

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBERT W. KENNEDY

PART 3 OF 9

77-51387 Vol. 3

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12-8-61

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

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

EB-1
RE
Robert Kennedy

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

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

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

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

67C (4) The Wade-Hammond Hotel is the finest hotel in town and [redacted] is going to put on a very excellent affair. Jamieson said that he had not planned any specific program and that they wanted it to be a friendly get-together so that we would be reinforcing our contacts and liaison. He wanted to let the Director know about the above and ask if there were any special instructions.

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

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Rosen

ECK:geg

(5)

64 DEC 15 1961

10
XEROX
DEC 23 1961

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

77-51387-19
NOT RECORDED
14 DEC 13 1961

DeLoach to Mohr memo

Re: Visit of AG to Buffet Dinner Given By
Savannah Office at Columbia, SC, 12-12-61

OBSERVATIONS:

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

RECOMMENDATION:

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

ech

WJ

V.

PA.

OK
2

TD ↓

Mr. DeLoach
told Jamieson
ech

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *MB*

DATE: December 8, 1961

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

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

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach *✓*
- Evans *✓*
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

Robert F. [unclear]

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

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

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

- 1 - Mr. Mohr *MB*
- 1 - Mr. Evans *R*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- AR:ige
- (7)

TRC

I called SAC Powers from home re swearing in Judge Winter + visit to USA. Alanted re possible visit to BA office 12/14/61

EX-115

REC-29

77-51387-19

12 DEC 15 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

60 DEC 19 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12-11-61

FROM : C. A. Evans

Robert F. Kennedy

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

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

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

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

If approved, I will leave Washington Tuesday morning for Columbia and will return with the Attorney General to Washington that evening.

CAE:pew
-6-

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

62 DEC 21 1961

178

REC-72

77-51387-16

DEC 18 1961

EX-113

Or

193

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 13, 1961

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT:

Robert F. Kennedy

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

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

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

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

REC-39 77-51387-1 194

22 DEC 21 1961

EX-105

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JPM:hif
(3)

What do we know of Linsk?
memo re: H & LESC.

SENT DIRECTOR
 12-15-61

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UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 13, 1961

FROM : C. A. Evans

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

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Malone	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Ingram	
Gandy	

McGowan

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

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

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

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

EX 100, REC-17

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

CAE:sp

DEC 13 1961

DEC 27 1961

DEC 13 1961
let to HG
Case in memo
Evans to Belmont
12-13-61
Q's H/1/68
12-13-61

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-9-49-44-18314

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Attorney General's Visit to Columbia
South Carolina

See that case file here in Savannah reflect a. g. instructions to hold

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

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

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

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

See that the conflicting instructions of a. g. & Dept are promptly resolved.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 5, 1961

FROM : C. A. Evans

Robert Kennedy

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CLEVELAND

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

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

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

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

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

CAE:sp:dlb

DEC 11 1961
 EX-105
 REC-12177-51381-149
 13 DEC 28 1961

SENT DIRECTOR
 12-14-61

NINE
 PERS. REC. UNIT
 CLEAR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CLEVELAND

[REDACTED] b7c

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

On the way back on the plane last evening, the Attorney General asked if the FBI was continuing its efforts to increase the number of Negroes employed and he was assured that the Director was maintaining his long-standing policy of considering applicants for employment on the basis of their ability, with race or creed playing absolutely no part. The Attorney General mentioned that he recently had occasion to learn of an individual who might make a good applicant for a Bureau Agent. This individual is [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] is a member of the New York City Police Department and, according to the Attorney General, has recently been graduated from the Fordham Law School. The Attorney General did not know whether [REDACTED] would be interested in becoming a Bureau Agent but wanted to pass along his name to us.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

It is suggested that the Administrative Division check with the New York Division and if no unfavorable information is known concerning [REDACTED] b7c arrangements be made to have him contacted to determine if he is interested in employment as a Special Agent at such time as we might have a vacancy.

✓

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12-13-61

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (80-23)

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

ROBERT KENNEDY

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

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

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

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

EXP. PROC. DEC 16 1961

1-10-61
WILE
67 JAN 4 1962

2-Bureau (Enclosures)
1-Cleveland
REH:DG
(3)

ENCLOSURE
SENT DIRECTOR
12-19-61

REC-54
EX-113

77-51387-194
27
DEC 16 1961
WJW

CV 80-23

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

detached
Q

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

b7c

On December 4, 1961, while the Attorney General was awaiting his airplane at the local Cleveland airport, he asked SA [redacted] what the turnover rate is for Special Agents in the FBI. SA Harvey told him that he didn't know exactly, but that it was less than one per cent per month, pointing out we had a very low rate of turnover among Special Agent personnel.

b7c

Since C.G. has asked about it send him a memo on turnover referring to his inquiry at Cleveland.

A 1
Done
1-7-21

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/2/62

FROM : C. A. Evans

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

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Malone	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

m a Jones

Robert F. Kennedy

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

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

Geoghegan asked two questions:

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

no. H
REC-3 77-51387-199
10 JAN 11 1962

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

no. H **EX 113**

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

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

CAE:maw

8 JAN 15 1962

Just medical Bureau is closed on Sat & no personnel, no facilities are available.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

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

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

Agree.
[Signature]

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

*I see no reason
to participate. I personally
will not be here.*

GRC

[Signature]

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont *MB*

DATE: 1-3-62

FROM : C. A. Evans *CE*

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

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

Robert F. Kennedy

CAE:pew
-6- B.W.

L *MB* *B* *MB* *✓*

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

ERC

REC-3

77-51387-200

10 JAN 11 1962

EX-113

NINE

64 JAN 12 1962

77-51387-201.202

CHANGED TO

62-107624-5, X

FEB 14 1962

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For your information: _____

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77-51387- 204

CHANGED TO

62-107624 - 4

FEB 14 1962

Burka

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

205

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 1/17/62

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT:

Robert F. Kennedy

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

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

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

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

Handwritten marks: a checkmark, a large 'B', and other scribbles.

