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The Black Vault

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Discover the Truth at: http://www.theblackvault.com
Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 253 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under “Contact Us.” The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following website: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked “Freedom of Information Act Appeal.” Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI’s FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaqquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state “Dispute Resolution Services.” Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ
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February 5, 1935.

Dr. William A. White,
Department of the Interior,
Saint Elizabeth's Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. White:

I have received your letter of January 31, 1935, concerning a meeting of the American Psychiatric Association to be held in Washington during the week of May 12th.

I shall be very happy indeed to arrange for the members of the Association to visit the offices of the Division of Investigation in the new Department of Justice Building, and to arrange for the various activities of the Division to be explained to them in detail.

Thank you very much for writing to me concerning the meeting. I am delighted that it was possible for you personally to see our activities here and to know that you found your visit of interest.

With reference to your suggestion that possibly some representative of the Division of Investigation might be designated to appear before the Association, please be advised that I shall be very glad indeed to arrange for Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Division, to appear upon your program in the event such action meets with your approval.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Wm. E. Moore.
January 31, 1935

Request of Dr. William A. White for permission to invite members of the American Psychiatric Association to visit the Division in May.

Request for representative of the Division to speak before the meeting of the Association some time during the week of May 12th.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Next May the American Psychiatric Association meets here in Washington during the week of the 12th. The membership of this Association is comprised of the psychiatrists of the North American continent, and their interest in medico-legal matters is attested by the fact that they have a section on Forensic Psychiatry, of which I happen to be the chairman. I am wondering whether I might not have the privilege, through your courtesy, of telling the members of the Association that they might visit your Division of the Department of Justice, particularly the laboratory and finger-print portions such as were thrown open to the visitors at the time of the Attorney General's Conference on Crime.

I was much interested in going through your new set-up at that time and I know that many members of our Association would deem it a great privilege if they could do so next May. I am emboldened to write this letter to you because of your very kindly expressions to me in your letter of December 21st last, which I take it indicates that you are glad to grant such privileges and that it is in accordance with your policy to spread a knowledge of and invite the public interest in the very important work which you are doing. Under these circumstances I feel that the American Psychiatric Association, while they would be undoubtedly both entertained and instructed by visiting your Division, would also be cooperative in your purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. WHITE
SUPERINTENDENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON

January 31st, 1935.
P. S. Would it be to your interest to have someone of your staff, of course my first thought is of you, but I do not feel that I ought to impose upon your time in such a matter, to appear upon our program. Psychiatrists, as a group, see quite a number of people charged with crime, and it might be worth while, from your point of view, to consider this. If so, I will be very glad to take the matter up along those lines and let you hear from me promptly.

W. A. W.
February 21, 1935

V C BRANCHMAN
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ALBANY NEW YORK

FORWARDING TODAY DOCTOR SAMUEL HAMILTON SYNOPSIS OF TALK BY
MR CLEGG OF THIS BUREAU BEFORE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
IN WASHINGTON IN MAY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Hugh H. Cleeg=
Asst Director Division of Investigation Central

Dept of Justice=

Very glad you can give talk Annual Meeting American Psychiatric Association Washington DC in May as per Dr. White request stop.

Rules of Association require short statement General Topic to be forwarded to Chairman Program Committee Dr. Samuel Hamilton

Blomingdale Hospital White Plains NY not later than March fourth stop Would suggest you prepare statement six to eight sentences covering in General subject of your talk stop No need for writing entire paper at present time stop Please confirm by wiring me Postal Telegraph Collect State Office Building Albany NY=

V C Branchman Deputy Comm Correction.

FEB 27 1935

Division of Investigation

U.S. Department of Justice
Dr. Samuel Hamilton,
Bloomingdale Hospital,
White Plains, New York.

My dear Dr. Hamilton:

Consistent with the telegraphic request of Mr. V. O. Branchman, Deputy Commissioner of Correction at Albany, New York, I am transmitting herewith a synopsis of a talk to be made before the American Psychiatric Association in May, 1935, at their annual meeting in Washington, D. C. This talk is scheduled to be delivered by Mr. Clegg of this Bureau.

The present plans for this discussion will include primarily the following subjects:

1. Investigative jurisdiction; scope of activities with illustrations as to various types of investigations, from financial and commercial frauds to the more spectacular types of activities, including work on kidnaping and extortion cases.

2. The qualifications, selection and training of personnel, and the effects and results of such requirements and training.

3. The Crime Statistics work of the bureau, and certain important observations based upon the compilation of criminal statistics throughout the United States.
(4) The Fingerprint Identification work – with illustrations as to the practical value of the identification functions of this bureau in the field of both criminal and civil identifications.

(5) The Technical Laboratory of the bureau – the various types of scientific studies and illustrative cases.

With assurances of my highest esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

1 yellow copy
March 5, 1935

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director
Division of Investigation
Federal Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clegg:

Permit me to express my appreciation for your agreeing to give a paper at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Section of Forensic Psychiatry. While Dr. White has had the opportunity of contacting you and arranging for the paper, I felt that my own expression of appreciation in addition was in order. We also feel gratified that Mr. Hoover has given his permission for the Group to visit the Department of Investigation at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Association in Washington.

I understand that an abstract of your talk has already been forwarded to Dr. Samuel Hamilton, Chairman of the Program Committee for the Association. While I regret it was difficult for you to prepare an abstract at this time of your talk, it has the advantage however of appearing in the Program in a form that will be attractive to members of the Association who are divided in their interests between a number of talks running concurrently. This matter of getting an abstract for the Program was found to be very serviceable in the Annual Meetings of the Association.

I trust that I may have the pleasure of visiting Washington and meeting you personally before the meeting of the Association.

Cordially,

V. C. Branham
Deputy Commissioner
March 11, 1935.

Dr. William A. White,
Superintendent,
St. Elizabeth's Hospital,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. White:

I am most appreciative of the kind invitation extended in your letter of February 4th to attend the annual banquet of the American Psychiatric Association on May 15th. I am certain that I would enjoy this opportunity to meet with the leaders in your work, but I find that it will be impossible for me to be with you.

I am looking forward to seeing my members of the Association who are interested in the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
My dear Mr. Hoover:

On behalf of the President of the American Psychiatric Association I am inviting you to attend the banquet on Wednesday evening, May the 15th, at seven o'clock, at the Mayflower Hotel. We should be delighted to have you come and I am sure that if you do you will have a pleasant evening. I am looking forward to the meeting with a great deal of interest, and I want you to know how greatly the members of the Association appreciate your courtesy in extending the privileges of your Division while they are here.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.
March 12, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I have recently declined the following invitations:

Florida Sheriff's Association, annual meeting; Miami, Florida, March 25 - 27.


State-wide Police Meeting in connection with Ohio State University Police School, Columbus, Ohio, March 26.

Adult Education Council of Chicago, 2 or 3 lectures sometime during the coming fall or winter.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
April 10, 1935.

Dr. Samuel N. Hamilton,
Bloomingdale Hospital,
White Plains, New York.

My dear Dr. Hamilton:

I regret that it will be impossible for me to furnish you with a copy of the remarks to be made by Mr. Clegg when he speaks before the members of the American Psychiatric Association on May 15th, as requested in your letter of April 8th to Mr. Clegg.

Mr. Clegg will speak extemporaneously, and thus it will be impossible to give a more detailed account of his remarks than that furnished you in my letter of February 21st.

Sincerely yours,
April 5, 1935

Hugh H. Clegg, Esq.
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clegg:

Our Committee on Public Psychiatric Relations are very desirous that we should place in their hands a copy of your paper by the 27th of this month. I wonder if this is possible? We greatly appreciate your courtesy in addressing our section on forensic psychiatry and would not wish to make any unreasonable call upon your time but if you could let us have your paper by that date, we would greatly appreciate it.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

White Plains, N.Y.

SWH:EG

RECORDED & INDEXED

APR 13 1935

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM
BLOOMINGDALE HOSPITAL, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

S. W. Hamilton (Chairman) Theophile Raphael William Malamud Alvin T. Mather Harry C. Solomon
G. Kirby Collier (Vice-Chairman) Hugo Mella Julian M. Wolfsohn Roscoe W. Hall L. M. A. Maeder
A copy—not necessarily in final form—of every paper that is to be presented at the Washington meeting should be in the hands of this Committee by April 15. It will be read by the discussant and by the Committee on Public Psychiatric Relations.

The time allowed by the rules of the Association for the reading of a paper is twenty minutes.

All papers accepted become the property of the Association. The average number of printed pages for articles in the American Journal of Psychiatry does not exceed twenty pages. Publication in the Journal cannot be promised, but by arrangement with the Editor papers may appear elsewhere. A correct copy, ready for printing, must be handed in at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program.

For the 1936 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about

1. Papers that might be presented.
2. Topics for round table discussion.
4. Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following is a schedule of my commitments for talks outside the Training School:

Friday, May 3 – Kiwanis Club, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Thursday, May 9 – Georgia County and Peace Officers Association, Atlanta, Georgia.

Monday, May 13 – American Psychiatrists Association, Mayflower Hotel.

It will be possible for me to talk at Atlanta and return to Washington prior to the Attorney General's birthday party.

Mr. Lester is scheduled to appear before a Peace Officers Training School at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Thursday, May 2; Tuesday, May 7; and Thursday, May 9.

Respectfully,

(H. H. Clegg)
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Re: Visitors.

Please be informed that Miss Frieda D. Daly and Mrs. Nelly Simon of the American Psychiatric Association were shown through the exhibit room on this date.

