF NEW YORK
WIRE-TAPPING CONTROVERSY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

R

D.C.

JOSEPH F. DOLAN, Administrative Assistant to Senator KENNEDY, stopped the writer in the Senate Cafeteria on 1/16/67, at which time greetings were exchanged. DOLAN was pleasant, as have been other members of the KENNEDY staff, to the writer personally since the start of the wire-tapping controversy.

DOLAN asked at one point in the conversation, "when does the next round start." He was asked to explain this comment. He stated he was referring to the wire-tapping controversy. The writer told DOLAN this matter was something being handled at Bureau Headquarters, and the writer could make no comment concerning it. DOLAN was told it was believed the Director has made himself abundantly clear on where the Bureau stands in the above matter.

DOLAN at this point stated he was extremely sorry that this thing had ever come to light. He frankly thought that his boss, Senator KENNEDY, had been poorly advised on it. He stated newspaper articles quoting various persons in the KENNEDY administration who were in the Department of Justice at the time KENNEDY was Attorney General made Senator KENNEDY's position rather ludicrous. He explained that he felt that many of the statements were very contradictory and that anyone with an ounce of sense would know that Senator KENNEDY had full knowledge of all technical devices being used by the FBI.

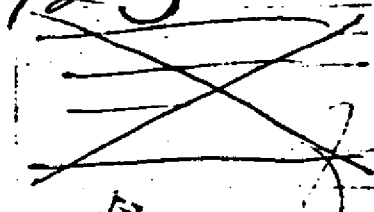
DOLAN stated that they were worried and interested in knowing what Senator LONG, of Missouri, might be planning

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JRA:vjc:mb
(1)

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17 JAN 30 1967



concerning the above matter in proposed public hearings. DOLAN was again told that the writer had no knowledge, nor was he in any position to make any comment, concerning this matter.

It is rather apparent that the KENNEDY forces are worried over this matter, and DOLAN was undoubtedly on a "fishing expedition" to see what information he could obtain. It was very interesting DOLAN openly admitted to the writer KENNEDY's full knowledge of these devices during our conversation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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 Callahan ✓
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 Felt ✓
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 Rosen ✓
 Sullivan ✓
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 Tele. Room ✓
 Holmes ✓
 Gandy ✓

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FEUD 2/5 NX
WITH KENNEDY

ADV FOR 6 P.M. EST MON FEB 6

(FOR USE IN NORTH AMERICA AND HAWAII ONLY)

NEW YORK (UPI)--FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER TELEPHONED ROBERT
 F. KENNEDY TO TELL HIM HIS BROTHER, THE PRESIDENT, HAD DIED IN
 A DALLAS HOSPITAL, BUT HE NEVER OFFERED HIS CONDOLENCES.
 THE SERIALIZED VERSION OF "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT" DISCLOSED
 MONDAY.

HOOVER AND THE THEN ATTY. GEN. KENNEDY HAD AN EARLIER
 CONVERSATION SOON AFTER THE NEWS OF KENNEDY'S 1963 ASSASSINATION
 REACHED WASHINGTON AND THE FBI HEAD PROMISED TO PASS ON ANY
 NEWS HE RECEIVED. HE CALLED KENNEDY AT HIS COUNTRY HOME
 LATER AND REPORTED: "THE PRESIDENT'S DEAD" AND HUNG UP, AUTHOR
 WILLIAM MANCHESTER WROTE.

MANCHESTER SAID HOOVER EXPRESSED NO COMPASSION AND DID NOT
 SEEM UPSET.

ALTHOUGH HOOVER AND KENNEDY HAD OFFICES ON THE SAME FLOOR
 OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, HOOVER NEVER VISITED KENNEDY
 OR OFFERED A WORD OF CONDOLENCE IN THE NINE MONTHS KENNEDY
 REMAINED IN THE CABINET, MANCHESTER SAID.

ADV FOR 6 P.M. EST MON FEB. 6

TT/GH630PES

mch

Manchester is a liar but it is obvious he was led this by RJK.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

GRUBB RESEARCH

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- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. McHale

December 30, 1966

77-51387-1934

Honorable H. E. Gross
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of December 23, 1966, and would like to express my appreciation for your thoughtful comments.

Your desire to protect the public interest in the current controversy regarding wiretaps and microphones is quite understandable. Because we in the FBI firmly believe in letting the facts speak for themselves, I was most happy to comply with your original request for the facts in this case.

Rest assured that I will keep you advised of any pertinent developments in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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[Handwritten signatures and notes]

F. GROSS
No. 222, 1966

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEES
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

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

December 28,

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your prompt response to my letter of December 5, 1966, in which I asked for any documentation you might have in connection with Federal Bureau of Investigation use of wiretaps and microphones on the authority of the Attorney General of the United States.

Your letter makes it completely clear that former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was fully aware of the surveillance that was practiced during his administration of the Department of Justice.

Incidentally, I call your attention to the fact that there was wiretapping and eavesdropping during the Kennedy administration that had no connection with the operation of the FBI, but apparently did have the approval of the highest political appointees of the Kennedy administration. I refer to the wiretapping and eavesdropping in connection with the efforts to oust Mr. Otto Otepka from employment in the State Department.

In this case there was no question of national security or crime, organized or unorganized. The fact that this was either approved or condoned in early 1963 by the Kennedy administration would seem to give further support to your statements.

Please keep me advised of any further documentation you may be constrained to make public in connection with the controversy involving former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. My interest in this matter today, as it was initially, is to see to it that the public is

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Let to Brian
12/30/66
JEM/pmm
DIV-9

11 DEC 29 1966
NINE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

-Page Two-

December 28, 1966

provided with the truth, free from the distortions that some people use in apparent efforts to discredit the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In view of the documentation you have already provided in your letter and attachments, I am convinced that whatever surveillance of communications the FBI has conducted has been with either specific or general policy approval of the Department of Justice.

Your long and honorable directorship of the Bureau cannot be assailed on the basis of the self-serving and in some instances inaccurate denials and statements that have been made.

Sincerely,


H. R. Gross

HRG/d

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12/28/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN H. R. GROSS (R - IOWA)
LETTER BEING SENT TO DIRECTOR RE
ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING

9- [Handwritten signature]
 [Handwritten initials]

Clark Mollenhoff, Washington Bureau of the "Des Moines Register and Tribune," today telephonically advised Bishop in my office that he has learned from Congressman Gross' office that the Congressman is going to send a letter to Mr. Hoover, probably dated today, in reply to the Director's letter to him of 12/7/66 wherein the Director set forth the true facts, supported with documentation, concerning the approval of the Attorney General for the use of electronic eavesdropping techniques by the FBI. Mollenhoff said he has ascertained Congressman Gross' letter will advise the Director that after careful study of the Director's letter and its enclosures, Congressman Gross is convinced the FBI utilized electronic eavesdropping techniques only upon the specific approval of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

In his letter Congressman Gross will also make reference to the case of Otto F. Ctepka, former chief, Division of Evaluations, Office of Security, State Department, which received considerable publicity after hearings on his dismissal from the State Department were held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

It will be recalled that Ctepka's position in the State Department was to evaluate and make decisions with regard to individuals employed by the State Department who possibly could be security risks. When the Administration became unhappy about the number of persons being declared security risks by Ctepka, John F. Reilly, who was then an attorney in the Department of Justice under Bobby Kennedy, was transferred to the State Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary for

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones

TEB:mis

(9) JAN 9 1967

DEC 28 1966

1935

CONTINUED - OVER

Wick to DeLoach
RE: CONGRESSMAN H. R. GROSS

Security, and thus became Opetka's boss. The purpose of Reilly's going to the State Department was to check up on Opetka. Reilly proceeded to put microphones in Opetka's telephones and to place a "bug" in his office. This was finally disclosed to the public in hearings before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In spite of this, after Opetka was dismissed by the State Department, Reilly was rewarded for his work by being appointed by the Administration to a high position in the Federal Communications Commission. Congressman Gross is going to cite in his letter to the Director the Opetka case as another instance where Bobby Kennedy was aware of the utilization of electronic eavesdropping techniques and certainly approved their use.