CAE:maw
(6)

63 JAN 25 1962

REC-33 77-51387-205

JAN 19 1962

EX 104

NINE

77-51387- 206, 207, 208, 209

CHANGED TO

62-107624- 7, 6, 8, 11

FEB 14 1962

Bw Ka

FEB 21 1962

Bw/DS

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 7, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

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

[redacted] of "Time" magazine here in Washington, who has been very friendly, telephoned at 11:40 a. m. today. He stated "Time" magazine is carrying a cover story on the Attorney General in its next issue which will be on the stands Monday, 2-12-62.

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

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

[redacted] countered with the proposition that perhaps if we could reach the Director the latter might wish to make a statement on how he believes Kennedy has handled himself during the past year as Attorney General. Wick told [redacted] he would see what could be done.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

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

REW:sak
(7)

XEROX
 FEB 8 1962
 50 FEB 14 1962

77-51387-210
 NOT RECORDED
 126 FEB 9 1962
 gmc
 9 FEB 8 1962
 CRIME RESEARCH
 Handled with [redacted] by Wick at 11:30 A 2/8/62. [redacted] said he believed he could handle the matter all right with his editor & 2-8-62

77-51387-211, 212, 213, (214)

CHANGED TO

62-107624-10, 12

62-107624-16, NR 2-8-62

FEB 21 1962

BW/pds

MAR 6 - 1962

Bw / Cab

v

21



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

W. J. [Signature]

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

Rebulet dated 1-11-62.

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

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

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

REC-44

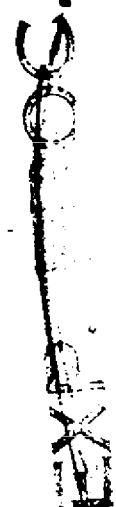
3 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison Section) 1962
 1 - Rome 80-15

MAC:oc

1 MAR 13 1962

EX 104

LIASION



32

A

2/25

25

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

To: *W. S. Lord*

From: *L. E. Short*

DATE: *3-8-62*

SUBJECT: *Robert F. Kennedy*

PK *S*

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

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

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62 MAR 14 1962

REG-97

77-51387-216

NOT RECORDED

25 MAR 8 1962

EX-107

A

INDEX: • Kennedy, Robert Francis

MAGAZINE: Time
February 16, 1962

ARTICLE: "~~The~~ Administration: More Than a
Brother"

File Adams



ATTORNEY DONOVAN
Unofficially, he was encouraged.

tiary in Atlanta in preparation for his flight to Berlin.

Within five minutes of the exchange last weekend, word was flashed to the White House, where President Kennedy had slipped away from a dinner-dance to await the news. When it came, at 2:52 a.m. (E.S.T.), Press Secretary Pierre Salinger had White House correspondents phoned at their homes, routed from bed and summoned to the White House. In Moscow, the announcement of Powers' release was made later—and was explained as being motivated by the Kremlin's desire "for an improvement in relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A." There was not a word about Spy Abel, who is still an unperson in the U.S.S.R.

THE ATOM

Decision to Test

Despite the signs of thaw, one of the coldest of cold war decisions could not be held off much longer. Last week, discussing the possibility of a nuclear test agreement with the Soviet Union, President Kennedy left the door open—but just barely. He urged that the two great cold war adversaries make a final try for a test-ban treaty at an 18-nation disarmament conference in Geneva next month; he insisted at his press conference that the U.S. would not only demand monitors to detect Russian tests, but would require an inspection system against any Soviet test preparations. At the same time, he promised to announce within a month his decision about whether the U.S. will resume atmospheric testing. The all-but-certain answer: yes, probably in April.

Powerfully Clear. Behind that decision lay months of hesitation and debate in the highest councils of U.S. Government. In the last analysis, the decision had to be guided by the chilling scientific estimate of Soviet atomic advances in the

U.S.S.R.'s series of some 30 tests that began last September. From a report submitted by a panel headed by Cornell Physicist Hans Bethe, it was clear that the Soviet Union was catching up in many of the deadly arts of the atom, and had passed the U.S. in some phases.

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

Christmas Island. It was in the light of those somber findings that President Kennedy moved toward his decision that the U.S. should resume its tests in the atmosphere. He was in no rush to announce his decision until the complex test facilities were fully prepared, for that would only lengthen the U.S. exposure to vitriolic attack from ban-the-bomb opinion around the world.

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

THE ADMINISTRATION

More Than a Brother

[See Cover]

AT 8:15 the morning last week, a minor earthquake rattled Tokyo windowpanes. But the event caused hardly a tremor among the 30,000,000 inhabitants of the world's most populous city. They had already been shaken to near numbness by the presence of U.S. Attorney General Robert Francis Kennedy, 36, brother and most trusted adviser of President John Kennedy, an emerging force in U.S. foreign affairs—and an earthquaker in his own right.

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

Such a Promotion. From sunup to midnight, from Prime Minister's residence to backstreet sake house, Bob Kennedy shook hands, sang songs, asked questions, argued issues, made speeches—and explained the aims of the U.S. under his brother's Administration. The Japanese, accustomed to patriarchs in public life, marveled at his youth. Said a Japanese Supreme Court justice after meeting Bobby: "He must have worked and studied hard to achieve such a pace in promotion." At the Diet, Lower House Speaker Ichiro Kiyose, 77, and Upper House President Tsuruhei Matsuno, 78, watched Kennedy and sighed wistfully. "The days are here," said Matsuno, "for the younger generation to take over." Bobby gracefully deferred to age: "We gain by



ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY WITH WASEDA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Looking, listening and learning to overcome lack of experience.

referring to the wisdom of experience."

But Bob Kennedy also showed the rough side of his tongue. Taking tea with 70 members of the Japanese Bar Association, Kennedy paid tribute to Japan's postwar recovery, called it a triumph of the democratic system of government. One of the lawyers thanked him for such "attery." Snapped Bobby: "This is a helluva long way to come just to flatter somebody. I can do that back home." When a delegation of Socialist legislators spoke some stereotyped criticisms of the U.S., Bobby demanded to know why they never seemed to say anything against the Soviet Union or Red China. "Just how many times," he asked, "have you criticized them in public statements? Give me just three cases." The five Socialists huddled. Finally one said lamely: "Well, once. About Soviet testing."