Respectfully,

S.J. Tracy

May 17, 1935
In accordance with instructions, I attended the opening session of the American Psychiatric Association at the Mayflower Hotel on Monday, May 13, 1935. The Section before which I made a talk was known as the Section of Forensic Psychiatry. Dr. William A. White was Chairman and Dr. Vernon C. Branham of Albany, New York, connected with the New York Department of Correction, was Secretary.

Dr. Branham made the opening address and his talk lasted about ten or twelve minutes. He devoted about a third of his attention to either quoting directly from the Director's address in New York City or referring otherwise to the work and functions of the Bureau and extended an invitation in behalf of the Director to the delegates to visit the Bureau.

In one of the papers read that morning, Dr. Abraham Myerson of Boston, Massachusetts, discussed the "Relation of Trauma to Mental Diseases". During the course of his reading of the paper (only a portion of which I understood) he indicated that during the World War the percentage of participants in the War who became mentally unbalanced was less than the average during civil life, thereby reaching the conclusion that observing the derangements of the physical beings of comrades during a battle was not the cause of mental difficulties subsequently. This might be of interest to the War Risk Insurance Supervisor.

I discussed the work and functions of the Bureau for about fifteen minutes and renewed the invitation of the Director for the delegates to visit the Bureau and acquainted them with the fact that they could find better opportunity to view the Bureau at work if they would call at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. each day except Thursday afternoon and Saturday afternoon.

Respectfully,

May 15, 1935

H. H. Clegg.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
RE: LECTURE - AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
May 17, 1935.

Miss Lotta M. Karpeles,
State Psychologist,
State Public Welfare,
Room 16, State House,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Dear Lotta:

Permit me to acknowledge your letter of May 9, 1935. Your interest in the participation of a representative of this Bureau in the program of the American Psychiatric Conference was most gratifying, and I want to thank you for having written me.

I was glad to learn from your letter that you are finding our "General Appearance Form" helpful in writing up descriptive data.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

JA Edgar Hoover
May 9, 1935

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Edgar:

I note with interest that your department is taking part in the program of the American Psychiatric Conference.

Are we going to have the pleasure of seeing "The Crime Chief" or is he too discreet to expose himself to the psychiatric viewpoint?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

State Psychologist

May 24, 1935

P.S. Am finding your "General appearance film" very helpful in writing up descriptive notes. Have much difficulty in deciding who is dark brown or chocolate!
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

May 14, 1935

Today Mrs. Kelly called and stated that she had received word from Mr. Boyd of the Attorney General's office that Dr. Holden, of Hartford, Connecticut, and several other psychiatrists attending the convention in this city would call at 2:30 for the tour.

At 2:30 Dr. C. C. Burlingame, with a friend, came in Mrs. Searles' office, stating that an appointment had been made by the Attorney General's office for him to see me. Mrs. Searles informed Dr. Burlingame that I was in conference on the fifth floor at the moment, but that she would be very glad to call me, or would arrange for one of the other members of the supervisory staff to see him, and if he desired to go through the Identification Division and Laboratory, to have the phases of the work of these units explained to him. At that point he became quite indignant and stated that if that was all it meant to have the Attorney General make an appointment for him that he would leave. He turned to his friend and inquired whether he wanted to be a "tourist" and have a "guide" escort them around. Mrs. Searles endeavored to assure him that she would call me if he would wait for a few seconds, but he became quite unreasonable and handed her his card and left the room.

I might mention that Mr. Schilder was out of town, Mr. Coffey and I were in the Executives' Conference, Mr. Hince was lecturing before the training class, and there were only two members of the supervisory staff on the seventh floor at the time, namely, Mr. McGarraghy and Mr. Reynolds. Before I left for the conference on the fifth floor I called Mr. McGarraghy, who was really not on duty, as he is in charge of the night force, and arranged for him to be present to assist in taking care of the visitors on the seventh floor.

RECORDED
INDEXED
Respectfully,

John J. Edwards

John J. Edwards
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Visitors.

Please be advised that following your authorization Mr. Hines escorted the individuals listed below through Unit Five and the Directors reception room yesterday:

Dr. Spafford Ackerly, 2140 Tyler Lane, Louisville, Kentucky.
Dr. George M. Lott, Howard, Rhode Island. Rhode Island State Psychiatrist.
Dr. George S. Stevenson, 50 West 50th St., New York City. Psychiatry.
Dr. Rene Breguet, Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York. First Assistant Physician and Psychiatrist.
Dr. M. M. Grover, Wingdale, New York. Harlem Valley State Hospital.
Dr. Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent & Physician-in-Chief, Allentown State Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
Dr. Bernard Scher, Psychologist, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, New York.
Dr. A. W. Causland, Recorder & Indexed.

Dr. Philip J. Trentzsek, 1230 Park Avenue, New York City.
Mr. V. C. Branham, Albany, New York. Deputy Commissioner of Correction.
Dr. Richard H. Hutelings, Jr., Wingdale, New York. Physician, State of New York, Department of Mental Hygiene.
Dr. Wm. J. Tiffany, Superintendent, Pilgrim State Hospital, Brentwood, New York.
Dr. J. L. McCartney, Director, Institute for Mental Hygiene, Battle Creek, Michigan.
Dr. Harry L. Freedman, Psychiatrist, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, New York.

May 17, 1935
Memo for Mr. Edwards

May 17, 1935.

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. R. S. Rood,
Santa Cruz, California.

Dr. Martin D. Peck,
37 Marlborough St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Martin W. Peck,
133 Mt. Vernon St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. P. G. Tadddiken,
Medical Superintendent,
State Hospital,
Ogdensburg, New York.

Dr. D. P. Griffin,
1273 East Main St.,
Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Neurologist, Bridgeport Hospital.

Dr. Edgar B. Tunlehouser,
New Jersey State Hospital,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. Ralph M. Crowley,
Sheppard-Pratt Hospital,
Towson, Maryland.

Dr. C. B. Marrar,
20 Oriole Rd.,
Toronto, Ontario.
Director, Toronto Psychiatric Hospital.

Dr. Wm. W. Graves,
1402 S. Ward Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Director, Department of Neuro-Psychiatry, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Max Windsor, Psychiatrist,
New York State Training School for Boys,
Orange County, New York.

Dr. Harry J. Worthing, Superintendent,
Willard State Hospital,
Willard, New York.

Dr. Jay L. Hoffman,
St. Elizabeth's Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

Dr. W. Cole Davis,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Mr. J. F. Logue,
Nashville, Tennessee.
Identification Office.

Dr. J. L. Bagby,
Enid, Oklahoma.
Superintendent, Northern Oklahoma Hospital.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

May 17, 1935.

Res: Visitors.

Please be advised that following your authorization Mr. Hince escorted the individuals listed below through Unit Five and the Director's reception room yesterday:

Dr. Spafford Ackerly, 2140 Tyler Lane, Louisville, Kentucky.
Dr. George E. Lott, Howard, Rhode Island. Rhode Island State Psychiatrist.
Dr. George S. Stevenson, 50 West 50th St., New York City. Psychiatry.
Dr. Rene Breguet, Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York. First Assistant Physician and Psychiatrist.
Dr. M. E. Grover, Wingdale, New York. Harlem Valley State Hospital.
Dr. Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent & Physician-in-Chief, Allentown State Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
Dr. Bernard Scher, Psychologist, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, New York.

Dr. Philip J. Trentzek, 1230 Park Avenue, New York City.
Mr. V. C. Branham, Albany, New York. Deputy Commissioner of Correction.
Dr. Richard H. Hutelings, Jr., Wingdale, New York. Physician, State of New York, Department of Mental Hygiene.
Dr. Wm. J. Tiffany, Superintendent, Pilgrim State Hospital, Brentwood, New York.
Dr. J. L. McCartney, Director, Institute for Mental Hygiene, Battle Creek, Michigan.
Dr. Harry L. Freedman, Psychiatrist, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, New York.
Memo for Mr. Edwards

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. R. S. Rood,
Santa Cruz, California.

Dr. Martin D. Peck,
37 Marlborough St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Martin W. Peck,
133 Mt. Vernon St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.


Dr. P. G. Taddiken,
Medical Superintendent,
State Hospital,
Ogdensburg, New York.

Dr. D. P. Griffin,
1278 East Main St.,
Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Neurologist, Bridgeport Hospital.

Dr. Edgar B. Tunehouser,
New Jersey State Hospital,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. Ralph M. Crowley,
Sheppard-Pratt Hospital,
Towson, Maryland.

Dr. C. B. Farrar,
20 Oriole Rd.,
Toronto, Ontario.
Director, Toronto Psychiatric Hospital.

Dr. Wm. W. Graves,
1402 S. Ward Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.
Director, Department of Neuro-Psychiatry, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Max Windsor, Psychiatrist,
New York State Training School for Boys,
Orange County, New York.

Dr. Harry J. Worthing, Superintendent,
Willard State Hospital,
Willard, New York.

Dr. Jay L. Hoffman,
St. Elizabeth’s Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

Dr. W. Cole Davis,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Mr. J. F. Logue,
Nashville, Tennessee.
Identification Office.

Dr. J. L. Bagby,
Emid, Oklahoma.
Superintendent, Northern Oklahoma Hospital.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

From: Room 5749 ____________________________ 1935.