Clark Mollenhoff also advised that Congressman Gross will conclude his letter to Mr. Hoover by asking that Mr. Hoover keep him advised of any additional developments with regard to electronic eavesdropping.

Mollenhoff stated his information is that Congressman Gross, on 12/29/66, will make public the letter which he is to send to Mr. Hoover today.

OBSERVATIONS

It would appear that if the above letter along the indicated lines is sent by Congressman Gross to the Director and is made public, it will certainly give additional support in the minds of the public to the fact that the FBI utilized electronic eavesdropping techniques only with the knowledge and specific approval of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

Congressman Gross called me
12-28-66 re above. The Director
was advised.

Wick
JK
JS

12/28/66

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *P*

DATE: February 24, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick *REW*

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

SUBJECT: ROBERT S. ALLEN
COLUMNIST
THE HALL SYNDICATE

Attached is a column sent to me today by Bob Allen for publication in The Hall Syndicate newspapers February 25, 1967, concerning Bobby Kennedy. It is well done. Bob Allen said, "This may interest you folks."

As usual, Allen is on our side and continues to expose Kennedy at every turn.

For record purposes.

Enclosure

- ~~1 - Mr. Tolson~~
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Jones

REW:dse
(5)

14 MAR 3 1967

ENCLOSURE

MAR 2 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THE NEW YORKER
30 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Handwritten scribbles at top of page

By Robert S. Allen

Washington, February 25, 1967: There is a very deliberate and purposeful reason behind Senator Robert Kennedy's aggressive headline grabbing and anti-Johnson sharpshooting.

The 41-year-old New Yorker is operating on the theory that there is a good chance the President will not seek another term, and is doing his utmost to put himself in a position to blitz the 1968 nomination and run on a clearcut Kennedy platform.

Admittedly, this is a calculated risk. But Kennedy deems it a gamble well worth taking in the belief he has everything to win and little to lose.

If the President does decide to run again, Kennedy will not oppose him -- for a very good reason. He is fully aware that an incumbent President cannot be denied renomination if he's bent on it. President Truman decisively demonstrated that in 1948, when he swept the Philadelphia convention despite loud and vehement Democratic opposition.

Kennedy will simply pull in his horns, fade into the background and start planning and maneuvering for 1972.

Much as the President might disapprove of his younger and ambitiously aspiring rival, Kennedy is convinced there is little he can do against him because he can't afford to antagonize Kennedy devotees, particularly in a difficult and highly uncertain campaign as next year's is certain to be.

On the other hand, if the President bows out, due to impaired

~~ENCLOSURE~~
ENCLOSURE

17

health, a continuing and increasingly costly Vietnam war, or other decisive factors, Kennedy will be ready and waiting to make the most of it. He will unleash a whirlwind drive to overwhelm Vice President Humphrey and any other contestants, and snatch the grand prize by storm.

Concededly, this is a simplification of a very complex and volatile situation. It's studded with ifs and maybes. Much can happen in the next 16 months, when the Democratic convention meets, and doubtless will.

But this is the way Kennedy and his inner group of "whiz-kid" advisers and speech writers are thinking and scheming.

THE HOT SHOTS

This explains why the power-minded New York Senator has let it be known he will shortly make a widely fanfared speech on the Vietnam war.

Already, his ever-busy publicity minions have leaked word that he will advocate halting the bombing of North Vietnam and criticize other aspects of the Administration's conduct of the conflict. Cannily, he will carefully be neither dovish nor hawkish.

He will be critical but not stridently so. It will be a characteristic play to both sides.

That's what Kennedy did in his speech last month challenging Johnson policy toward Red China. While not directly assailing it, he did so round-about by advocating a let's-be-friendly-with-Peking course.

Just how he would do that, Kennedy carefully did not say. He is markedly vague on details in all his declamations and pronouncements. Similarly, his memory has a curious time-block. It never goes back to his late brother's Administration, in which he was a principal mover and shaker.

This is why it is an absolutely safe bet Kennedy will say nothing in his forthcoming speech about these highly pertinent facts: When his brother took office in January 1961, the U.S. had less than 1,000 officers and non-coms in Vietnam strictly as military advisers. But by the time of his death in November 1963, the U.S. had more than 20,000 combat troops there, and planning was well advanced for large-scale naval and air reinforcements.

Chief "whiz-kid" Kennedy lieutenants are Adam Walinsky, 30, Peter Edelman, 29, and Frank Mankiewicz, 40.

Walinsky, who makes no bones about having ties with the so-called "New Left," does most of the work on Kennedy's foreign policy speeches. He masterminded the Chinese peroration, and is handling the Vietnam discourse. Edelman, like Walinsky an attorney, is occupied mainly with domestic affairs. Mankiewicz, one-time Hollywood lawyer, is in charge of press relations -- and without peer in garnering headlines.

Kennedy has invited a number of Senate and House Democratic leaders to be co-chairmen with him at a big fund-raising dinner in New York City March 5.

SMART GAL

Representative Charles Joelson, D-N.J., staunch supporter of a forceful policy in resisting communist aggression in Vietnam, was courteous but blunt to a delegation of Women Strike for Peace lobbyists that stopped into his office.

The pacifists were part of the 2,000 fellow demonstrators who unsuccessfully tried to invade the Pentagon. Thwarted in that, they

divided into small groups to converge on senators and congressmen to demand an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Rebuffed by Joelson, the women held an indignation meeting in the corridor, where the following conversation was overheard:

"He was downright rude," exclaimed one hefty pacifist. "He wouldn't listen to us. Everytime we started to say something, he cut us short."

"I'll bet if we were pretty and had shapely forms, he would have treated us differently," said a younger but no more attractive demonstrator.

"Girls, let's face it," broke in a third. "If we were pretty and had shapely forms, we wouldn't be beatniks and peaceniks."

That ended the huddle and the discussion.

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33

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-15-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A1259-A1260. Congressman Farick, (D) Louisiana, extended his remarks and stated "a shocking discovery came out of the recent

Louisiana Committee on Un-American Activities when a tax-paid community worker in the Louisiana War on Poverty was identified as a Communist, active in recruitment with the Spartacist League, identified as a Trotskyite splinter organization." He advised that this was front page news in Louisiana but was not considered worthy of public reading by the wire service. He inclosed with his remarks the article from the Lafayette Daily Advertiser of March 9, 1967, entitled "Poverty Worker Identified As Red--Orleans Women Tabbed By Agent." The article included a letter from the Attorney General's Office bearing the signature of Robert Kennedy. The letter was not dated and was addressed to Doctor James A. Dombrowski, Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The article states "Jack Rogers, attorney for the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, testified that the letter from Kennedy, then attorney general, helped 'initiate interest in using federal funds for civil rights activity.' - - - 'It's very difficult to see how he (Kennedy) should not know about the organization,' Rogers testified. 'The FBI records would have immediately identified the organization.'"

77-51387-1949X2

~~62-104624~~
~~62-107264~~

NOT RECORDED

126 MAR 28 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-

JUN 26 1968

Original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-14-67

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.