Wherever he went in Japan, Bob Kennedy made it plain that he spoke for the President of the U.S. Arriving at Tokyo's Haneda airport, Kennedy tried out two sentences in Japanese. The first was: "Ladies and gentlemen, we are very happy to visit your country." The second—and it sounded a theme that Kennedy was to repeat over and over again—was: "My brother, who is the President, wishes me to convey to you all his very best regards." Next day, calling upon Minister of Justice Koshiro Ueki, Kennedy commented on the "fair" way in which Japanese judges are appointed.* Said he: "This is quite different in the United States. I have made recommendations for more

* Unlike the U.S. federal judiciary, Japanese judges do not receive lifetime appointments, but are subject to periodic review. Lower-court judges, appointed by the Cabinet, must be re-appointed every ten years. But justices of the Supreme Court, each ten years, appear unopposed on the general election ballot and must receive a majority of the national vote to remain on the bench.



JOHN DOMINIS - LIFE

WITH LEFTIST TACHIBA
Also arguing and explaining.

than 100 candidates for federal judgeships. A man asked for a judgeship for his brother. I declined. I received the inevitable telephone call. He said: 'After all, your brother appointed you Attorney General.' I answered: 'We only serve the will of the President.'"

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

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

Republicans still take occasional jabs at him, especially when he ventures beyond the confines of the Attorney General's office. Said New York's G.O.P. Representative John Lindsay last week in a solicitous letter to State Secretary Dean Rusk: "We question whether it is necessary for you and your office to be either burdened or embarrassed by free-wheeling foreign

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

No Pretending. The will to win carried right over from the 1960 campaign against Richard Nixon to the mastering of the Attorney General's job. Says a Justice Department career man: "When you have a large bureaucracy like this, it's hard to instill a sense of urgency and interest in the people down the line. But Kennedy has been able to do it." A graduate ('51) of the University of Virginia Law School, Bob had served as counsel for the Democratic minority on the McCarthy Committee, and later as chief counsel for the McClellan Committee investigating labor racketeering (Bob still turns livid when reminded that he has yet to nail Teamsters' President Jimmy Hoffa). As Attorney General, Bobby Kennedy does not lay claim to legal wizardry. "He doesn't pretend to knowledge he doesn't have," says one of his deputies. "And you'd better not either."

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

• BYRON R. WHITE, 44, Deputy Attorney General. An All-America halfback at Colorado and later a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, "Whizzer" White met John Kennedy years ago at a U.S. embassy reception in London given by Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. White and Jack later served in the same Pacific PT flotilla; during the presidential campaign, White left his Denver law firm to head the



JOHN BIRN



DISCUSSING THE CIA WITH BURKE, TAYLOR & DULLES
Between brothers, a mysterious osmosis.

WALTER DENNETT

Citizens for Kennedy. White is in charge of the day-by-day administration of the Justice Department. Last spring he handled the on-scene direction of 600 U.S. marshals during the Alabama riots precipitated by Freedom Riders on interstate buses.

• **ARCHIBALD COX, 49**, Solicitor General. A great-grandson of Andrew Johnson's Attorney General, Archie Cox learned government law in the Justice, State and Labor Departments and the Wage Stabilization Board. He returned to Harvard as Royall professor of law, was Senator John Kennedy's adviser on labor legislation. During the 1960 campaign, with Fellow Professors Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and J. Kenneth Galbraith, Cox was a member of the Harvard brain trust that fed Candidate Kennedy facts, figures—and politically appealing ideas.

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

• **BURKE MARSHALL, 39**, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division. Slight, seemingly shy but hard as nails, Yaleman Marshall left a lucrative Washington law practice to direct Bobby Kennedy's civil rights assault. With enlarged legal and research staffs, he keeps in touch with Negro groups and segrega-

tion leaders, attempts to solve issues primarily by persuasion rather than by coercion. When persuasion fails, he moves. To enforce Negro voting rights, the department has so far filed suits in 15 southern counties, has active investigations or negotiations under way in 61 other counties. "If we do our job right," says Marshall, "there should be no need for a civil rights division in a very few years."

For all the skills of his subordinates, there is no question that Bob Kennedy is the man in charge. Shirtsleeves rolled up to the elbow, tie askew and feet planted firmly atop his mahogany desk, Kennedy runs the Department of Justice from a gymnasium-sized office decorated with watercolors by his children. He has

personally taken charge of one of the New Frontier's most ticklish tasks: recommending the appointments of 125 new federal judges (some to fill vacancies, 73 to fill the requirements of an authorization passed last year by Congress for an expanded judiciary). So far, the President has sent 59 names to Congress for confirmation. Of those nominations, 13 have been rated by the American Bar Association as exceptionally well qualified, 41 as well qualified, 22 as qualified, 6 as inadequate (the A.B.A. has not rated the rest).

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

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

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



TERRANCE SPENCER

VISITING THE IVORY COAST REPUBLIC
But at times, a hot breath on the neck.

Wherever he is, Bob Kennedy is always at the beck of his brother. The relationship between Jack and Bobby is close but not constant. In the course of the ordinary week, they see each other no more than once or twice, talk on the telephone every other day or so. Such conversations are generally brief; by instinct, each of the brothers seems to know what the other is thinking, and long explanations are unnecessary. "It's by osmosis," says Jack Kennedy. "We're both cryptic."

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

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

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

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

"JUST CALL ME ETHEL"

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

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



MRS. ROBERT KENNEDY

of the Green Pines. There, Japanese Politician Yasuhiro Nakasone had arranged for a three-hour, 13-course, all-vegetable meal. Kneeling in the approved fashion on a grass mat before a low table, Ethel accepted a set of Munakata prints and a pair of bamboo stilts—one of seven pairs that will be sent to her children back home. "Oh," cried Ethel, "I can see a summer of broken legs and broken arms."