TO: Director
___ Mr. Tolson
___ Mr. Nathan
___ Mr. Edwards
___ Mr. Quinn
___ Mr. Tracy
___ Miss Gandy
___ Mr. Scheidt
___ Mr. McArdle
___ Mr. Lester
___ Mr. Baughman

___ Unit 1
___ Unit 2
___ Unit 3
___ Unit 4

Files Section
Personnel Files
Chief Clerk
Mechanical Section
Identification Division
Statistical Section
Technical Laboratory

___ Secretary
___ See me
___ Send file

P.S. File American Psychiatric Union

H. H. Clegg.
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Leonard Rosenzweig,
State Hospital,
Warren, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Rosenzweig:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dear Dr. Kinley:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Walter E. Barton,
Worcester State Hospital,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have been advised that Mr. Barton and you were recent callers at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worth-while. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Earl William Fuller,
Director,
Northern State Mental Hygiene Clinics,
Greystone Park, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Fuller:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Edgar Moulet Blew,  
Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Blew:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Dear Dr. Evans:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Dear Dr. MacLachlan:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Michael E. Brodsly,
861 Lafayette Street,
Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Dear Dr. Brodsly:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worth-while. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Mrs. D. I. Glass,
Gatesville, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Glass:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Theodore Gebirtig,
Greystone Park, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Gebirtig:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Arthur G. Lane,
Greystone Park, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Lane:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Malcolm H. Finley,
Psychiatrist,
Judge Baker Guidance Clinic,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Finley:

I have been advised that Mrs. Finley and you were recent callers at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worth-while. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1936.

Dr. Helen P. Langner,
Vassar College,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

Dear Dr. Langner:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Dear Dr. Raymond:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dear Dr. Levin:

I have been advised that Mrs. Levin and you were recent callers at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. C. D. Williams,
Logansport, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Williams:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. John C. Urbaitis,
State Hospital,
Warren, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Urbaitis:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. L. E. Schneider,
State Hospital,
Warren, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Schneider:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
May 20, 1935.

Dr. Earl K. Holt,
Superintendent,
State Hospital,
Medfield, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Holt:

I have been advised that you were a recent caller at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
The following persons were escorted through Unit 5, your Reception Room, and the Exhibit Room on the fifth floor by Mr. Reynolds, and were then shown through the Technical Laboratory by Mr. Coffey:

- Dr. Earl William Fuller, Greystone Park, New Jersey - Director, Northern State Mental Hygiene Clinics.
- Drs. L. E. Schneider, John C. Urbaitis, and Leonard Rosenzweig, State Hospital, Warren, Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Harry C. Mahan, State Hospital, Warren, Pa. - Staff Psychologist.
- Dr. Walter E. Barton, Worcester State Hospital, Massachusetts.
- Mrs. Walter E. Barton, Worcester State Hospital, Mass. - Housewife.
- Drs. Mary MacLachlan and Mary L. Evans, State Hospital, King's Park, New Jersey.
- Dr. Malcolm H. Finley, Concord Street, Ashland, Mass. - Psychiatrist, Judge Baker Guidance Clinic, Boston, Mass.
- Mrs. Malcolm H. Finley, Concord Street, Ashland, Mass. - Social Service, E.R.A.M.
- Dr. Michael E. Brodsky, 881 Lafayette Street, Bridgeport, Conn. - Nemo-Psychiatrist.
- Mr. L. W. Grizzard, Memphis, Tennessee - Salesman.
- Mr. Cornelius O. Wholey, Bellefield Dwellings, Pittsburgh, Pa. - Psychiatry.
- Mrs. D. I. Glass, Gatesville, Texas - Teacher and Housewife.
- Mrs. Paul Martin, Gatesville, Texas - Housewife.
- Mr. G. N. Raines, U. S. Naval Hospital, Medical Corps, Wash., D.C.
- Dr. Edgar Moulet Bley, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
- Dr. H. L. Levin and Mrs. Levin, 99 St. James Place, Buffalo, New York - State Hospital.
- Miss Sarah Botland, 7335 S. Park Avenue - Edison Company, Chicago.
- Mrs. V. C. Saylor, Bahama, North Carolina - Dr. C. D. Williams, Logansport, Indiana.
- Dr. Helen P. Tanger, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.
- Dr. Earl K. Holt, Meadfield, Mass. - Superintendent, State Hospital.
- Dr. C. Stanley Raymond, Wrentham State Hospital, Mass. - Superintendent.

Respectfully,

John J. Edwards
May 21, 1935.

Dr. J. B. Spaulding,
State Hospital,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Dr. Spaulding:

I have been advised that Mrs. Spaulding and you were recent callers at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and trust that you found your visit pleasant and worthwhile. The interest which you manifested in law enforcement matters, and particularly in the work of this Bureau, is appreciated. You are cordially invited to call again when next in Washington.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-34572-17
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Visitors.

Yesterday the following individuals were escorted through Unit Five and the Director's reception room by Mr. Hince following your authorization:

Dr. Walter R. Miles,
333 Cedar St.,
New Haven, Connecticut.
Professor of Psychology,
Yale School of Medicine.

Dr. Abraham Myerson,
33 Taylor Cause Way,
Brookline, Massachusetts.

Dr. Dorothy Harpham,
Boston Psychopathic Hospital,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Wilbur E. Kellum,
Naval Hospital,
Washington, D.C.
Naval Medical Corps.

Dr. Robert M. Israel,
Warren, Pennsylvania.
Assistant Superintendent,
Warren State Hospital.

Dr. Francis J. Tartaglino,
St. Elizabeth's Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Walter T. Watters,
Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore, Md.
Psychiatrist, Henry Phipps
Building Clinic.

Dr. Robert V. Seliger,
2140 Mt. Royal Terrace,
Baltimore, Md.
Neuro-psychiatrist,
American Psychiatric Convention.

Dr. Julius Loman,
353 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. A. M. Duval,
St. Elizabeth's Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Kenneth J. Tillotom,
McLean Hospital,
Waverley, Massachusetts.
Psychiatrist-in-Chief.

Dr. M. A. Darling,
Warren, Pennsylvania,
Superintendent, Warren State Hospital.

Dr. H. K. Petry,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Superintendent, Harrisburg State Hospital.

Dr. W. B. Cline, Jr.,
Grasslands Hospital,
Valhalla, New York.
Assistant Psychiatrist,
Department of Public Welfare,
Westchester County, N.Y.
Memo for Mr. Edwards

Dr. L. P. O’Donnell, Orangeburg, New York.
Chemical Director,
Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, New York.

F. K. Truslow, 328 Broadway, New York City.
Cotton Broker.

Mrs. Paul C. Hamilton, 1028 Central Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.

Dorothy L. Myerson, 33 Taylor Crossway, Brookline, Massachusetts.

J. R. Cannon, Washington, D. C.

Vivian Tellotson, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Massachusetts.

Mrs. G. H. McEwen, 401 23rd St., N. W.
Caseworker, Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare.

Mrs. E. P. Coffey, Post Office Box 900, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. K. A. Lyttle, St. Paul, Virginia.
Engineer.

This group, which consisted mainly of physicians attending the American Psychiatric Convention, showed considerable interest in the activities of the Bureau, and in particular those of the Laboratory.

Dr. Walter R. Miles, Dr. Robert V. Seliger, and Dr. Abraham Myerson requested that their fingerprints be taken for inclusion in the citizens’ personal identification files. Accordingly, their fingerprints were taken by Mr. Hince. Communications are being prepared acknowledging the receipt of these fingerprint cards.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.
May 14, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Visitors.

Yesterday the following individuals were escorted through Unit Five and the Director's reception room by Mr. Hince following your authorization:

Dr. Walter R. Miles, 335 Cedar St., New Haven, Connecticut. Professor of Psychology, Yale School of Medicine.

Dr. Abraham Myerson, 33 Taylor Cause Way, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Dr. Dorothy Harpham, Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Wilbur E. Kellum, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. Naval Medical Corps.


Dr. Francis J. Tartaglino, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. T. A. Watters, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Psychiatrist, Henry Phipps Building Clinic.


Dr. Julius Loman, 353 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. A. M. Duval, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Kenneth J. Tillotom, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Massachusetts. Psychiatrist-in-Chief.


Dr. H. K. Petry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Superintendent, Harrisburg State Hospital.

Dr. W. B. Cline, Jr., Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, New York. Assistant Psychiatrist, Department of Public Welfare, Westchester County, N. Y.
Memo for Mr. Edwards

Dr. L. P. O'Donnell,
Orangeburg, New York.
Chemical Director,
Rockland State Hospital,
Orangeburg, New York.

F. K. Truslow,
328 Broadway,
New York City.
Cotton Broker.

Mrs. Paul C. Hamilton,
1028 Central Avenue,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dorothy L. Myerson,
33 Taylor Crossway,
Brookline, Massachusetts.

J. R. Cannon,
Washington, D. C.

Vivian Tellotson,
McLean Hospital,
Waverley, Massachusetts.

Mrs. G. H. McEwen,
401 23rd St., N. W.
Caseworker, Public Assistance
Division, Board of Public Welfare.

Mrs. E. P. Gofield,
Post Office Box 900,
Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. K. A. Lyttle,
St. Paul, Virginia.
Engineer.

This group, which consisted mainly of physicians attending the
American Psychiatric Convention, showed considerable interest in the activities
of the Bureau, and in particular those of the Laboratory.

Dr. Walter R. Miles, Dr. Robert V. Seliger, and Dr. Abraham Myerson
requested that their fingerprints be taken for inclusion in the citizens' personal identification files. Accordingly, their fingerprints were taken by Mr. Hince. Communications are being prepared acknowledging the receipt of these fingerprint cards.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.
May 29, 1935.

Dr. William A. White,
Superintendent,
St. Elizabeths Hospital,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. White:

Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of May 20, 1935.

It was gratifying to know that Mr. Clegg made such a favorable impression in his address before the American Psychiatric Association. I appreciate also your relaying to me the expressions of delegates at the Convention who visited this Bureau.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
May 20, 1935

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Now that our Medical Meeting is over, I make it one of my first obligations to express my very great and sincere thanks to you for your hearty cooperation in helping to make it a success. It was very good of you indeed to have done all the things you did to this end. Mr. Clegg's remarks were very much appreciated. He does a good job for your Bureau in more ways than one. In particular, he makes a good speech, and he also has an engaging personality, which I am sure makes everybody feel friendly toward him and his presentation.