67 MAR 29 1967

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 4-18-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 85316-85318. Senator Clark, (D) Pennsylvania, placed in the Record an article from the April 1967 issue of the Washingtonian entitled "The Top 13 Tennis Players in Official Washington—The Top Five in Congress, and a Few 'Inefficient Lanes.'" This article states "Here are thumbnail sketches of the Senate's best racketmen: - - - Senator Robert F. Kennedy. His name but lacks accuracy, according to a scouting report submitted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover."

6-1-67

1/21/67

Original filed in:

77-51387-1958

NOT RECORDED
APR 28 1967

54 MAY 2 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for _____ 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.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 5-8-67

FROM : Mr. E. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG (D. - MISSOURI)
APPEARANCE ON WTTG TELEVISION
9:30 P.M., SUNDAY, 5-7-67

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten: "M. E. Jones"]

[Handwritten: "C. P. Jones"]

At 9:30 p.m., Sunday, May 7, 1967, Senator Edward V. Long (D. - Missouri), Chairman of the Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, appeared on the television program "Opinion--Washington." He was interviewed by the host, Mark Evans, and Dan Blackburn of station KNBC, Kansas City, Missouri.

Long spoke in general concerning eavesdropping and the efforts of his Committee to protect the rights of individuals. He commented concerning legislation which he has introduced, and, although the legislation is not exactly what he would like to see, he indicated that it does go a long way toward insuring the right to privacy. Senator Long criticized the Internal Revenue Service, indicating that they were very evasive and failed to cooperate with his Committee. He expressed the opinion that Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Sheldon Cohen was a dedicated employee but did not know what was going on in his Agency. He spoke very highly of the FBI and said that the Bureau was very cooperative and that any time his Committee made inquiry of the FBI, Mr. Hoover "had men there right away, explaining what the FBI does and what it has been doing over the years." He indicated that his Committee is fully aware of the FBI's activities and in view of the Bureau's responsibilities in national security matters, he does not plan to hold any hearings in connection with the FBI's operations at this time.

Host Mark Evans inquired of Senator Long as to whether he believed former Attorney General Robert Kennedy was a great advocate of whetapping. Senator Long indicated that he was not prepared to comment concerning Mr. Kennedy and that he has no plans to call either Mr. Hoover or Mr. Kennedy before his Committee. He indicated that during the controversy between the Director and Mr. Kennedy he extended

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. [unclear] 1967

[Handwritten: "17-130-2"]

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TEC:roc/jma (3)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 10 1967

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG (D. -MISSOURI)

an invitation to both of them. However, neither accepted and he did not feel it was in the public interest to pursue the matter further. Senator Long, also on one occasion, commented that Attorney General Ramsey Clark had indicated to him (Senator Long) that the proposed laws dealing with eavesdropping will not interfere with the Justice Department's drive on organized crime.

Overall, Senator Long's appearance dealt in generalities. However, he did speak very highly of the FBI and contrasted the effectiveness of the Bureau with the evasive tactics of the Internal Revenue Service.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Wick *MSJ* *W* *J* *MSJ*

FBI

Date: 5/17/67

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

Airtel - Registered Mail

Via _____
(Priority)



To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Norfolk (100-5975)

J. N. [unclear]

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY AND FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VA., 5/27/67

On 5/27/67 the aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy" will be launched at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va. According to press sources, the President, Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY and her two children, and Senators ROBERT KENNEDY and EDWARD KENNEDY are to attend.

Commander GEORGE HUMPHRIES, NISO, Norfolk, advised this date that on 5/18/67 Undersecretary of the Navy ROBERT H. BALDWIN will arrive at Patrick Henry Airport, Newport News, from Washington, D.C. Mr. BALDWIN, along with Rear Admiral REYNOLD HOGLE, Commandant, 5th Naval District, will survey the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. area for helicopter landing facilities in connection with the arrival of the President and Mrs. KENNEDY. He further indicated that the Navy is setting up a point of contact for the arrival of the President. He indicated that he has not received any information concerning the arrival of the President and Mrs. KENNEDY from Mr. LAWRENCE FARMER, Secret Service, Norfolk.

No request for assistance from Secret Service has been received as of this date. Above is for information, and Bureau will be kept advised.

71-100-1000-1000
140 MAY 24 1967

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Norfolk (1 ea., 100-5975, 62-76)
CGC:JGS
(5)

MAY 18 1967

COPY FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JUN 1 1967 Sent in Charge

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Wick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

- ___ Director
- ___ Mr. Tolson, 5714
- ___ Mr. DeLoach, 5736
- ___ Mr. Mohr, 5525
- ___ Mr. Casper, 5234
- ___ Mr. Callahan, 5515
- ___ Mr. Conrad, 7621
- ___ Mr. Felt, 5256
- ___ Mr. Gale, 1742
- ___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
- ___ Mr. Sullivan, 1026 9&D
- ___ Mr. Tavel, 7746
- ___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
- ___ Mr. Wick, 5640
- ___ Mr. Beaver, 5744
- ___ Mr. Cleveland, 1246
- ___ Miss Gandy, 5633
- ___ Miss Holmes, 5633
- ___ Mr. Hyde, 5525
- ___ Miss Lutz, 5636

- ___ Mr. Jones
- ___ Mr. Boy
- ___ Mr. Gur
- ___ Mr. Har
- ___ Mr. Hei
- ___ Mr. Qui
- ___ Mr. Stuk
- ___ Mr. Sutt
- ___ Mr. Mort
- ___ Mr. Stap
- ___ Mr. Daunt, 610 OPO
- ___ Mr. Kemper, 5632
- ___ Mr. Malley, 5710
- ___ Mr. D. Moore, 1032 9&D
- ___ Mr. Sizoo, 1030 9&D
- ___ Mr. Stanley, 1742
- ___ Mr. Donahoe
- ___ Mrs. Henley
- ___ Miss Martis
- ___ Miss Robosky

- ___ Courier Service, 1522
- ___ Mail Room 5591
- ___ Reading Room, 5533
- ___ Records Branch
- ___ Teletype, 5646
- ___ Tour Room, 1734
- ___ See Me
- ___ Call Me
- ___ For Your Info.
- ___ For Approp. Action
- ___ Note & Return

The Boss will like this one!

Jarrific!

C. D. DeLoach
Room 5736, Ext. 555

77-51327-1964X

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

STANDARD
The Courier-Journal



"I Don't Think That Sheep Dog Looks as Happy Nowadays,
But I Can't See Enough to Really Tell"

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

Page 10 A

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky

Date: 6-23-67
 Edition: Morning
 Author:
 Editor: Barry Bingham
 Title:

77-51387-196

Character:
 or
 Classification: 80-201
 Submitting Office: Louisville
 Being Investigated

7-5
JUL 26 1967

SEP 8 1967

56-111-2007

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
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Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop *[Handwritten initials]*

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
"MEET THE PRESS" TV PROGRAM
SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1967

DATE: 8-7-67

Attached is an article from "The Washington Post and Times-Herald" of August 7, 1967, concerning Senator Robert F. Kennedy's appearance on the "Meet the Press" television program yesterday afternoon. As noted in the attached article, the questions asked Kennedy dealt primarily with Vietnam and the war on poverty-- and Kennedy expressed his view that additional funds are needed to fight poverty in this country, as well as that the South Vietnamese troops should be doing more of the fighting in that country.

In addition, Kennedy answered a question concerning his possible candidacy for President in 1968 by stating that he has asked the people who are promoting him for President and Senator J. W. Fulbright for Vice President to desist in their efforts. Furthermore, a number of questions were asked him in such a manner as to invite him to criticize President Johnson, and he carefully evaded such criticism.