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

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

After that, there were only a few more functions: a visit to the home of Japanese Businessman Yoshishiko Matsukata, an uncle of U.S. Ambassador Reischauer's Japanese wife Haru; an embassy reception attended by Prime Minister Ikeda and hundreds of other Japanese dignitaries (Ethel wore a white lace dress—with matching hairbows); a dinner given by Japanese Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka; and an appearance on the Japanese television program *What's My Secret?*



THE KENNEDY FAMILY AT HOME IN MCLEAN
"When he comes in, it's quite lively."

ARTHUR RICHERTY—LIFE

does, he is heard. After Cuba, Chester Bowles, who was sitting in for Absent State Secretary Rusk, delivered a position report on Cuba that was long on platitudes, short on concrete proposals. From his seat behind the President, Bobby protested. "This is worthless. What can we do about Cuba? This doesn't tell us." For ten minutes the Attorney General tore the Bowles report to bits. When he was through, there was an awkward silence, broken only when the President changed the subject. Before the session's end, President Kennedy had assigned a task force under Assistant Defense Secretary Paul Nitze to draw up new proposals for U.S. policy toward Cuba.

The President does not always follow his brother's advice. Last August, Bobby and Ethel Kennedy spent three days in Africa during the independence anniversary celebration of the Ivory Coast. The trip was an opportunity to meet African leaders. Bobby became convinced that Ghana's left-leaning President Kwame Nkrumah was implacably hostile to the U.S., and on his return he argued privately with the President against a proposed \$133 million loan to Ghana for construction of a Volta River power project. When the issue came up at an NSC meeting, the President went around the table seeking opinions; he got mostly favorable replies. "The Attorney General," he then said, "has not spoken. But I can feel the hot breath of his disapproval on the back of my neck." Despite Bobby's objection the loan was approved.

"I'm Already Married." Last week, on his first morning in Tokyo, Bobby Kennedy rose early at his U.S. embassy quarters, gave three separate newspaper interviews, left the building at 8:15 a.m. for a round of official calls. He stopped at the home of Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda, discussed Berlin, Laos, Japanese-Korean

dy moved on to the Foreign Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Diet, a couple of television studios, an embassy reception, a Bar Association tea and the Japanese Supreme Court.

That night, after a dinner given by Foreign Minister Kosaka, Kennedy went with a group of Japanese labor leaders to a sake shop off the Ginza, Tokyo's Gay White Way. "How do you like Japanese women?" asked one of the shop's customers. Said Kennedy: "They're pretty. But I can't comment any more. I'm already married to an American woman." Kennedy, whose favorite beverage is a glass of milk chilled precisely 15 minutes in a freezer, was pressed to taste sake. Asked he: "Is it good for the health?" Replied the bartender: "It's the best medicine." Soon, the Japanese began serenading their guest with a folk song called *The Coal Miners' Song* ("Over the coal mines the moon has risen! But since the mine chimneys are so tall, certainly the moon must find it smoky"). Bobby responded with *When Irish Eyes Are Smiling*.

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

The student, 21-year-old Yuzo Tachiya, leaped onto the stage and, while Kennedy held a microphone for him, launched into a long harangue against the U.S. When Kennedy pulled the microphone back to answer, a power failure knocked out the public-address system and half the stage lights. Icily calm, Kennedy borrowed a portable police megaphone and tried to speak. Standing beside him, Tachiya kept up his screaming diatribe. The audience began to yell too. With the meeting out of control, a student cheerleader climbed to the platform, closed the session with a call for the Waseda school song ("Towering edifice/ In woods of Waseda"). In a final indignity, one cheerleader accidentally struck Ethel Kennedy in the stomach with his arm. Mrs. Kennedy reeled back, straightened again, managed a weak smile.

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

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



SKATING IN TOKYO
"Do you like Japanese women?"

JOHN BONHIS—LIFE

the ambassador: "It just shows respect. Go ahead." "You're sure it won't look as if I'm worshipping Buddha?" asked Roman Catholic Kennedy. Whispered Kenschauer: "No. It's O.K." Kennedy picked up an incense stick still muttering: "If I get kicked out..."

Back in Tokyo, Bobby Kennedy rounded out his week with a luncheon appearance at the foreign correspondents' club. "I had seaweed for breakfast yesterday," he told the audience. "To tell you the honest-to-goodness truth, it didn't taste bad. When I went to Central Asia with Justice Douglas in 1955, they brought in a goat, very dead, plucked out its eyes and served them to us. Justice Douglas turned to me and said, 'For the sake of America, Bob, make like it's an oyster.' So things have gone up since then." But it was on a sober note that he closed his speech. "My greatest impression of Japan is the great thirst for knowledge of the people. I'm amazed at how interested they are and how much they know about the United States and what is going on."

Right Where He Is. Leaving Tokyo at week's end, the Kennedys had only begun their journey. Ahead lay Formosa, then Hong Kong. The Attorney General would spend six days in Indonesia, where rioting students last week broke the windows of the U.S. embassy. Beyond that was Thailand, whose government is nervous about Communist inroads in nearby Laos and Viet Nam, expects to hear reassuring words from the President's brother. After that would come visits to Rome, Berlin, Bonn, The Hague and Paris—and finally the return to Washington.

What then? Because of his increasing activities in foreign affairs, Washington is alive with rumors that Bobby is tiring of the Department of Justice, might want to move over to State. But President Kennedy, even while encouraging Bobby's global interests, is blunt about saying that he has no intention of moving his brother out of Justice; he likes Bobby right where he is, and hopes to keep him there for the next seven years.