I learned that we had quite a considerable delegation that visited your Department on Thursday and I heard many expressions of interest and appreciation. Thank you many times for your cooperation. I appreciate it very deeply.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Honorable F. Bruger Hoover,
c/o Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was interested in reading your address to the American Legion convention. You will be interested to note that at a dinner meeting of the American Bar Association in Cleveland a couple of months ago where we were particularly interested in discussing the question of probation and parole I took occasion to say that your position on the question of probation and parole was quite generally misunderstood. I emphasized my conviction that you were completely in sympathy with the principle and theory of probation and parole wisely administered but that your serious criticism was of the wide extent to which probation and parole has been abused and misused. I refer to this problem in the enclosed report which has added interest because serving on the committee with me was Frank J. Hogan of Washington who is now President of the American Bar Association as well as Albert J. Larr, dean of the law school of the University of Illinois, and I hope that the report may have carried some added authority by virtue of the fact that I was not alone Chairman of the Committee, but also Vice-Chairman of the American Bar Association, Section of Criminal Law.

I believe it to be of profound national importance and significance that your such great organizations as the American Bar Association, the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Neurological Association form complete agreement in the views expressed in this report.

I would be very much interested in such suggestions and comments as you might care to make on this report arising out of your highly specialized skill, your remarkable experience, and your special study and knowledge of matters in this field.

I desire to particularly emphasize to you that my approach towards the problem of the criminal is not one of Pollyanna, but one of a scientific and intelligent approach of the situation that prevents society being imposed upon through political pressure that the friends of a criminal are often able to exert and through the misleading story for example that the young man was kicked in the head by a horse when he was a child and has never been right since, when and if the fact is that the individual in question has always been sullen and difficult and lived according to the theory that the world owed him a living and that he was going to collect it as best he could and that the easiest and best way to get his way was by anti-social conduct which we call criminality.

By own views as to you and as to your department I have expressed on many occasions and you may have heard my opinion in that regard as reported in the proceedings of the Attorney General's Crime Conference held in Washington in December of 1934 and which was reported on pages 109, 130 and 151 of those proceedings.

With the kindest of personal regards and good wishes I remain,

Most cordially yours,

[Signature]

814 Building
Detroit, Mich.
Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
c/o United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Hoover: In re: Psychiatric Jurisprudence.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter for which I thank you. I shall be glad to write the article for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin at a later date.

With kind personal regards I remain,

Most cordially yours,

Louis Starfield Cohen

LSC/EM
October 18, 1938

Mr. Louis S. Cohane
6th Buhl Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Cohane:

Upon my return to Washington your letter of September 28, 1938, together with the report of the Committee on Psychiatric Jurisprudence of the American Bar Association, was called to my attention and I wanted to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending this most interesting material to me.

In reading over the report the thought occurred to me that the material contained therein would be excellent background for an article for inclusion in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin published by this Bureau. I would very much like to have you, if you could find it possible to do so, prepare an article of similar tenor for inclusion in one of the forthcoming issues of our publication. As you know, fifteen thousand copies of the Bulletin reach the active law enforcement officials throughout this nation each month and I know that they would derive not only pleasure in reading the views of the American Bar Association, the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Neurological Association on the important topic of parole but also would find informative items which would assist them in their local administrations.

It was very kind of you to speak so favorably of my address before the American Legion Convention at Los Angeles and I do appreciate the sentiments contained in your letter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
Mr. Louis G. Cohane
344 Suhl Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Cohane:

In response to your kind note of November 7th, I shall be very glad indeed to see you at Detroit early next week. If you will communicate with me either through the field office of the Bureau there or at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, I shall endeavor to arrange to see you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Louis Starfield Cohane, 844 Buhl Building, Detroit, Michigan, is Vice-Chairman of the Section of Criminal Law of the American Bar Association and has been on the Bureau's general mailing list since February, 1935. Mr. Cohane has always been deeply interested in Y.M.C.A. activities and as chairman of a Y.M.C.A. drive in Detroit some years ago received a great deal of credit for successfully raising five million dollars for continuation of Y.M.C.A. work in Michigan. He also is Chairman of the Psychiatric Jurisprudence Committee of the American Bar Association and is particularly interested in the joint studies of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Neurological Association regarding the value of psychiatry as an aid to and one of the avenues of approach towards solution of the crime problem.

In his letter to the Director, dated September 29, 1938, Mr. Cohane commented favorably upon the Director's American Legion speech at Los Angeles and advised that at the recent dinner meeting of the American Bar Association at Cleveland, he took occasion to correct misunderstanding of the Director's views on probation and parole, stating, "I emphasized my conviction that you were completely in sympathy with the principle and theory of probation and parole wisely administered but that your serious criticism was of the wide extent to which probation and parole has been abused and misused. I refer to this problem in the enclosed report which has added interest because serving on the committee with me was Frank J. Hogan of Washington who is now President of the American Bar Association, as well as Albert J. Barney, dean of the law school of the University of Illinois, and I hope that the report may have carried some added authority by virtue of the fact that I was not alone Chairman of the Committee, but also Vice-Chairman of the American Bar Association Section of Criminal Law."

In expressing his own views on this question, Mr. Cohane states, "I desire to particularly emphasize to you that my approach towards the problem of the criminal is not one of molly-coddling, but one of a scientific and intelligent appraisal of the situation that prevents society being imposed upon through political pressure that the friends of a criminal are oftentimes able to exert and through the misleading story for example that the young miscreant
was kicked in the head by a horse when he was a child and has never been right since, when and if the fact is that the individual in question has always been sullen and difficult and lived according to the theory that the world owed him a living and that he was going to collect it as best he could and that the easiest and best way to get by was by anti-social conduct which we call criminality."

It was thought that the material contained in the report referred to above contained excellent background data for an article on this topic by an outstanding jurist and accordingly the Director, on October 18, 1938, requested Mr. Cohene to consider preparing an article of similar tenor for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, setting forth the views of the American Bar Association, American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, and the American Psychiatric Association on the Pareto question. In his letter of October 29, 1938, Mr. Cohene advised he would do this.

Mr. Cohene, during his attendance at the third session of the Attorney General's conference on Crime, on December 13, 1934, in recommending further jurisdiction for the bureau, stated, "As one of the best indications of what can be done by an efficient, well-trained and smooth working unit that is free from politics, free from pressure, there is the small unit within the Department of Justice headed by J.Edgar Hoover. That unit emulated throughout the United States would make a tremendous inroad in curbing and eliminating crime."

Respectfully,

L.B. Nichols
November 7, 1938

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
O/o Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With further reference to your letter of October 18, I understand that you will be in Detroit to speak at a luncheon meeting of the Economics Club during the week of November 14.

Please advise me as to how long you expect to be in Detroit and as to whether you can give me time for a conference not alone about the paper you requested me to write for your FBI Law Enforcement bulletin but also about other matters in which we are mutually interested.

Most cordially yours,

S/ Louis S. Cohane

844 Buhl Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.
62-24542
CHANGED TO
94-1-21002
December 19, 1940

Dr. Walter Bromberg
Secretary
Section on Forensic Psychiatry
American Psychiatric Association
32 Franklin Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Bromberg:

Your letter dated December 13, 1940, has been received, in which you extend an invitation for me to deliver an address before the members of the American Psychiatric Association at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1941.

Although I deeply appreciate your kind invitation, I regret that the pressure of my official duties makes it impossible for me to indicate an acceptance. If you would like to have another representative of the FBI deliver an address at your meeting, it is suggested that you communicate again with me advising the exact date of the meeting and, if at all possible, I will be glad to make someone available.

With the Season's Greetings,

Sincerely yours,
December 13, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In May 1941, the American Psychiatric Association will meet in Richmond, Va.

After the day's session there is a dinner meeting in which we generally have a prominent speaker who will discuss some aspect of medico-legal work. Of late years the Section on Forensic Psychiatry of the association has grown and we may have as many as seventy-five to one hundred people at the dinner. The dinner meeting will be on a Monday evening.

I am anxious that you speak to us. You may choose any subject you wish and we would be delighted to have you express any views you would like to express. I know your talk will be stimulating. If it is impossible for you to make this date, perhaps you can suggest someone in your department to talk to us.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Cordially yours,

Walter Bromberg, M.D.
Secretary
Section on Forensic Psychiatry

By action of the Council taken December 27, 1940, you are asked to have two carbon copies of your paper made before March 1941. One copy is needed by the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry to send to the discussants and one copy by the Committee on Public Education. The first copy should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry and the second copy should be sent to Dr. C. C. Barlingame, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Let it be understood that these copies need not be the final draft of your paper but should approximate its final form.

The Council requests that no reader of a paper should discuss it with newspaper representatives except with the approval of the Committee on Public Education.
An abstract of each paper accepted for our meeting in Richmond, Va., must be in possession of this Committee by February 10, 1941. It must be brief and should not exceed one hundred words—like the following:

Since 1921 the Briggs Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, calling for automatic reference to the Department of Mental Diseases of certain defendants in criminal cases, notably those indicted for a capital offense, and those previously convicted of a felony. Upon such reference a mental examination of the defendant is made by impartial examiners, their report is filed with the court and is accessible to counsel for defense and prosecution. The present paper reviews the practical operation of the law, the advantages gained by the procedure, the interpretations of the law by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and certain comments made by legal writers upon the several features of the law.

A copy of the entire paper—but not necessarily in final form—should be sent to the Committee as soon as possible after that date.

Papers will not be accepted for the program if they have either been previously published or presented at other meetings.