With respect to a question concerning Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, he said that if either Carmichael or Brown has violated the law--State or Federal--he should be prosecuted.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. SI-109

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

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

GWG:ksf
(5)

AUG 10 1967

REC 46

AUG 8 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

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RFK Urges War Freeze, Billions to Erase Slums

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) recommended yesterday a freeze on U.S. expenditures in Vietnam pending investment of \$2 billion to \$4 billion to clean out urban ghettos in America.

These billions would be spent immediately as the down payment on what Kennedy called "a Marshall Plan for U.S. cities." Its purpose would be to alleviate urban inequities by making it attractive "for private enterprise to become actively involved in the ghetto," Kennedy said.

The \$2 billion to \$4 billion recommended by Kennedy is not requested in the Johnson Administration's fiscal 1968 budget.

Kennedy deplored priorities

that permit endless increases in the cost of fighting, but impose a ceiling on what can be spent to rid U.S. cities of their slums.

"I think it is more essential that we do what is necessary here for our own people," he said over NBC's "Meet the Press" program, carried here by WRC-TV.

The New York Democrat said he would "only favor doing more in Vietnam when the people of South Vietnam do more . . . I am distressed that our casualties continue to go up and theirs continue to go down . . . I think they should be doing some of the fighting . . . I should like to see the

See TALKS, A6, Col. 3

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____ **A-1**
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date **AUG 7 1967**

ENCLOSURE

1-1911

26

TALKS—From Page A1

RFK Urges War Freeze

South Vietnamese divisions up by the DMZ carrying the fight to the North Vietnamese," Kennedy said.

Turning to President Johnson's proposed 10 per cent surcharge on income taxes, Kennedy expressed three "reservations."

First, he said, the tax increase would impose a "particularly heavy burden" on lower income wage earners. It also would increase unemployment among Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans, all of whom are now in difficult straits.

Third, Kennedy would rid the tax structure of "gimmicks" that enable those who earn more than \$500,000 per year to pay an average of only 27 per cent in Federal taxes. "I think these taxes should be raised before the lower income and the middle income people are taxed," he said.

As he defined it, his Marshall Plan for U.S. cities would involve tax credits and depreciation allowances to induce industry to invest in slum area housing and the construction of businesses. It would require scrapping past programs that proved unsuccessful. It would allow local communities to draft their own plans, which, when approved in Washington, would then be funded by the Federal Government. It would involve college staffs and students in solving problems of the underprivileged.

Another television interview program, Senate Minority

Leader Everett M. Dirksen defended Congress against charges it has withheld money that might have alleviated ghetto conditions.

Congress appropriated the full \$1 billion sought by the Administration for urban development, Dirksen said, on CBS's "Face the Nation" program carried here by WTOP-TV. If they need more, he said, "let them come in from various places and ventilate their needs."

Dirksen carefully disassociated himself from the Republican Party Coordinating Committee's statement—which Dirksen actually read—blaming President Johnson for this summer's race riots. He said that as a "party functionary" he was requested to read a statement prepared by a three-man committee.

FBI

Date: 8/3/67

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

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR FBI
Attn. Crime Records

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

RE: SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
TELEVISION PROGRAM

As the Bureau has been previously notified, SENATOR KENNEDY has contemplated a series of television appearances to be taped in New York covering a number of national issues of interest.

The NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, issue of Thursday, 8/3/67, page 62, contains mention of this series in a column by MATT MESSINA. The article states that SENATOR KENNEDY is beginning a series of monthly TV Programs with the first broadcast scheduled for August 13. According to the article, on the first program, SENATOR KENNEDY will share the camera with DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, former Assistant Secretary of Labor.

b7D
[REDACTED] has advised that in addition to MOYNIHAN the show would include a reporter from the NEW YORK TIMES and a Citizens Panel, which will direct questions extemporaneously to SENATOR KENNEDY. The informant further advised that future programs will deal with racial strife and the Viet Nam situation and any other timely national topics.

The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

3 - BUREAU
1 - NEW YORK

RJB:DJG
(5)

REC-31

EX 101

27 31 1967
8 AUG 4 1967

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10/26/67

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
TECHNICAL & MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCES

In the attached copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the Washington Evening Star of 10/25/67, it is reported that former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, in testifying during the conflict of interest trial of former Representative Thomas F. Johnson of Maryland, stated that he had never authorized the use of wiretapping in the Johnson case and also had not authorized the use of wiretapping in the Hoffa case.

This, of course, is the same line which Kennedy has adopted previously whenever the question of his authorization of the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters has arisen. Without specifically saying so, Kennedy appears to be distinguishing between the use of wiretaps and the use of microphone surveillances, and thereby skirting the truth. While we have no knowledge that Kennedy authorized the use of wiretaps in the Hoffa investigation, we do know that he had requested the Bureau to put a microphone on [redacted]

[redacted] We did place this microphone on [redacted] during August, 1961. The microphone was unproductive of any substantial information.

ACTION:

This memorandum is submitted for information and to record the fact that Kennedy is still maintaining the fiction that while Attorney General he had nothing to do with electronic surveillances.

Enc. [redacted]

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Kieffer
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews

McA:mfd
(6)

REC-10

1968
OCT 31 1967

NOTE

Kennedy Denies Wiretap OK in Probe of Ex-Rep. Johnson

By THOMAS OLIVER

Star Staff Writer

BALTIMORE—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., denied on a witness stand here yesterday that he had ever authorized Justice Department investigators to use wiretapping devices in their probe of former Rep. Thomas F. Johnson.

The former attorney general's testimony came in Johnson's conflict of interest trial here shortly after Johnson filed a motion with the court seeking the disclosure of any evidence the government might have that was garnered by wiretapping or other electronic devices.

Kennedy was the major witness for the government yesterday in Johnson's retrial in U.S. District Court here. In the trial, now in its second week, Johnson, who formerly represented Maryland's Eastern Shore, is accused of accepting \$17,550 for interceding with the Justice Department

on behalf of J. Kenneth Pollin, a savings and loan operator then under indictment for mail fraud.

Testifies on Meetings

Kennedy testified about several meetings he said he had as attorney general with Johnson and former Rep. Frank W. Boykin of Alabama over the Edlin indictment, which the two congressmen "wished to have reconsidered and dismissed."

The wiretapping testimony came up in connection with a \$101,000 Treasury note linked with former Teamsters boss James R. Hoffa.

Kennedy testified that during the period in 1951 when Johnson and Boykin approached him over the Edlin indictment, Boykin told him that Edlin could be helpful to the Justice Department in the Treasury note matter. Kennedy said, though, that "I can't even tell you what he (Edlin) had to do with the \$101,000 bond."

In Johnson's original trial in 1953, it was testified that an Edlin savings and loan association bought the note from a Benjamin H. Dranow, a former associate of Hoffa. A New York broker alleged the note was stolen and sued the Edlin firm, but settled out of court for \$12,500.

Denies Authorizing Wiretap

Johnson, who was cross-examining Kennedy, asked if Kennedy had authorized wiretapping in the Johnson case. Kennedy said he had not, and also had not in the Hoffa case.

He also said in reply to a question by Johnson that he had not given such authority to Walter Sheridan, one of a team of lawyers investigating Hoffa.

U.S. Atty. Stephen Sachs also said he had been assured Johnson's lines were not tapped. He asked for any evidence Johnson has for believing them to be forming Johnson's motion a "shot in the dark."

Johnson replied that he had no proof, but thought that Sheridan had been "very thorough" in his investigation of Hoffa.