Beyond that, there is the possibility—once just a joke about the numerosness of the Kennedys, now sometimes talked about seriously—that Bobby might try to succeed Jack in the White House. Any mention of this notion angers Bob Kennedy. "This idea is so foolishly untrue," he says, "that it's foolish, even as rumor." Voters might agree. Bobby lacks his brother's easy grace; he is earthier, bristling in his loyalties (the U.S., Jack, and his church; other Kennedys; other Democrats), implacable in his enmities. Jack has been called the first Irish Brahmin; Bobby is the Irish Puritan, not an ascetic but a man of burning zeal. If he does not want to become President, it is safe to say that he wants his brother to become a great President, assisted by a great Attorney General. Meanwhile, as President John Kennedy of the U.S. had long known, as the U.S. has come to realize,

INVESTIGATIONS

"We Are Professional Men"

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



MARINES SHOUP & KLUYTMAN
"Saddle up and go."

upheld by the courts, of "executive privilege" to withhold it.

Fool's Errand. By his stand, McNamara (who had given the subcommittee the names and backgrounds of all 14 Pentagon censors, and had offered to explain himself why specific deletions had been made in military speeches) brought to a standstill the hearings that had been instigated by South Carolina's Senator Strom Thurmond. But there was still plenty of peripheral excitement—for a couple of subcommittee staffers had ventured forth on the most monumental fool's errand since Cohn and Schine made history as the "junketeering gumshoes."

Without informing either Subcommittee Chairman Stennis or Subcommittee Counsel James Kendall, Investigators Charles A. Byrne and Ben Kaplan went to a U.S. Marine Corps post just outside Washington. There, with the full cooperation of the Corps, the pair asked for 32 marines, shut them up in a classroom, and ordered them to answer a series of written

Communism. Sample questions: "What is the 'Attorney General's list'?" "Name three organizations listed as subversive." "Identify or describe the following: Karl Marx, Gus Hall, The Worker, Frol Kozlov, Mao Tse-tung, Patrice Lumumba, Moise Tshombe, Das Kapital, dialectical materialism, brainwashing, Fidel Castro." "What are the populations of Russia, China, Cuba, France, United States?"

Although he insisted that he had not sicced Byrne and Kaplan on the marines, Senator Thurmond declared: "I heartily endorse what they have done." But other Senators when they heard about it could not have disapproved more. Cried the Senate's Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, himself a former marine: "To say I was shocked and surprised at this kind of questioning is to state my position mildly. The greatest outfit in the world should not be subjected to questioning in this respect."

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

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

MICHIGAN

Fresh Face in an Open Field

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

Not since Wendell Willkie had the Republicans seen anything quite like him. For the man everyone was talking about had only within the past year identified himself as a Republican, and it was not until last weekend that George Romney, 54, President and board chairman of American Motors Corp., announced that he would make his first run for elective of-

INDEX: Kennedy, Robert Francis

MAGAZINE: Time
February 16, 1962

ARTICLE: "The Administration: More Than a
Brother"

File 

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

March 5, 1962

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

[Redacted signature]

Encl: 1

ENCLOSURE

ack 3-8-62
 RDR
 MAR 10 1962

REC-28

77-51387-217

10 MAR 13 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-101-29
 MAR 6 1962

b7c

b7c

8/R



THE SUNDAY TIMES JANUARY 28, 1962

PORTRAIT GALLERY goes to the White House to see

The Other Mr Kennedy



The American Attorney-General giving a Press conference in his vast and dignified office.

77-51387-217

YOUNG MAN IN A HOT SEAT

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

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

The extent of Robert Kennedy's influence on his brother in the White House is a subject of unending heated discussion and uneasy conjecture in the United States. I

know that on a good many occasions he has taken a tougher standpoint than the President has ultimately adopted. He was against helping Ghana with the Volta project—he tends to get very impatient with neutrals, and feels that those who are "with us" should be rewarded—and he favoured a tougher policy over Berlin.

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



Robert and Ethel Kennedy with their seven children.

loneliness of the Presidency a little less lonely.

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

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

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

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

The first time I went to see "Bobby," about a year ago, around 6 p.m., I noticed that the table had been laid in the corner of his spacious office.

77-51387-217
ENCLOSURE

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

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

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

Much is being made by many of the dire internal peril this country faces from the American Communist Party, but the

Attorney-General, who has a sound sense of proportion, does not seem to be overly worried, as some of his subordinates are. One reason for this, as he has been heard to remark, is that half its members are agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who have infiltrated it.

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

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

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

Henry Brandon

FEDS. REC. UNIT

77-51387-217

REC-28

March 8, 1962

[Redacted]

b7c

Dear [Redacted] b7c

Your letter of March 8, 1962, with enclosure, has been received, and it was good of you to make this item available to me.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
MAR 8 - 1962
COMM-FBI

MAR 8
REC'D
FBI
COMM-FBI

- Enclosures (5)
- The Courage of Free Men (2-22-62 Director's speech)
- Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
- 4-17-61 Internal Security statement
- Let's Fight Communism Banely!
- The Communist Party Line

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room

NOTE: Bufiles reflect correspondent furnished information in 1942, alleging that he [redacted] resigned from his company because a fellow employee was ruthless, arrogant and had a Nazi attitude. Investigation reflected correspondent had an obsession regarding this fellow employee and there was no substantiating evidence regarding his allegation. (100-24993).

REC'D

REC'D

RECEIVED

MAR 27 1962

COMM-FBI

MAR 23 1962

Handwritten signature

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FBI
READING ROOM

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont *abw*

DATE: March 21, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans *CEV*

SUBJECT: ~~TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL~~

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

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

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

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

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

Robert Francis Martin

CAE:sp
-7-
RECEIVED

REC-42

77-51387-218

MAR 21 1962
FBI
RECEIVED
DIRECTION

MAR 23 1962
EXIT

51 MAR 28 1962

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : MR. BELMONT *EB*

DATE: March 22, 1962

FROM : C. A. EVANS *CAE*

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

1. Sobel Committee -- Helen Sobel, wife of the convicted spy is going to make an effort to see the President.
2. CORE (Committee on Racial Equality) -- The local chapter of this committee is infiltrated by communists. They plan to demonstrate against the President.
3. SLATE -- This is a student group at the University consisting of 200, 10% of which are subversive. 67C

[Redacted]
 This group plans to demonstrate against the President.