The time allowed by the rules of the Association for the reading of a paper is twenty minutes. While all papers accepted become the property of the Association, publication in the Journal cannot be promised, and by arrangement with the Editor papers may appear elsewhere. The average number of printed pages for articles in the American Journal of Psychiatry does not exceed twenty pages.

An original copy of each paper, carefully corrected by the author and in final form for printing, must be handed to the stenotypist at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program. The time allowed for each discussant is limited to five minutes.

For the 1941 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about

(1) Papers that might be presented.
(2) Topics for round table discussion.
(3) Scientific exhibits.
(4) Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.
CRIME REDUCED, U. S. CHIEF REVEALS

Decrease Claimed Although U. S. Prison Population Soars

By STEPHEN J. McDONOUGH
Associated Press Science Writer.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Crime definitely is decreasing in the United States, James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, told the American Psychiatric Association today.

The prison population of the country has jumped from 130,000 to 175,000 during the past ten years, but those figures do not indicate more lawlessness, he said, reporting:

"The increase in the number of prisoners probably is due to the imposition of longer sentences and to the fact that new laws have made crimes of those acts which were not previously regarded as criminal" such as the sale and use of marihuana, or hashish.

OTHER CASES:

Actual statistics show that there has been some increase in the number of cases of larceny and rape in recent years, but criminal homicides, robbery, assault, burglary and auto theft have decreased," Bennett declared.

"Some persons try to prove that the increase in the prison population is due to a biologic change in the race, producing more people basically unfit to meet the problems of present civilization, and that soon society may not be able to support them.

"I am one of those who are not yet ready to accept such de
tatism and believe that we have not yet begun to tap the possibilities of readjusting the antisocial, the psychopathic and the handicapped."

Bennett added that the bureau of prisons is now embarked on a broad program of rehabilitation of the insane, the "stir bugs," and the psychopathic cases in prisons.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
FORWARDED BY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

MAY 21, 1940
JAN 3 - 1941

62-52807
CHANGED TO
94-1-21002
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the attached draft of Mr. E. A. Tamm's address, I showed it to Mr. James Allen. He stated it was a very fine speech. I noticed he shook his head in reading Page 5 and again on Page 7. He then made the following suggestions:

On Page 5, he suggested that a transition sentence be inserted at the end of the sentence on Line 2, Paragraph 2, along these lines:

"Tolerance has been accepted too much as a placid virtue. What we need is an enlightened tolerance for the things that are good and a fierce inborn intolerance for the things that are bad."

Mr. Allen made this suggestion since he felt that some radical newspapermen might come out with stories to the effect that FBI officials preach intolerance. He stated that, of course, he understood exactly what Mr. Tamm meant and that the audience would. I told him that while we should not be quite so sensitive to what the radicals were going to say because they were against us any way, Mr. Tamm would incorporate his suggestion in the speech.

On Page 7, with reference to the first sentence in Paragraph 2 which reads: "Openly the Communists advocated the overthrow of our democratic government," Mr. Allen made the observation that inasmuch as this is one of the issues in the Bridges case, it might be the better part of discretion not to state this as a conclusion, but merely to use the quotation which he feels would even add more emphasis. He stated he knew the Communists were openly advocating the overthrow of the Government but the Attorney General had recently asked for legislation which would name the Communists specifically and he felt possibly, particularly in view of the Bridges case presently being tried, that it might be well to leave this sentence out. Accordingly, I suggest the sentence which follows be revised to read:

"The Communists in a manifesto openly proclaimed that they would establish 'a stern dictatorship...it will confiscate the banks, the factories, the railroads, the mines and the farms...' I pause to
observe that it is the Communist who is attempting to praise the
loudest the virtues of civil liberty which to him mean civil license
and the ultimate downfall of the democracy we cherish."

I think that this would meet with Mr. Allen's suggestion.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I am attaching hereto a draft of a proposed address to be delivered before the American Association of Psychiatrists at their convention in Richmond, Virginia, on Sunday evening May 4th. While I have endeavored to avoid references to any controversial issue, it might be well to have Mr. Allen approve this speech.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

Attachment
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
April 29, 1941

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you and to bring you the greetings of John Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As you know, Mr. Hoover has been designated by the President to direct and coordinate the investigative activities of all law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation of subversive activities and violations of Federal statutes pertaining to the National Defense. When I was first invited to attend your meeting at Richmond this evening I was a little puzzled as to the possible approach which I might make to a discussion of the menace of the Fifth Column from the psychiatric viewpoint. Accordingly I consulted a standard reference book in an effort to determine just what the field of psychiatry embraced. I determined that - "Psychiatry is a special branch of medical science dealing with the causes, symptoms, course and treatment of disorders and diseases of the mind. The ultimate aim of this branch of medicine should be to ascertain the best means to promote normal thought and action individually and collectively, and to apply the knowledge so obtained to the causation and prevention of mental defects, disorders and diseases". This definition of the field and aim of psychiatry convinced me that the psychiatrists in their specialized field were confronted with a real problem in outlining a program which would offset the subtle attacks of the Fifth Columnist upon the viewpoint, attitude and mental adjustment of our American people.

Continuing further in my review of reference material, I learned that "the causes of mental disorders and diseases are never single, but
they naturally fall into two great groups: (1) Endogenous (from within) and (2) Exogenous (from without). The efforts of Fifth Columnists to unbalance the viewpoint, attitude and the sympathies of our American people can be considered as an exogenous cause of any national misconception of the forces which threaten our existence.

Continuing in my review of a standard textbook, I noted that - "In mental disorders there may be a negative condition of the highest level of control with disordered ideation manifest by hallucinations and delusions, owing to partial disintegration of the psychic unity. Such hallucinations and delusions may determine various active uncontrolled and irresistible impulses - disorders of conduct". Most certainly if we are today as a people to close our eyes to the forces and factors that are attempting to destroy the very foundation of our natural existence, we are living in a world of hallucinations and delusions. Yes, I was convinced the psychiatrist is confronted with a national problem in developing a means of offsetting the poisoning of the Fifth Column in America.

My textbook on Psychiatry advises me - "In a psychosis the irruption of images and feelings into consciousness leads to distorted views of reality and falsification of facts". Neither layman nor specialist could better diagnose in a single sentence the sinister effects which the Fifth Column, through propaganda and other weapons, is designed to do to our national reasoning. My textbook informed me
further that "some psychoses are marked by the exuberant development of fantastic delusions and hallucinations, which appear all the more extraordinary as the personality is so preserved as to enable the patient to make a normal reaction to social life". Here again I choose to point out that an authority on psychosis has written in a single sentence an analysis of a condition which, while it was intended to apply to individual cases, constitutes a diagnosis of what could well become a national psychosis today. The pernicious attacks of foreign-inspired and directed Fifth Columnists have definitely molded our national outlook without realizing or admitting that our sense of values and the propriety of many things have become diametrically opposed to the views which we, as Americans, held even a few years ago, while we, as my doctor author says, "make a normal reaction to social life".

The textbook which I was consulting continued - "The problem of causation in the psychoses is thus dissolved in relativity and in each case an endeavor is made to seek out and remove where possible, any factors, either physical or mental, which seem to be exerting an unfavorable influence upon the behavior". There, the problem is outlined for you as psychiatrists and for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as law enforcement officers. Your problem is to seek out and remove where possible the mental factors which are weakening our national defense program while we must from the physical viewpoint and
in accord with the duties assigned to us by the President of the United States, locate, identify, apprehend and prosecute. May I make one further reference to my textbook adviser to point out its conclusion that - "The psychoses do not offer a fertile field for the application of formal psychotherapeutic procedures primarily because their subjects lack insight and sense of illness, and tend to be non-cooperative and impenetrable". Most certainly you will agree with me that our problem is made more difficult by the fact that the people in whom we are most interested and about whom we are most concerned lack "a sense of illness". Whether or not informed of the tremendous import of ability to create mental grooves for the great mass of our people, the exponents of foreign ideologies have in the past few years through subtle and well-disguised manipulation developed an apathy towards national social problems on the part of our American people which, if not checked, can become a National Psychosis. The fact is that the Fifth Column of destruction that led to the downfall of once liberal and enlightened nations has long been at work in these United States. Its formula of success has been a simple one, based upon unpreparedness, delay in enlisting recruits, confusion and then total surprise. Totalitarian powers have found in the "Fifth Column" a subtle form of attack that has exceeded the most fantastic boasts of power-crazed dictators. Its achievements have been much too real to overlook.
Stark and revealing, the harrowing lessons written in bloodshed - disgrace - debauchery - terror and sorrow prove that "Fifth Column" attacks have been most successful in democratic lands. There, diverse interests, cross currents of political conflict and an alarming absence of national unity have already been detected. The "Fifth Column" has burrowed deep into our national life. Unless there is a greater cohesion among our people, a rude awakening awaits us. We cannot consolidate our gains nor strip our decks for action too soon.

Tolerance is a national virtue in America, yet paradoxically, it can spell our doom as a haven of liberty and freedom. Rather strangely, as a Nation, we have won tolerance because of an imbued hate for the intolerance of oppression and tyranny.

Had it not been for intolerance the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, the greatest tangible guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, would still be the subject of academic debate instead of practical reality.

It was because of intolerance that year after year, thousands upon thousands sought a refuge of peace in the New World. It has however been a false tolerance that has dampened the flames of Americanism under a national melting pot which has ceased to fuse Old World hates and prejudices into pure untarnished Americanism. As the flames of patriotism and love for country cooled, the Old World jeered us as a crime cursed nation.
In our spirit of vaunted tolerance which had become adulterated, lawlessness became rampant. The criminal hordes multiplied by the thousands until today the fingerprint files of the FBI contain the unchangeable records of over five million persons who scoffed at law and order. Mr. Hoover recently pointed out that the terrific forces of lawlessness feloniously take a human life every 44 minutes; they commit 35 burglaries every hour, 151 robberies every day, nearly 73,000 larcenies every month and over 46,000 aggravated assaults every year. Even as I speak to you this evening, a serious crime is being committed every 21 seconds. Sinister organizations of law defiance have been built up through chicanery and crookedness, by beating down law enforcement - by sneering at honest efforts to bring about widespread protection of humanity. Crime has laughed at order and scoffed at all of our cherished traditions.