In answer to Johnson's motion for discovery of any evidence obtained by the government by wiretapping, Judge R. Dorsey Watkins told Sachs to contact Sheridan and find out if Johnson's lines were tapped.

Mention Adam Powell

Adam Clayton Powell's name also was injected into the case yesterday as Johnson quizzed Kennedy about a statement the senator had made last Jan. 11 about the Harlem Democrat.

Johnson did not disclose his reason for bringing the matter up, but apparently he intends to contrast his case with that of Powell, who has never been indicted although he has been accused of the improper use of public money.

Kennedy said in January that he thought the ouster of Powell was unfair before a code of conduct covering congressmen is adopted.

Johnson asked him if he had taken the same position when he was attorney general. Kennedy replied that he made the statement as a legislator, but when he was attorney general he would have prosecuted any member of Congress found violating the law.

Johnson then asked if any other congressman had been prosecuted for asking for a review of a Justice Department case. Sachs objected and the question was never answered, although Kennedy said: "I'd be glad to answer it."

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During his direct testimony, Kennedy said Reps. Boykin and Johnson told him Edlin's indictment was unfair and also that the indictment would have an adverse effect on a "land development of some kind" with which Edlin was connected.

The former attorney general said he asked the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the Justice Department, Herbert J. Miller Jr., to review the indictment. Miller reported that "this was a proper indictment" and the decision was made to prosecute, Kennedy said.

Informed of this, the two congressmen were "very disturbed," Kennedy testified.

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date Oct 25 1957

ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-22-67

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: S. 917; OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967

Tolson	_____
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Gandy	_____

Robert Kennedy
39/11/67
Robert Kennedy

Captioned bill, which has been reported by the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, is scheduled to be taken up by the full Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, 11-29-67. Enclosed is a confidential Subcommittee print of the report on this bill. This contains information concerning the provision of the bill (Section 604, Part F of Title 1) concerning the FBI's responsibilities in handling law enforcement training. Section 720 contains the provision for the \$5, 111, 000 appropriations for the FBI to implement Section 604. This information is contained on pages 5, 6 and 8 of the report. Other information explaining and supporting these provisions of the bill is found on pages 18 and 19, 21, 28, 58 and 60. These pages are marked in the enclosed report.

Our sources on the Hill have advised that Senator McClellan, with the apparent concurrence and assistance of the White House, is pushing this bill for possible final action this year. Senator McClellan has talked personally to the President about this bill, and his top staff assistant, James Calloway, who has been coordinating staff activities on the bill, has talked with Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Special Assistant to the President. Calloway has indicated the Department of Justice is not completely in tune with the White House concerning this bill, a statement interpreted by some staff personnel as indicating the White House may have agreed to accept Senator McClellan's amendment which will authorize court-controlled wiretapping and eavesdropping, possibly in exchange for knocking out other provisions of the bill such as Senator McClellan's confession amendment and for Senator McClellan's assistance in defeating the "block grant" issue.

NOT RECORDED

It is known Department of Justice personnel have been in contact with staff personnel of 7 members of the Judiciary Committee to effect a strategy for getting a "satisfactory" crime bill through the Committee. Staff members of Senators Dodd, Hart, Long, Kennedy (Massachusetts), Bayh, Burdick and Tydings have been contacted. These

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- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Callahan

- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - M. A. Jones

CRIME RESEARCH

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 115-2-209

T. E. Bishop to DeLoach Memo
RE: S. 917

Senators comprise the so-called liberal members of the Committee. Indications are Senator Kennedy will offer a substitute bill when the full Committee meets next week. This bill reportedly is now being prepared and allegedly will contain provisions closely similar to the administration's original proposals with the addition of Senator Kennedy's amendment establishing a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to direct law enforcement education, training, research and demonstration projects. The Kennedy-Department substitute bill reportedly will contain no reference to the FBI and will eliminate the provisions for our handling law enforcement training activities.

James Flug, Legislative Assistant to Senator Kennedy whose animosity toward the FBI is well known, has been the prime liaison representative between the Senators and the Department of Justice. James Wood, Associate Counsel on the Criminal Laws and Procedures Subcommittee, this morning (11-22-67) advised he had talked with Terry Seigal, Legislative Aid to Senator Hart, and Seigal commented that Flug apparently has no real hope of eliminating the FBI provision from the bill. Seigal commented that FBI representatives who have talked with various members of the Committee have convinced enough of them of the logic of FBI direction of training so that any effort to kill this portion of the bill is doomed to failure; hence, he feels no real attempt will be made to knock out the FBI provision. This, of course, may be true, but we know Department of Justice officials are opposed to our having control of the training procedures, and Flug can be expected to use every possible trick to eliminate the FBI provision from the bill.

Wood stated copies of the Kennedy-Department substitute bill are expected to be circulated prior to the Committee meeting next week, and every effort will be made to obtain a copy of this bill as soon as one is available.

We (Messrs. DeLoach, Bishop and Bowers) have talked to all members of the Committee or their Legislative Assistants earlier this month explaining our interests in the training provision contained in captioned bill except Senator Kennedy and Senator Tydings. Recontacts are being made with our friends before the Committee meeting to insure they still are aware of our interests. This is essential since Flug reportedly has told some staff people that the FBI does not oppose Senator Kennedy's proposed National Institute.

- 2 -

CONTINUED - OVER

T. E. Bishop to DeLoach Memo
RE: S. 917

In this regard, when Senator Kennedy initially offered the amendment concerning the National Institute in the Subcommittee, he indicated it was acceptable to him to have the FBI responsible for training. This, in effect, would create two National Institutes and, because of this, the Kennedy amendment was rejected in the last meeting of the Subcommittee. Flug obviously is attempting to cloud the issue and imply that the FBI is willing to carry out its training functions under the direction of a National Institute based in the Department of Justice. We will make sure this erroneous impression is eliminated before the Committee meeting.

I would never agree to this. H

Republican members of the Committee, according to Pete Velde, Minority Associate Counsel on the Subcommittee, are unanimous in favor of block grants--grants of money directly to the states for distribution to state and local agencies at the direction of the Governor for the improvement of law enforcement rather than placing the control of such grants in the hands of the Attorney General. The Department is strongly opposed to this issue. This issue was not considered in Subcommittee due to its highly controversial nature. The vote on this issue will be very close.

Velde stated he feels certain Senators Dirksen, Hruska, and Thurmond will support the FBI's training provision in the bill. He is uncertain of what action Senator Fong will take in this regard. Senator Scott is out of the country and will not be present for the meeting. Senator Dodd also is expected to be absent due to his illness. These are the only absentees anticipated.

We are continuing to follow very closely developments concerning this legislation and are staying in close contact with our friends on the Committee in an effort to prevent the Department and Senator Kennedy from sabotaging the provisions of the bill placing law enforcement training responsibilities under the direction of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. ✓

Follow closely ✓
AP

AP

JP

RB work

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-211467)

11/22/67

SAC, CHICAGO (100-11991)

[REDACTED]

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 11/7/67.

By referenced communication the Bureau advised that information was received that [REDACTED] had been appointed to serve as ROBERT F. KENNEDY's midwest representative. Chicago was requested to determine whether [REDACTED] is identical with the captioned subject.