4. Young Socialist Alliance -- SAC Price identified this group as a Trotskyite group. They plan to demonstrate against the President.
5. SANT (Students Against Nuclear Testing) -- Price identified this group as a nonsubversive group. Its members are considered pacifists.
6. Ad Hoc Committee for March 23 -- This group consists of individuals from other groups who are participating in the demonstrations. It is the plan of the Ad Hoc Committee to have from 250 to 1,000 students staging a peaceful parade against the President. This group contends the President did not live up to his campaign promises.

*not to Secret Service
 3/23/62
 TPP, HAD*

26
 1 Mr. Mohr
 1 Mr. DeLoach
 1 Mr. Sullivan
57 MAR 30 1962
 ABE:dlb
 -8-

ST-102

REC-97 77-51387-219

10 MAR 26 1962

R. H. ...

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

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

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

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

ACTION:

Although the President and the Attorney General have been alerted to the picketing contemplated by different groups, if approved, I will again call this to the attention of the Attorney General.

*Hasn't this been
handled prev. by memo
from 9.5.5 - IS
any thing was here
about SS. rally in
Town in of [unclear]
B*

Car
6:30 PM 3/22/62
Furnished to Gen. A. Bennett.
USSS - White House
OKB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 25 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mc...

URGENT 3-25-62 7-54 PM RGB
TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES
ATTENTION.. ASST. DIRECTOR COURTNEY EVANS

ROBERT KENNEDY

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

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

REC-32 77-51387-220

MAR 29 1962

IN ADDITION TO REFERENCE TO BUREAU AS CONTAINED IN PRESS RELEASE

31
END PAGE ONE
APR 1962

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO OF TWO

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

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

WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS RECOMENDATIONS FOR SEVERER PENALTIES IN CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, HE COVERED FED. GOVERN. RESPONSIBILITIES IN ENFORCING THIS LAW WHEN VIOLATED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. CHIEF WM. H. PARKER WAS AT HEAD TABLE AND HEARD A-G DISCUSS THIS AT SOME LENGTH. A-G REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN THE TYPING OF REVISED SPEECH AND THIS WAS DONE

WITH RESPECT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE CAB CO. CASE, I HAVE LEARNED THROUGH ED GOTHMAN, A-G PRESS RELATION OFFICER, THAT A-G, UPON LEARNING OF BUREAUS LOCATION OF [REDACTED] REPEATEDLY SAID QUOTE I CAN-T BELIEVE IT, I CAN-T BELIEVE IT. ENQUOTE. ALSO, THAT A-G SAID TO WALTER SHERIDAN QUOTE AND TO THINK THAT I ALMOST KICKED YOU OUT OF MY OFFICE WHEN YOU CAME IN AND TOLD ME THE FBI WAS GOING TO LOOK FOR [REDACTED] ENQUOTE. (SEPARATE MEMORANDUM SENT THROUGH ON [REDACTED] ASPECT) b7c

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

END AND ACK PLS

WA 11-02 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISCO CC: MR. EVANS
cc: Mr. S. Louch

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-16-62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 2841-2844. Senator Kefauver, (D) Tennessee, spoke concerning the presentation of the Law Achievement Award to Mr. Bernard G. Segal. He included the comments of Attorney General in presenting this award and the speech by Mr. Segal in accepting the award. Mr. Segal in commenting on the crime situation stated "The national crime figures compiled by the FBI indicate that there were over 1,800,000 serious crimes committed in the United States in 1961, an alltime high and over a quarter of a million more than in the preceding year."

o Kennedy, Robert Francis

177-51387-222
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 30 1962

Original filed in: 66-1781-222

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

APR 6 1962

57C

[Redacted]

March 24, 1962

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

B. Gardner

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

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Upon returning from your so called Goodwill world Tour, and on a (live) N.B.C. T.V., now you stated there was only eight or ten thousand communist in our United States. Again on March 24, 1962 N.B.C. T.V., eleven p.m. news cast you quoted that the American people had nothing to fear from communism, as it was only another of many small organization and no threat of danger to our way of life. Nothing could be further from the truth. These statements are a great benefit to the communist conspiracy.

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

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

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

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

Also, confer with Chairman F.C. [Redacted] committee on

88 MAR 27 1962
 EXT. PROC.

37
Felt
APR 4
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REC-105

77-51387-222

11 MAR 27 1962

31 To del. Carlson of letter to A. W. [Redacted]
 APR 9 1962

[Signature]
 REPORT

part 2

Un-American Activities, Obtain House Reports, No. 1282, part 1 and 2, 87th Congress first session, No. 1203 same session of Congress, Obtain House Document #118 (Title) House Committee on Un-American Activities (Subject) "what it is - what it does." Obviously your one time being on the staff of this committee did not enlighten you on communist conspiracy.

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

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

Respectfully,

[Redacted signature block] *B7C*

cc sent to:

President J.F. Kennedy

Senators:

G. A. Smathers

B. L. Molland

Congressmen:

V. C. Craver

James B. Utt

J. A. Ashley

J. H. Rousselet

W.B.I.

J. Edgar Hoover

Chairman of Un-American Activities

Francis L. Walter

Editors:

St. Petersburg Times

St. Petersburg Independent

March 28, 1962

Mr. Belmont: **RECEIVED**

Re: Travel of the Attorney General

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

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

C. A. Evans

Butler alert our respective offices

Airtel to Boston, NY + Phila 3/29/62 CAE:MAW

APR 8 1962
CRIME RESEARCH

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

86

82

per index Robert F. Kennedy per card

March 29, 1962

REC-18

AIRTEL

77-51387-223

TO: SAC, BOSTON

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Preliminary information has been received indicating the Attorney General plans to travel to Philadelphia on April 3, 1962, in connection with the National Fellowship Award. On April 4th he will be in New York City. On April 6th the Attorney General has a speech scheduled in Cincinnati. On the following weekend he plans to be in Massachusetts and on April 8th he is to be in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in connection with a testimonial for Senator Smith.