This vicious era of lawlessness, with its attendant apathy, has seared deep scars in American life. From the contamination of lawlessness have sprung hordes of rackets that prey upon business, industry and the working man.

During this era of lawlessness, America was going through a gradual softening process. Moral standards that once called for discipline and a stern determination to conquer obstacles were weakened with false standards of life.
Throughout this tragic era, a "Fifth Column" was rising. Kidnap gangs at one time threw fear into the heart of America. Yet today the underworld of subversion is far better organized than gangland ever was. Its numbers exceed by thousands the kidnapers who wreaked such damage and who nearly succeeded in shattering public morale.

Openly the Communists advocated the overthrow of our democratic government. A Communist manifesto said they would establish "a stern dictatorship... it will confiscate the banks, the factories, the railroads, the mines and the farms...."

Communists and their hangers-on have sought to destroy everything that is American. They openly advocated, among the youth, "You must fight against teachings which tell you to be a patriot in your country".

To this "Fifth Column" of destruction, the American home is meaningless, religion is an opiate, many schools have become a medium for their propaganda, and every potent agency of Americanism has been singled out as a target for their "smears".

Their vicious un-American propaganda has been furthered by innocent but gullible theorists. Their united "front"campaigns have gathered momentum while National Defense was relegated to a back seat. The stooges of Moscow were making progress until that strange welding over a year ago between totalitarian dictators. Overnight, Americans by the thousands awakened with the realization that they had been
hoodwinked by a gigantic international confidence swindle. Yet the damage had been done.

Every thinking person today recognizes the threat that is founded in the dictator's boast, "America is permanently on the brink of revolution. It will be a simple matter...to produce unrest and revolts in the United States..." These interlopers on our shores are merely carrying out the admonitions of their Lenin who said, "It is necessary...if need be - to resort to all sorts of devices, manoeuvres and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate into the trade unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs".

America with all of its riches is still not large enough for Browder and his slimy reptilian crew to infest our schools, industries, churches and social institutions. Communism stands but for one thing - destruction. It was the forerunner of Fascism and Nazism, which grew and blossomed as exotic poisonous flowers in its slimy wastes.

For years the lying hypocritical emissaries of the Kremlin heaped abuse upon Nazism and Fascism, but only as a smoke screen. We of the FBI have observed agents of all three of these anti-Democratic forces working in the closest of cooperation. It is time all America penetrated their smoke screens of deception and hate. It is time that we as a people viewed them for what they are - a Fifth Column at work.
The task at hand calls for united and sacrificial effort. There can be no delays. Tomorrow may be too late. The job today is to make America strong. We have unlimited resources, the intelligence and the energy to do the job. All we need now is the unified "will to do".

America's Fifth Column is growing larger and larger. It is attacking on many fronts. It seeks to paralyze by confusion, hinder by dissension and to weaken the morale and stamina of our people. It is at work on the front of class hatred, seeking to sow and cultivate the seeds of racial and religious prejudice, thus disrupting our unity of purpose. It seeks to slow down preparedness.

From this condition of lethargy and apathy, it is but a short step to national hysteria. The present European war has been described as a war of nerves. The effectiveness of military operations is gauged not alone upon the basis of actual advances made but also by their effect upon the morale and the reasoning powers of enemy nations.

Thus we are faced with the positive conclusion that one of the greatest weapons of the dictators of Europe today is their "Fifth Column" attack upon the mentality and the national mental unity of the nations which they have selected for destruction.
Let us then take inventory of our own national viewpoint on some major items. Ask the man in the street whether extensive sabotage is being committed in the United States today. He will invariably answer "yes". Obviously this attitude, if it is untrue, affects tremendously the capacity and the ability of our skilled workmen in all fields of endeavor.

(Here work in extemporaneously figures on the number of fires, number of explosions, etc. Extemporize on the several publicly reported acts of sabotage which were not in fact sabotage, such as the SS Dakota, the American Cyanide Company, the New England Shipyard, etc., without giving any specific names of the cases).

Is any action being taken by the Federal Government to offset this sentiment?

(Then outline plant survey program and point out here again that the average plant operator is reluctant to admit the possibilities of sabotage and espionage within his plant. Then cite plants which have been found to be vulnerable through carelessness, utilizing various cases).

Build up the fact that law enforcement is prepared.

Outline the enlargement of the FBI staff, the National Police Academy Quarterly conferences, etc.

Point out that other professional groups should give serious consideration to the outlining of a program to counteract the subtle but nevertheless undermining being carried on by the Fifth Column, primarily through its development of an attitude of apathy, lethargy and then hysteria on the part of the majority of our people.

It is my belief that the problem presents a challenge, particularly to organized psychiatry, to carry out an extensive program not only
of research as to the cause and effect of the national psychosis but also to devise remedies, treatment and even counter methods by which the toll of the Fifth Column attack may be washed away.
Beware Blitzkrieg Neurosis,
Jerome Frank Warns Nation

American morale, weakened by the "softships" of modern civilization, must be toughened, Judge Jerome Frank of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals told a national defense symposium at the Hotel Jefferson last night preliminary to opening of the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here today.

"Hitler's successes so far have been largely due to his effective paralyzing of the trunk nerve of each of his foes," the former Roosevelt "brain-truster" said. "In defending ourselves against Hitler, we must see to our psychological equipment. If not, we too will be pushovers."

Speaking on the same program, Judge Frank, Edward A. Tamm, assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said, "There has been no sabotage to date in the United States during the present war, and that there is a wave of sabotage."

The fear of "fifth column" activities, he suggested, has been implanted in the public mind by paid propagandists in order to spread fear and disrupt industrial activity. The forces of subversion or paid propaganda are even greater in the United States than those of Fascism, Mr. Tamm said.

He quoted recent newspaper reports of industrial accidents and then told of the F. B. I.'s actual findings in the cases to illustrate unnecessary public alarm over nonexistent cases of "sabotage."

American morale is endangered by a small minority of "sick souls" who have forgotten what America signifies," Judge Frank said. "Such men have lost the feel of America. They want to live comfortably in a society made contemptible for them without effort on their part. They need to overcome not hardships but softships.

Attacking "isolationists" inferentially, he said they "must listen what all mature men know: that life is a risky adventure, that the only complete refuge from all risks is the grave."

In short, since to fear risk is to fear life, those who seek a certified existence are afraid of life itself."

These "emotionally diseased" persons are the kind Hitler prays on," he told the psychiatrists, "Numbed with fear, they can't even put up a fight."

Speaking at the opening session of the defense symposium yesterday afternoon, Dr. Lydia G. Giberson, chairman of the committee on personal relations in industry, National Research Council, told the psychiatrists they must forestall the efforts of propagandists to shake American self-confidence and to develop a nationwide "blitzkrieg" neurosis in the present war.

"Long and continued use of subtle propaganda will divide men within their own minds and unbalance our scholars," Dr. Giberson told the symposium which inaugurated the five-day conference. "Men. women, and children will be lost in body and mind and those who survive will bear emotional wounds that may not heal. We must be prepared to forestall—and minimize all these terrible things."

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May 29, 1941

Dr. D. Ewen Cameron
Albany Hospital
New Scotland Avenue
Albany, New York

Dear Dr. Cameron:

Your communication dated May 18, 1941, has been called to my attention by Assistant Director E. A. Tamm, in which you request a copy of his talk delivered at the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Richmond, May 4.

A copy of this talk is not presently available. However, one will be forwarded within the next few days.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

CC - Mr. E. A. Tamm

(Please send a copy of this talk to Mr. Hendon when you have made your corrections)

M A I L E D

☆ MAY 31 1941 ☆

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
May 12, 1941

The Hon. Edward A. Tamm
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I wonder if it would be possible to obtain one of the typed copies of the address which you recently delivered before the American Psychiatric Association, on May 4, 1941. The Military Mobilization Committee of the American Psychiatric Association has set up a subcommittee upon civilian mental health of which I am chairman. I feel it would be of considerable assistance to our subcommittee to have an early opportunity to study this address.

Very truly yours,

D. Owen Cameron, M.D.
June 17, 1941

Dr. E. Ewen Cameron
Albany Hospital
New Scotland Avenue
Albany, New York

Dear Dr. Cameron:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 29, 1941, in which I informed you that a copy of Mr. Tann's address delivered before the American Psychiatric Association on May 4, 1941, would be sent to you in a few days. Now that a copy is available I am pleased indeed to enclose it and hope it will be of assistance to your subcommittee.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

CC: E. A. Tann

Mr. Toitson
Mr. E. A. Tann
Mr. G. G.
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quim Tann
Mr. Norden
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-1-21002-26

June 28 1941
Address delivered by Assistant Director, E. A. Tam, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, before the American Psychiatric Association at Richmond, Virginia, on May 4, 1941.