A review of the subject's file failed to reflect any information indicating that he has received such an appointment. In addition, the following informants who are either closely acquainted with [REDACTED] or who have furnished current information regarding his activities were contacted on the dates indicated and could furnish no information regarding a relationship between [REDACTED] and KENNEDY:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
[REDACTED]	11/14/67	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	11/16/67	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	11/15/67	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	11/14/67	SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	11/15/67	SA [REDACTED]

For the information of the New York Office, the subject [REDACTED]

He has been in [REDACTED]

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Chicago
- SAH:flk
- (5)

NOT RECORDED
183 NOV 27 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-11991-11437-111

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attendance at meetings of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois in 1966 and 1967. He also attended a meeting of the Secretariat of the CP, USA, held at CP Headquarters in New York, on August 3, 1967, for the purpose of discussing the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) scheduled for August 29 to September 4, 1967, in Chicago.

b7D It is noted that [REDACTED] advised on September 22, 1967, that three political groups were in attendance at this NCNP convention, one of which supported the concept that the main emphasis of the convention should be on organizing a national third ticket based on peace and freedom for the 1968 election. Many in this group supported the idea of a ticket comprised of MARTIN LUTHER KING for President and Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK for Vice President. This group was dominated by communists functioning through the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and many other organizations in which the communists are active. Also included in this group were many pro-ROBERT KENNEDY liberals including a number of original organizers of the New Politics organization who were seeking a third ticket as a means of weakening President LYNDON JOHNSON's campaign for re-election in 1968 and laying the basis for a ROBERT KENNEDY 1972 campaign. A great deal of "KENNEDY money" was reportedly put into the NCNP.

b7D [REDACTED] furnished names of some members of this latter group but the subject's name was not one of those mentioned.

b7D At A CP meeting held in Chicago [REDACTED] reported that the Party leadership still maintained the position of fighting for a third political party, however, a majority of the members present felt it was impossible to push for a third ticket at this time, especially [REDACTED] *b7C*

Chicago, because of the sensitive nature of this matter, has limited its inquiry to a discreet canvass of reliable informants and a perusal of public source information

CG 100-11991

in the Chicago area which would logically indicate whether Senator KENNEDY has a midwest representative for office. To date nothing has been developed regarding this.

b7c The Bureau is requested to furnish Chicago any identifying data it has regarding [REDACTED] in question so that this Office may be in a position to make a logical comparison if any information is received.

In view of the sensitive nature of inquiry into the possibility that the subject is the midwest representative for ROBERT F. KENNEDY, no general canvass of informants will be conducted.

b7c The New York Office is requested to contact [REDACTED] for any information he may have regarding a possible appointment given to the subject by ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

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DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN.: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

1/15/68

SAC, NEW YORK (80-1438)

NASSAU COUNTY COUNCIL ON CRIME PREVENTION -- NASSAU COUNTY PD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are press clippings from the 1/12/68 edition of "Newsday" and from the "Long Island Press" dated 1/12/68 concerning Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S visit to Nassau County.

Senator KENNEDY, as these news clippings indicate, spoke to an audience of nearly three hundred in the Nassau County Police Auditorium. This affair was sponsored by the Nassau County Council on Crime Prevention.

Enclosed also for the Bureau are copies of press releases pertaining to the Nassau County Council on Crime Prevention, and also a news clipping from the 12/15/67 edition of "Newsday".

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

77-5151

NOT RECORDED
100 JAN 19 1968

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
1 - New York (80-1438)

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(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-41-176

EMERGENCY

57 JAN 2 1968

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Urges Citizen Anti-Crime Patrols

By MILES BENSON,
JOHN A. MAHER and
ARTHUR S. PENNY

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy yesterday urged greater public participation in crime suppression—to the extent of citizens' patrolling their neighborhoods.

Addressing a symposium on crime in the suburbs held in Garden City, Kennedy emphasized that such citizen patrols should operate under police supervision. In his remarks, he criticized police officials who were present.

The symposium was part of a day-long tour of Long Island, during which Kennedy was confronted by a large group of high school "hawks" in Brentwood, and government and civic leaders seeking more federal aid everywhere else he went.

Kennedy praised the effectiveness of the "Macabees," a vigilante group which operated in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn three years ago without police sanction.

Kennedy read the re-

marks from his prepared text, then added: "This has to be done in cooperation and under the supervision of the police. We don't want independent groups outside the police. It can be a useful adjunct to the police department under certain circumstances."

Nassau Police Commissioner Francis Looney, who shared the speaking platform with Kennedy, was shown the senator's text before he spoke and said: "I don't agree with him. It's a very dangerous practice. People engaged in law enforcement must be properly trained and under the supervision and direction of the police. I'm in favor of the organized auxiliary police force."

Edward Lecci, president of the Nassau Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, called citizens' patrols "unhealthy."

He said the effect of such groups is to "undermine" the professional image of the police officer.

"Give the nightstick back

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to the policeman and let him be free to use it without interference from politicians and citizens' groups," Lecci said. "That will reduce crime."

LOONEY, in his address to the symposium, made it clear he is dissatisfied with the role of the prosecution and courts in the process of dealing with criminals.

After the symposium, Kennedy and Nassau County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson, who shared the joys with the senator, met with militant Negro leaders at a private reception in Garden City from which newsmen were barred.

Earlier in the day, Kennedy breakfasted with 50 Long Island labor leaders at the Garden City Hotel, where he said Long Island's economy should now begin to shift from defense industry to reconstruction of New York City or face eventual decline with the end of the war in Vietnam.

DURING the morning Kennedy ran into a nest of "hawks" when he asked a selected group of students at Brentwood High School what they thought about the Vietnam war.

On a show of hands, more than half said they favored "escalating the bombing of the North and possibly sending more men to the South."

Only a handful favored "unilateral withdrawal," and only another handful favored "our present policy."

WHEN A majority leader of the same audience favored deferring college students, Kennedy asked them to consider the moral question of favoring escalation of the war "at someone else's expense."

Despite his apparent disagreement with the students on the war, it was evident the senator had their general support. The

loudest applause came when a boy asked Kennedy if he planned to run for the presidency in 1972. Kennedy's answer was that 1972 was a long way off.

Immediately after a question about his 10 children, Kennedy was asked what plans he had for Suffolk and he replied: "to move to Suffolk with my family and increase the population." That was met with another cheer.

AT A LUNCHEON in Smithtown with business and labor leaders, Kennedy said he had not realized the chairman of the Suffolk Human Relations Commission, Ralph Watkins, had asked him to look into allegations that Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. of Bethpage has discriminatory employment practices.

Grumman's vice president, John B. Rettaliata, also at the luncheon, said Grumman employs persons from minority groups in a proportion twice their proportion in the Long Island population and that "until this moment" he had thought Grumman's policies in this area to be excellent.

Kennedy's first stop in Suffolk had been at the

County Center in Riverhead, where Watkins was among a number of county officials who urged various programs upon him as he, County Executive H. Lee Dennison and Rep. Otis G. Pike, Riverhead Democrat, stood on the building's broken escalator.