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

Advise the Bureau of all pertinent developments in this regard.

MAILED 2
MAR 29 1962
COMM-FBI

- 1 - Cincinnati
- 1 - New York
- 1 - Philadelphia

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - BOSTON
MAY 10 1962

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

60 APR 9 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
MAY 10 1962

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/31/62

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND

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

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

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

2-Bureau
1-Richmond

EEB:GTC
(3)

39
35 APR 2 1962

EXP. PROC.

REC-43

RECEIVED
APR 5 4 21 AM '62

77-51387-224
APR 6 1962
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

53 APR 12 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL
COMMITMENT IN CINCINNATI

DATE: 3/28/62

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Handwritten initials and marks: "J 6" and a checkmark.

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

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

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

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Cincinnati (66-434)

EDM:MJH
(3)

airtel to Cincinnati
JMM:vc 4-3-62

EXP. PROC.
MAR 30 1962 30

REC-12
FBI
RECEIVED - JONES
APR 30 1962
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

77-51387-22
4-6
MAR 30 1962
CRIME RESEARCH - JMM

Hio

Handwritten initials

id

Handwritten mark

APR 3 5 00 PM '62
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

airtel

To: SAC, Cincinnati

From: Director, FBI 77-51387-225

**SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT
APRIL 6, 1962
ROBERT F. KENNEDY
ATTORNEY GENERAL
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)**

REC-72
[Handwritten initials]

Reurlet 3-28-62.

In connection with the Attorney General's speech commitment in your area on April 6, you are instructed not to initiate any contacts with him except when specifically asked to do so by the Bureau. Should he make any requests of your office, of course, these should be complied with. Of course, you should contact Bureau for guidance with respect to any unusual developments.

MAILED 10
APR - 3 1962
COMM-FBI

8
IN
JUSTICE
RE
BETH
MON
1

V.

[Handwritten signature]

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

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JMM:vcrc

(7)

50 APR 11 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
APR 3 2 35 PM '62
REC'D DIRECTOR
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : MR. BELMONT *aw*

DATE: April 6, 1962

FROM : C. A. EVANS ✓

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CINCINNATI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAE:dlb
-8-

57 APR 13 1962

REC-69 77-51387-226
EX-102

APR 9 1962

WING

Handwritten initials and signatures

Handwritten mark

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Evans ✓

DATE: 4-9-62

FROM : V. R. Schaefer ✓

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

The Attorney General's chauffeur [redacted] ^{b7c} called at 10:27 p. m., 4-8-62, and advised he was to meet the Attorney General (AG) at the Washington National Airport, North Terminal, at 12:47 a. m., 4-9-62. He said he would call again at 11:45 p. m. to see if there were any messages for him.

Special Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} of our Boston Office called at 11:26 p. m. and advised the AG had departed Boston as scheduled on Northeast Airlines Flight 247 at 11:10 p. m. SA [redacted] related the AG was accompanied by Mr. Ed Guthman and two U. S. Senators.

The AG's chauffeur was contacted by the writer at 11:31 p. m. through RE 7-5725, Car #45 (telephone in the AG's car) and given the benefit of the information furnished by SA [redacted] ^{b7c}. The AG's chauffeur assured the writer he would meet the AG as planned.

ACTION

None, for information.

Robert F. Kennedy

VRS: vhm
(2) vhm

[Handwritten initials and scribbles]

REC-50

77-51387-227

APR 10 1962

210
62 APR 13 1962

file 9-14

FBI

Date: 4/6/62

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI

ROBERT F. KENNEDY 76

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL TRAVELS

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

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

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

Attorney General departed 9:52 PM, en route Washington. Bureau notified by phone. No significant developments.

3 - Bureau
1 - Cincinnati
EDM/
(4)

C. D. Mohr
cc DeLoach

REC-72

77-54387-228

APR 9 1962

CRIME RECORDS

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : The Director

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

DATE: MARCH 26, 1962

ROBERT Page 6475. The Senate received two resolutions from the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona. One resolution commends Attorney General Kennedy for his action in requesting Mr. Robert Welch to submit evidence of his allegation that a few thousand Communists are concentrated in key departments of the Government. The other resolution requests the Congress to enact a bill to legalize the use of wiretapping evidence in courts. The first resolution stated "A letter was transmitted to Mr. Welch on December 2, 1961, and it was suggested therein that he produce his evidence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that they might take necessary measures to prosecute those who are in violation of our laws. The action taken by the U. S. Attorney General is commendable and it is hoped that this initial action is followed up so that any evidence in possession of Mr. Welch becomes available for purposes of prosecution of violators."

Original filed in: 66-1731-2101

177-51387-
NOT RECORDED
102 APR 12 1962

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MARCH 23, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

DUPLICATE 1962
217

57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 5 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 4-5-62 1-12 AM NMS
TO DIRECTOR, FBI /02/
FROM SAC, NEW YORK

RE.. VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO NYO
ROBERT KENNEDY
THIS DATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY MESSRS.
JOHN R. REILLY AND EDWIN O. GUTHMAN, OF HIS OFFICE, AND
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. A. EVANS, VISITED NYO AND SPENT
APPROXIMATELY FOUR HOURS HERE. HE TOURED OFFICE SPACE AND
WAS COMPLIMENTARY OF FACILITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS.

FOLLOWING TOUR HE TALKED WITH SELECT GROUP OF AGENT
PERSONNEL HANDLING CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM. EXPRESSED
PLEASURE AS TO ENTHUSIASM AND BROAD KNOWLEDGE DISPLAYED BY
AGENTS IN THIS FIELD. NO MATTERS OF HIGHLY TECHNICAL OR
CONFIDENTIAL NATURE DISCUSSED. DISCUSSION RELATED TO BROAD
OBJECTIVES.

HEREAFTER, AG HAD LUNCH WITH ASACS AND NUMBER ONE MEN.
DURING THIS TIME HE MADE INQUIRY CONCERNING CURRENT SOVIET
AND FOREIGN DIRECTED INTELLIGENCE AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.
HE WAS GIVEN GENERAL BRIEFING AS TO TRENDS.