PSYCHIATRY IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you and to bring you the greetings of John Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As you know, Mr. Hoover has been designated by the President to direct and coordinate the investigative activities of all law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation of subversive activities, and violations of Federal Statutes pertaining to the national defense. When I was first invited to attend your meeting at Richmond this evening I was a little puzzled as to the possible approach which I might make to a discussion of the menace of the Fifth Column from the psychiatric viewpoint. Accordingly, I consulted a standard reference book in an effort to determine just what the field of psychiatry embraced. I determined that — "Psychiatry is a special branch of medical science dealing with the causes, symptoms, course and treatment of disorders and diseases of the mind. The ultimate aim of this branch of medicine should be to ascertain the best means to promote normal thought and action individually and collectively, and to apply the knowledge so obtained to the causation and prevention of mental defects, disorders and diseases". This definition of the field and aim of psychiatry convinced me that the psychiatrists in their specialised field were confronted with a real problem in outlining a program which would offset the subtle attacks of the Fifth Columnist upon the viewpoint, attitude and mental adjustment of our American people.

Continuing further in my review of reference material, I learned that "the causes of mental disorders and diseases are never single, but
they naturally fall into two great groups: (1) Endogenous (from within) and (2) Exogenous (from without). The efforts of Fifth Columnists to unbalance the viewpoint, attitude and the sympathies of our American people can be considered as an exogenous cause of a national misconception of the forces which threaten our existence.

Continuing, I noted that - "In mental disorders there may be a negative condition of the highest level of control with disordered ideation manifest by hallucinations and delusions, owing to partial disintegration of the psychic unity. Such hallucinations and delusions may determine various active uncontrolled and irresistible impulses - disorders of conduct." Most certainly if we are today as a people to close our eyes to the forces and factors that are attempting to destroy the very foundation of our national existence, we are living in a world of hallucinations and delusions. Yes, - I was convinced the psychiatrist is confronted with a national problem in developing a means of offsetting the poisoning of the Fifth Column in America.

My textbook on Psychiatry advises me - "In a psychosis the irruption of images and feelings into consciousness leads to distorted views of reality and falsification of facts." Neither layman nor specialist could better diagnose in a single sentence the sinister effects which the Fifth Column, through propaganda and other weapons, is designed to have on our national reasoning. My textbook informed me further that "some psychoses are marked by the exuberant development of fantastic delusions and hallucinations, which appear all the more extraordinary as the personality
is so preserved as to enable the patient to make a normal reaction to social life." Here again I pause to point out that an authority on psychosis has written in a single sentence an analysis of a condition which, while it was intended to apply to individual cases, constitutes a diagnosis of what could well become a national psychosis today. The pernicious attacks of foreign-inspired and directed Fifth Columnists have definitely molded our national outlook without our realizing or admitting that our sense of values and the propriety of many things have become diametrically opposed to the views which we, as Americans, held even a few years ago, while we, as my doctor author says, "make a normal reaction to social life."

The textbook which I was consulting continued - "The problem of causation in the psychoses is thus dissolved in relativity and in each case an endeavor is made to seek out and remove where possible, any factors, either physical or mental, which seem to be exerting an unfavorable influence upon the behavior." There, the problem is outlined for you as psychiatrists and for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as law enforcement officials. Your problem is to seek out and remove where possible the mental factors which are weakening our national defense program while we must from the physical viewpoint and in accord with the duties assigned to us by the President of the United States locate, identify, apprehend and prosecute. May I make one further reference to my textbook adviser to point out its conclusion that - "The psychoses do not offer a fertile field for the application of formal psychotherapeutic procedures primarily because their subjects lack insight
and a sense of illness, and tend to be non-cooperative and impenetrable."

Most certainly you will agree with me that our problem is made more difficult by the fact that the people in whom we are most interested and about whom we are most concerned lack "a sense of illness".

Whether or not informed of the tremendous import of ability to create mental grooves for the great mass of our people, the exponents of foreign ideologies have in the past few years through subtle and well-disguised manipulation developed an apathy towards national social problems on the part of our American people which, if not checked, can and will become a National Psychosis. The fact is that the Fifth Column of destruction that led to the downfall of once liberal and enlightened nations has long been at work in these United States. Its formula of success has been a simple one, based upon unpreparedness, delay in enlisting recruits, confusion and then total surprise. Totalitarian powers have found in the "Fifth Column" a subtle form of attack that has exceeded the most fantastic boasts of power-craved dictators. Its achievements have been much too real to overlook.

Stark and revealing, the harrowing lessons written in bloodshed - disgrace - debauchery - terror and sorrow prove that "Fifth Column" attacks have been most successful in democratic lands. There, diverse interests, cross currents of political conflict and an alarming absence of national unity have already been detected. The "Fifth Column" has bored deep into our national life. Unless there is a greater cohesion among our people, a rude awakening awaits us. We cannot consolidate our gains nor strip our decks for action too soon.
Tolerance is a national virtue in America, yet, oddly, it can spell our doom as a haven of liberty and freedom. Tolerance has been accepted too much as a placid virtue. That we need is an enlightened tolerance for the things that are good, and a fierce inborn intolerance for the things that are bad. Rather strangely as a Nation, we have won tolerance because of an infused hate for the intolerance of oppression and tyranny.

Had it not been for intolerance the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, the greatest tangible guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, would still be the subject of academic debate instead of practical reality.

It was because of intolerance that year after year, thousands upon thousands sought a refuge of peace in the New World. It has however been a false tolerance that has deepened the flames of Americanism under a rational melting pot which has ceased to fuse Old World hates and prejudices into pure unblemished Americanism. As the flames of patriotism and love for country cooled, the Old World feared us as a crime-cursed nation.

In our spirit of vaunted tolerance which had become adulterated, lawlessness became rampant. The criminal hordes multiplied by the thousands until today the fingerprint files of the FBI contain the unchangeable records of over five million persons who scoffed at law and order. Mr. Hoover recently pointed out that the terrific forces of lawlessness feloniously take a human life every 44 minutes; they commit 35 burglaries every hour, 151 robberies every day, nearly 72,000 larcenies every month and over 46,000 aggravated
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During this era of lawlessness, America was drawn through a gradual softening process. Moral standards that once called for discipline and a stern determination to conquer obstacles were weakened with false standards of life.

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The Communists in a manifesto openly proclaimed that they would establish "a stern dictatorship...it will confiscate the banks, the factories, the railroads, the mines and the farms..." I pause to observe that it is
the Communist who is attempting to praise the loudest the virtues of civil liberty which to him mean civil license and the ultimate downfall of the democracy we cherish.

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Every thinking person today recognizes the threat that is founded in the dictator's boast, "America is permanently on the brink of revolution. It will be a simple matter...to produce unrest and revolts in the United States..." These interlopers on our shores are merely carrying out the admonitions of their Stalin who said, "It is necessary...if need be—to resort to all sorts of devices, manoeuvres and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate into the trade unions, to
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America's Fifth Column is growing larger and larger. It is attacking on many fronts. It seeks to paralyze by confusion, hinder by dissension and to weaken the morale and stamina of our people. It is at work on the front of class hatred, seeking to sow and cultivate the seeds of racial and religious prejudice, thus disrupting our unity of purpose. It seeks to slow down preparedness.
From this condition of lethargy and apathy, it is but a short step to national hysteria. The present European war has been described as a War of Nerves. The effectiveness of military operations is gauged not alone upon the basis of actual advances made but also by their effect upon the morale and the reasoning powers of enemy nations.

Thus we are faced with the positive conclusion that one of the greatest weapons of the dictators of Europe today is their "Fifth Column" attack upon the mentality and the national mental unity of the nations which they have selected for destruction.

Let us then take inventory of our own national viewpoint on some major items. Ask the man in the street whether extensive sabotage is being committed in the United States today. He will invariably answer "yes". Obviously this attitude, if it is untrue, affects tremendously the capacity and the ability of our skilled workmen in all fields of endeavor.

No wave of sabotage is or has been sweeping the country.

Figures of National Fire Protection Association show that in 1938 there were 26,700 fires in manufacturing establishments or 2,225 fires a month.

In 1939 there were 23,700 fires, or 1,975 fires a month.

Fires caused by explosions totaled 8,000 in 1938, or 666 a month.

In 1939 there were 10,500 fires caused by explosions in manufacturing establishments—a total of 875 explosions a month or almost 30 a day.
The public is often misled by spectacular dispatches concerning what are alleged to be acts of sabotage. Some time ago press dispatches contained startling accounts of the fire upon a vessel being constructed by the United States Navy. The dispatches described the fire as a great conflagration which would result in a delay of many months in the construction of this vessel. Actually, the fire was extinguished by a few employees prior to the time of the arrival of any fire apparatus and the total damage done did not exceed more than fifty dollars.

Many plants are engaged of course in manufacturing processes which are in themselves highly susceptible to fire or explosion. Recently, an explosion occurred in a plant engaged in the manufacturing of a specialized type of explosive. Actually the material being fabricated was so susceptible to accidental discharge that the shock of dropping a five pound weight a distance of two inches was sufficient to detonate the chemicals being mixed.

Inexperienced and new employees are often a contributing factor in industrial accidents which are described in the press as sabotage. Recently, in a West Coast shipyard, three employees were killed due to the collapse of a crane, the matter as generally reported as having been perpetrated by a saboteur. Actually, however, the crane was being operated in violation of the safety rules of the plant. The plant rules required that but one operation of the crane should be carried on at a time but the crane operator was carrying on simultaneously three operations - lifting, swinging; and moving forward horizontally a load which was the
maximum for the crane. Obviously, the crane's collapse was due to its improper operation.

Some time ago spectacular accounts were published concerning an alleged situation in a New England shipyard in which it was reported that a survey had shown that 91 fire extinguishers had been surreptitiously filled with kerosene. The story was without a scintilla of foundation in fact. Spectacular reports were published some time ago of the fire which was described as seriously impeding the national defense program because it destroyed a plant engaged in the manufacture of aluminum parts for airplanes. Actually, the company in which the fire occurred had no Government contracts and was engaged solely in the manufacture of cooking utensils. The Federal Bureau of Investigation under Mr. Hoover, Director, more than a year ago initiated a program of surveying plants in which the War and Navy Departments have contracts of priority nature. More than 12,000 plants have been surveyed and additional surveys are being carried on constantly. A special course of training has been afforded to the entire staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that its Agents are qualified to make a detailed study of the susceptibility of American Industrial Units to attacks of espionage and sabotage agents. Individual recommendations are made by Mr. Hoover to individual plant managers upon the basis of surveys conducted.