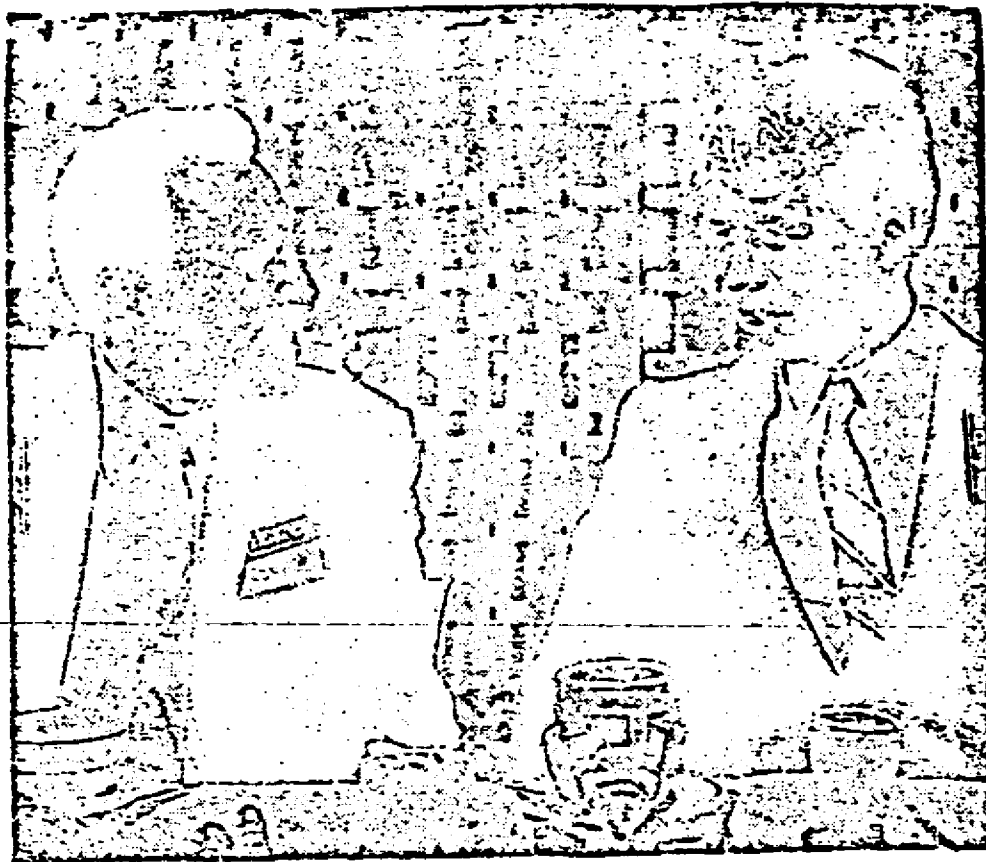
WATKINS ASKED Kennedy to seek an immediate investigation, and said "the spending of federal money that does not allow all people to benefit should stop." Grumman, he noted, is a major defense and space contractor.

Kennedy and Dennison—skimming over the county in the police helicopter—also dropped in on New York Telephone Co. headquarters in North Patchogue, at a newspaper plant, and at the new St. John's Smithtown Hospital, where they toured facilities for elderly patients and the laboratory, and Kennedy paid a brief call on the Rev. Charles Carow, pastor of St. Phillip and James Catholic Church in St. James.

Father Carow was in the hospital for tests and is to be discharged today.



Massau County Executive Eugene Nickerson
listens as Sen. Kennedy speaks in Lincoln.



Sen. Kennedy chats with Toby Coletti, president of the Long Island Federation of Labor, at the breakfast in Garden City.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Sees Looney, Shifts Crime Plan

By Art Bergmann
and Paul Leventhal

Mineola—After consulting with a disapproving Nassau police commissioner, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy toned down yesterday his proposal that Long Islanders help to fight crime in the streets by forming citizen patrols.

Addressing a hearing on suburban crime at the end of a 10-hour helicopter tour of Suffolk and Nassau, Kennedy told an audience of nearly 300 in the Nassau police auditorium: "Citizens can begin to take on the actual patrolling of their neighborhoods . . . There is no reason why you cannot help patrol your own communities to discourage property theft." He said that citizen patrols have worked "in far more dangerous communities," and he cited the "Maccabee" group in Brooklyn's Crown Heights section, as well as "volunteer police" in Brooklyn's East Flatbush and in Tampa, Fla.

Then Kennedy departed from his prepared text to add: "I want to stress that this has to be done in cooperation with, and under the supervision of, the police. There cannot be independent groups established without the cooperation of the police." Before entering the auditorium, Kennedy had met briefly with Nassau Police Commissioner Francis B. Looney in the commissioner's office. Earlier, Looney had been asked to comment on Kennedy's prepared remarks, and he said that he disapproved of "vigilante groups" as being dangerous. After Kennedy gave the speech, Looney said he thought that existing units of auxiliary police already provide the sort of civilian patrols under police supervision that were advocated by Kennedy. Suffolk Police Commissioner John L. Bary took a similar position.

Kennedy had spent most of the day in Suffolk in part of his planned series of visits all over the state to speak with his constituents, particularly about crime. He

visited enthusiastic constituents in a Suffolk police helicopter, accompanied by County Executive Dennison. His most adoring admirers of the day, and the ones who asked him the toughest questions, were students at Brentwood High School.

Appearing before an assembly of 800 students, the 42-year-old senator playfully dodged questions on his differences with President Johnson and joked about the size of his family, and about hippies and long hair.

When one student was applauded for asking whether Kennedy was contradicting himself because "you're against the war in Vietnam and yet you say you would support Johnson," the senator replied with a smile, "Go ahead, go ahead, make it unpleasant." He won a laugh when he continued: "I like Lyndon Johnson." Turning serious, he said, "I happen to be opposed to unilateral withdrawal, the same as Mr. Johnson. I have ideas about going to the negotiating table; he has his. We do not disagree we have a commitment there . . ."

Asked what he planned to do for Suffolk, he replied: "Move my family here and increase the population." On hippies and long hair, he brushed his gray-tipped locks away from his eyes and said: "I think everyone should get their own hair cut like they want it and at a reasonable level."

Queried on McCarthy

During a tour of the Suffolk Sun building in Deer Park, he was asked whether he thought that Democratic peace candidate Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota posed a threat to Johnson. "I think everybody would expect that he (Johnson) is going to get the nomination, and not McCarthy," Kennedy said.

Kennedy's tour began with a breakfast meeting with labor leaders at the Garden City Hotel.

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7 NEWSDAY
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BREAKFAST STOP. Toby Coletti, left, of the Long Island Federation of Labor, and waiter Tommy Marron chat with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at Garden City Hotel breakfast meeting yesterday.

AP Wirephoto



Newsday Photo by Kram

TRAFFIC STOP. Crossing guard Eileen Roberts greets Kennedy outside St. John's Smithtown Hospital yesterday as he arrives for an inspection.

Nassau Crime Panel Studies Reform Ideas

By Bob Bridgeo

Minerola—The newly formed Nassau panel on crime prevention is studying a group of proposed reforms, ranging from the selection of jurors by lot to the creation of a rehabilitation center for delinquents.

In about a month, the unit, the Council on Crime Prevention, will meet to consider recommendations for judicial and law enforcement reform. Most of the proposals under study were included in a February report by the President's Commission on Crime, but one of the suggestions is a new approach by the county. That is the proposed selection of trial and grand juries by random lot. The jury selection plan is the only proposal before the council that has the strong backing of County Executive Nickerson.

The council's recommendations will hinge on a 31-page report released last week by Nickerson. He has asked the 20-man council of experts and laymen headed by Police Commissioner Francis B. Looney to consider a number of reforms, including some on which he has taken no stand.

The changes include institution of a random lot method of selecting trial and grand juries; the appointment of district attorneys and their assistants; the creation of a local rehabilitation center for delinquents and first offenders; the release of as many suspects without bail as possible following examination; and revision of the system where the district attorney's office and defense lawyers bargain on guilty pleas before or during trials to reduce court congestion.

Prevention Is Concern

A survey of the attitudes of Looney and the council members showed that the group was primarily concerned with prevention of crime, especially by youths, and the protection of defendants' rights. Looney said the council would produce written studies on the problems it deals with. He said he expected the council to conduct a seminar on the report's recommendations in about two months.