END PAGE

REC-48 77-51387-229
INQUIRY DEPT

APR 10 1962

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

53 APR 17 1962

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

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

END PLS ACK

NY R 2 WA BH

cc. *Mr. DeLoach + Mr. Sullivan*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Upended

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont *ab*

DATE: 4/7/62

FROM : C. A. Evans *✓*

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO CINCINNATI

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

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

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

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

- 4 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

CAE:bjp
(7)

53 APR 18 1962

REC-48

EX-114

77-51387-230

APR 10 1962

cc MR. TOLSON

INDEXED

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VISIT TO CINCINNATI

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

AB
[Signature]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
77-51387- Not recorded mail dated 2/1/62

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

UNITED STATES GOV

NA Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: April 12, 1962

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: Robert F. Kennedy

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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

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

I informed Ford that I would check as to the availability of such technical personnel and let him know whether or not we would be able to assist him. The Laboratory Division advises there are men qualified to render technical suggestions and consultations in this matter who could be made available should the Director so desire.

4AC
 115 60
 CEANE
 contact 4/14

JPW, ER-114 ✓
 OK. but I don't like getting into this. If the set breakdown henceforth they will be completely blame not Ford's

REC-114
 77-51387-232
 APR 19 1962

NPC:bak
3
1- Mr. Conrad

No further lab action needed per Mr Conrad 4/16/62, RFW

(Bill & handle with outside contracts)

57 APR 19 1962

APR 13 3 15 PM '62

Handwritten signature/initials

FBI

Date: 4/13/62

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)

RE: VISIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO NYO, 4/4/62

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

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

② - Bureau (1 enc.)
1 - New York
ENCLOSURE

no reply needed

*C.G. Wick
C. de Roub*

REC-34

EX-113

77-51387-233

25 APR 25 1962

RECEIVED
CORRESPONDENCE
APR 25 1962

AMB:CTC

55 APR 26 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED FBI
-186108

M Per _____



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

April 5, 1962

Mr. Alton M. Bryant
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Criminal Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

Dear Al:

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

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

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

Thanks very much for your courtesies.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

PH
Attorney General

Very thanks to you
AL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

4/25/62

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND

Robert F O

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

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Handwritten signature]

Remylet, 4/19/62.

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

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Richmond

CAB/gsl
(3)

[Handwritten initials]

EX-114

REC-34

77-51387-234

APR 26 1962

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
MAY 28 1962

MAY 28 3 02 PM '62

F. B. I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR CRIME RESEARCH

331
55 MAY 3 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/19/62

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (80-0)

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

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

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

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

UACB, this will be done.

2-Bureau
1-Richmond
PWY/bjs
(3)

*Airtel to SAC, Richmond
4/24/62
GAE:MAW*

EXP. PROC.
APR 20 1962 355

REC-81 77-51387-235

MAY 20 2 42 PM '62

F. B. I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

APR 27 1962
CRIME RESEARCH

4/24/62

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Richmond
FROM: Director, FBI

REC-81

77-51387-235

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

Reurlet 4/19/62.

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

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

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

MAILED 20
APR 25 1962
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CAE:maw
(8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

W.H. [unclear]
Q

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: APRIL 17, 1962

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

⁰
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

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

Original filed in: 66-1731-2110

A

177-51327236
NOT RECORDED
MAY 2 '62

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

58 MAY 3 1962
331

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: APRIL 17, 1962

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A2902-A2903. Senator Capehart, (R) Indiana, requested to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "The Mad Hatter Was a Piker" which appeared in the Indianapolis Star of April 15, 1962. The editorial states "The bull-like manner in which Attorney General Robert Kennedy has charged into the grand jury room to investigate steel prices leaves us somewhat puzzled as to just what it is that the Government desires in the way of steel pricing. - - - In still another approach, the Attorney General also ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to look into reports that a top official of Bethlehem Steel Corp. had said, a few days before United States Steel announced its raise, that there was not any need for a price increase. The FBI went to a New York newspaperman's home at 4 a. m. to find out what he knew about this."

Original filed in: 66-1731-

A

177-51387-237

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 9 1962

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: APRIL 17, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

Original filed in: 66-1731-911

A

77-51387-238
 NOT RECORDED
 102 MAY 3 1962

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

58 MAY 3 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: APRIL 13, 1962

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

Original filed in: 66-1731-111

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77-51387-239

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 2 1962

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for APRIL 13, 1962 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate subject matter files.

6 MAY 8 1962
53

75

FBI

Date: 4/27/62

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ST
71

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (80-0-681) - P -
ROBERT E. O

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

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

Article states a protest was filed with the Attorney General by ROBERT E. LILLARD, Nashville, Tennessee President of the predominantly Negro National Bar Association, stating LAWSON is being barred from participating in the ceremony because of race, although he is Second Vice-President of the Negro Lawyers Association. The article quoted unnamed spokesman for KENNEDY as saying the Attorney General wrote LILLARD that he was invited by, and is speaking under sponsorship of, the Virginia State Bar and not the Roanoke Bar Association. Further, the Virginia State Bar does not practice segregation and the meeting will not be segregated. The article continued that the Virginia State Bar is an organization to police the

3 - Bureau
2 - Richmond

REC 34

77-51387-240

HRS/ncm

REC'D BY MR. WELLS

MAY 28 1962

MAY 28 EX-115

MAY 9 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

CRIME RECORDS

RH 80-0-681

practice of law in the State of Virginia and is often confused with the ~~Virginia~~ State Bar Association, which is both professional and social and in which membership is voluntary. According to the article, the Negro National Bar Association was protesting that LAWSON was not invited to sit on the Speakers Platform at the Cross Road Mall Ceremony, and also was not invited to the dinner to be given by the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company, for the all white Roanoke Bar Association. The article further continued that the Attorney General's time schedule was indefinite and that he wanted time to confer with the United States Attorney, THOMAS MASON and visit his office in the Federal Building.

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