The council has no legislative powers, but its proposals are expected to carry more weight than those of individuals. Looney said the council would hold public hearings periodically and issue an annual report. A Nickerson spokesman said it was set up in part to guarantee that Nassau would receive funds under the proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act now before Congress and expected to be passed soon. "We couldn't get funds without the crime council in existence," said the spokesman. "We're trying to jump the gun so that when (the act) is passed we will already be equipped." He added that the council might hire a full-time director and part-time help if federal or private foundation funds became available.

The report points out that the grand jury system

ing laws are said to give too much power to jury commissioners and discriminate against low-income and minority-group members. Nickerson, a spokesman said, favored selection by lot "as a more democratic process," an argument made in the report. Grand jurors are now either nominated by judges or chosen from telephone books and tax rolls. Two members of the council who are defense lawyers based in Minerola, David H. Peirez and Leo F. McGinity, backed the proposal yesterday. McGinity urged that a different governmental body such as the state attorney general's office, handle complaints before a grand jury so that a district attorney, who must eventually try a case, could not influence a grand jury in the pretrial investigation.

The idea of a county rehabilitation center for youthful delinquents and first offenders drew support from several council members, including County Human Relations Commissioner Farrell Jones. Jones said a major problem has been the detention of youngsters in prisons where they are thrown in with hardened criminals. "You're just running a school for crime," he said.

Program, Not Trial, Urged

Peirez, a delegate to the president's crime conference in March, suggested that youngsters who were not considered hardened criminals not be tried if other remedies were available. "Once you take a kid into court you've lost him," he said. He suggested that young offenders be required to report to a probation officer and participate in a program similar to that required of persons actually on probation as an alternative to a court trial. A Nickerson spokesman said the county executive regards the establishment of a rehabilitation center as "a very interesting idea and one that the council should study." But he added that Nickerson would defer to the council on the feasibility and cost of the program.

The spokesman said Nickerson would also like the council to explore a proposal to appoint district attorneys. A move to change the office from elective to appointive failed in the recent State Constitutional Convention. The Nassau report said, "Certainly strong arguments could be advanced in favor of appointed district attorneys." It called "the old-style politically oriented district attorney's office outmoded."

The Nassau report also asked the council to urge that all negotiations between the district attorney's office and defense lawyers leading to pleas of guilty on lesser counts be made a public part of the court record. Nickerson has refused to take a stand on this and Looney said he would wait for the council to decide, but McGinity and Peirez strongly urged it. McGinity said the bargaining process should be made public so that it could be reviewed as a factor in appeal cases. Peirez said, "There are too many cases where people are shuttled behind the doors in court and, without any intention to harm the defendant, a plea and a sentence are imposed that was

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Closeup

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Crime Rate Spurs Studies

Federal, state, and county commissions or conferences to study crime have been springing up in response to public concern.

The biggest was the President's Crime Commission, which issued its report early this year after two years of study. In spite of the supposed thoroughness of the report, Senate and House committees began their own studies.

The executive and legislative branches of the state were both studying crime this week. Gov. Rockefeller's Crime Conference was scheduled for today, and a Joint Legislative Committee chaired by Assemblyman Bertram Podell (D-Bkln.) opened hearings Tuesday on crime in the state.

An official Nassau panel on crime prevention began operations last month. The county's panel is the kind of local organization suggested by the President's Commission, and it may receive federal funds if Congress passes a federal crime bill. Hempstead Presiding Supervisor Ralph C. Caso has also called his own meeting on crime prevention. County Executive Dennison of Suffolk said that he plans no crime commissions and that he has little doubt that some of the crime studies are politically motivated.

Backers of crime studies say that they are responding to a growing public concern which is based on an increasing crime rate. But Ned Polsky, a criminologist who

teaches at Stony Brook, questioned yesterday both the crime rate statistics and the popular feeling. Polsky said that the incidence of crime appears to be rising faster than it is in fact because more crime is reported now. He added that a popular outcry against crime is raised every decade, and said he doubts this one will last longer than the others.

Polsky said that some anticrime feeling is a disguise for anti-Negro feeling. "White fears of Negroes moving into the suburbs often come out as a concern about crime," he said, though the victims of most crimes committed by Negroes are other Negroes.

But David H. Peirez, a Mineola attorney who is a member of Nassau's Crime Prevention Commission, said the increase in crime is genuine. He blamed the increase on a growing disregard for authority among the young and said that better police-community relations might help reduce the soaring juvenile crime rate.

Podell said the increase in crime is the result of what he called the disorderly times in which we live. He said the state needs more police, more judges, and more and better prisons. Peirez said the county's commission would recommend legislation and try to get local agencies to agree on policy improvements. He said he is confident that the commission could help fight crime, but added that one commission for the county is enough. 12/15/67

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

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1/11

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Who's Telling Truth on RFK Feud?

By Drew Pearson and
Back Anderson

A previous column posed the question of whether Bobby Kennedy was responsible for the investigation of Bobby Baker and whether this may have been the chief reason for the feud between LBJ and RFK.

It also raised the question of who was telling the truth in so informing the President: Attorney General Clark, who said he could find no evidence that Bobby Kennedy had initiated the probe; or the FBI, which informed the President that Kennedy was behind the Baker investigation.

The whole business also raises important questions regarding the constitutional rights of Americans to protection from police state methods.

The eavesdropping on Fred Black's rooms at the Carlton Hotel was obviously political. It involved political pals of then Vice President Lyndon Johnson, including the late Sen. Bob Kerr of Oklahoma; Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma; the Democratic Floor Leader; Rep. Gerald Ford, the Republican Floor Leader; James Webb, head of the National Space Agency. Finally, the taps included the activities of Bobby Baker. Nothing turned up to connect Vice President Johnson with Baker's operations, except for Baker's gift of a bill set for Christmas

some years earlier when Johnson was a Senator.

The bugging case, however, has had more political repercussions than probably any other in American history.

Among other things, U.S. District Judge William Jones, one of our more courageous jurists, has ordered the FBI to produce the raw files in the Fred Black case.

What is surprising is that this is the first time in history the Justice Department has ever seen an FBI raw file. It is an amazing document, containing all sorts of innuendo, rumor and undigested fact.

Power and Politics

The FBI is supposed to be a part of the Justice Department yet the fact that Justice Department officials had never before seen a raw FBI file gives some indication of the power accumulated by the FBI and the possibility that it is becoming similar to some of the police bureaus of Europe, such as the "Deuxieme Bureau" of Paris.

The Deuxieme Bureau has long been known as more powerful than any French political figure because of its knowledge of the private lives of cabinet officials and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The power to inform, the power to eavesdrop, and the power to operate without having funds double-checked by

any other government agency can become dangerous.

When it became known that the FBI had engaged in wholesale wiretapping for a period of years, Attorney General Ramsey Clark requested J. Edgar Hoover to give him a list of all cases in which illegal evidence had been obtained by wiretapping and eavesdropping. Clark wanted this so that he could ascertain whether or not to proceed with certain indictments.

J. Edgar Hoover refused this request. He was polite about it; nevertheless categorical. The Attorney General is supposed to be the chief executive of the Justice Department, but one of his subordinates, J. Edgar Hoover, simply ignored his order. He countered that the Attorney General give him a list of cases in which he was interested, then he, Hoover, would tell the Attorney General whether wiretaps had been used to collect the evidence.

FBI Lobbying

This necessitated exhaustive preparation of a list of cases for the FBI. A lot of work would have been saved had Clark's request been honored.

More recently J. Edgar Hoover has sent some of his men up to the Senate to lobby against the "crime-in-the-streets" bill. He wants the

Clark is no doubt the source of much of this.

- The Washington Post C-15
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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