The efficient functioning of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the National Defense matters should not be measured in units of spectacular publicity items. A program of counter-espionage or of "spying on spies" is being carried out on an extensive scale. The identity of leading agents of foreign powers and their
activities are constantly checked and studied. The staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is augmented by the surveys of more than 50,000 reliable thoroughly investigated informants who daily supply the Bureau with information relating to the internal security of the country. In all of its relationships of course the Federal Bureau of Investigation avoids any participation in the disputes between labor and management.

Quarterly conferences are held throughout the Bureau's 54 Divisions with more than 10,000 leaders of local law enforcement organizations at which time a comprehensive program of coordination and cooperation between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State, County, and Municipal law enforcement officers is carefully reviewed in order that law enforcement as a whole may present a united front against the efforts of the Fifth Columnist.

Mr. Hoover initiated in 1935 the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy and from its class rooms more than 500 local law enforcement officers have graduated and returned to their home communities to set up training schools through which they have passed on to more than 100,000 fellow officers the results of their intensive training course in Washington, D. C.

I believe you will agree with me that the program of the organized Fifth Column is a program designed to influence the outlook, the attitude and the comprehension of the American people. This program therefore constitutes a challenge to all professional groups to outline a counter program which will offset the subtle but nevertheless deadly effects of the Fifth Column within America,
thereby stamping out the elements of apathy, lethargy and potential hysteria which are being sowed in the minds of the American people. It is my belief that the problem presents a challenge, particularly to organised psychiatry, to carry out an extensive program not only of research as to the cause and effect of the potential national psychosis but also to devise remedies, treatment and even counter methods by which the threat of the Fifth Column attack may be removed.
March 31, 1942

Dear Dr. Selling:

In response to the request contained in your letter of March 26, 1942, I am pleased to forward herewith a copy of my talk entitled "The Psychiatrist and the Fifth Column" which was delivered before the American Psychiatric Association meeting in Richmond last year. I hope that this material will prove to be of some assistance in connection with the research in which you are presently engaged.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Yaw
Assistant to the Director

Enclosure
March 26, 1942

The Honorable Edward A. Tamm
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You presented a paper on "The Psychiatrist and the Fifth Column" at the American Psychiatric Association meeting last year.

As I am doing some research in military psychology and have not seen your article appear in any of the journals to which I subscribe, I am writing to find out if it has been published, or if, perhaps, I have overlooked it. If you have reprints of it, I should certainly appreciate having one, and if you have not had it published and could lend me a copy of the paper, I should like an opportunity to look it over.

Very truly yours,

LSS:mco
April 3, 1942

Dear Mr. Tamm,

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of your talk entitled, "The Psychiatrist and the Fifth Column."

I am sure this material will be very helpful in my work.

Very truly yours,

Lowell S. Selling, M.D.
Director.
Dr. Clifton T. Perkins
Commissioner
Department of Mental Health
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Room 702
100 Nashua Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Perkins:

Your letter of November 29, 1942, has been received and I deeply appreciate your writing to me as you did concerning the program dealing with forensic psychiatry for the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Detroit in May, 1943.

Frankly, my official commitments are of such a nature that there is no way I can work this engagement into my schedule. I regret sincerely that I am unable to send you a more favorable answer and I hope you do appreciate my position at this time.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tann
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tann
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
November 23, 1942.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

About a month ago I was approached by those responsible for preparing a program for the section dealing with forensic psychiatry for the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association to be held in Detroit some time in May 1943. Being keenly alert to the great and increasing problem of juvenile delinquency and its associated defective delinquent problem with their frequent background in the psychopathies, and having followed with great admiration your work and talks in these fields for many years, I ventured to suggest you as the lead-off speaker or keynoter for the above section meeting.

You have a real message which you can bring enthusiastically to those of us engaged in the psychiatric field, and I sincerely hope that if you are formally requested by the program officials to participate in the above program, you will make every effort to do so.

For your partial guidance, I will say that at a similar meeting held in Boston during May of this year, some 1700 were in attendance, and over 400 attended the sectional meeting on forensic psychiatry. These represented the majority of outstanding psychiatrists country-wide.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.
Commissioner
Dr. Winfred Overholser, who is the head of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and President of the American Psychiatric Society is coming to the Bureau Thursday, December 10 to discuss with me the work of the Special Truth Serum Committee of which Overholser acts as Chairman.

He informed me that he had another matter which he would like to take up with the Bureau at that same time. He wants to request and urge the Director to make the principal address before the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Society in May of this coming year.

Accordingly when he comes Thursday I will bring him down and introduce him to Mr. Nichols.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

ADDENDUM: LBN:WLS December 11, 1942

I talked to Dr. Overholser, who was brought to my office by Mr. Coffey. Dr. Overholser pointed out that he was hopeful that the Bureau could be represented at the American Psychiatric Convention in Detroit on May 10, 1943.

I told Dr. Overholser that the Director had already written Dr. Clifton T. Perkins advising that he doubted if he could be there. Dr. Overholser stated he hoped the Director would designate an assistant, and indicated that they would like to have Mr. Coffey.

I told Dr. Overholser that the Director would be glad to designate Mr. Coffey to represent him on the occasion. A formal invitation will be forthcoming in the near future.

L. E. Nichols
GK'S: AL
941-21012 - 30
January 15, 1943

Dr. Winfred Overholser
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Congress Heights
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Overholser:

Your letter of January 10, 1943, has been brought to my attention by Assistant Director E. P. Coffey, and I appreciate very much your thoughtful interest in writing as you did.

I regret exceedingly that I am unable to take part in the symposium of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Detroit and I have advised Dr. Philip C. Reckos that arrangements have been made for Mr. Coffey to participate in the symposium.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Detroit

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neece
Miss Gaddy

Communications Section
Mailed 1
Jan 19 1943 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Dear Mr. Coffey,

Along the lines of my conversation a while ago, I would appreciate it if you would route the enclosed letter properly. The first would be delighted to hear the Chief accept, but I hope that if he cannot, he will assign you to take his place.

Although Dr. Rockwood was given the fact date, it is likely that the meeting will meet on Monday, May 10. I appreciate your assistance.

With best regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
COPY

Linfred Overholser, M.D.
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Washington, D.C.

Jan. 10, 1943

Dear Mr. Coffey,

Along the lines of our conversation a while ago, I should appreciate it if you would route the enclosed letter properly. The group would be delighted to have the Chief accept, but I hope that if he cannot make it, he will designate you to take his place.

Although Dr. Roche does not give the exact date, it is likely that the Section will meet on Monday, May 10.

I appreciate your assistance.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Overholser
January 15, 1943

Dr. Philip Q. Roche, Chairman
Section on Forensic Psychiatry
American Psychiatric Association
Medical Tower Building
365 South Seventeenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Roche:

I have received your letter of January 6, 1943, and appreciate very much your kind invitation for me to participate in the symposium of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Detroit, Michigan, from May 20 to May 23, 1943. While I would like very much to be with you at this meeting and to take part in the symposium, I regret that the many matters connected with the war emergency will not permit me to indicate an acceptance.

I have arranged for Assistant Director E. F. Coffey, who is in charge of our Technical Laboratory, to participate and I suggest that you communicate with me again advising the exact time and place of your meeting in order that Mr. Coffey may arrange to be present.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
5:45 PM 4/9

F.D.R. Jan 23 1943
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association takes place May 10-13, 1943 at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan. Dr. William Malamud, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Program, and I have conferred with other officers of the Association, and particularly with Dr. Winfred Overholser, in formulating the program for the Section on Forensic Psychiatry.

This year it is our desire to present at the annual meeting and to the public, the expressions of the legal, psychiatric, and law enforcement agencies relative to the problems of delinquency in the wartime emergency, and the anticipated problems of the postwar period.

To achieve this, the Section on Forensic Psychiatry is devising a half-day symposium on these related subjects. Our general interests are: First, the possible measures for the prevention of delinquency in unsettled social conditions; secondly, the psychiatric implications in dealing with delinquency, and thirdly, the devices by which the psychiatric profession can integrate its efforts with law enforcement agencies.

The Program Committee has extended to me the privilege of inviting you to take part in this symposium. At this writing we anticipate that each participant of the symposium would be asked to prepare a paper, the presentation of which would not be in excess of twenty to thirty minutes.

By action of the Council taken December 27, 1942, you are asked to have two carbon copies of your paper made before March 1943. One copy is needed by the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry to send to the discussants and one copy by the Committee on Public Education. The first copy should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry and the second copy should be sent to Dr. C. C. Burlingame, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Let it be understood that these copies need not be the final draft of your paper but should approximate its final form.

The Council requests that no reader of a paper should discuss it with newspaper representatives except with the approval of the Committee on Public Education.
An abstract of each paper accepted for our meeting in Detroit, Mich. must be in possession of this Committee by February 10, 1943. It must be brief and should not exceed one hundred words—like the following:

Since 1921 the Briggs Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, calling for automatic reference to the Department of Mental Diseases of certain defendants in criminal cases, notably those indicted for a capital offense, and those previously convicted of a felony. Upon such reference a mental examination of the defendant is made by impartial examiners, their report is filed with the court and is accessible to counsel for defense and prosecution. The present paper reviews the practical operation of the law, the advantages gained by the procedure, the interpretations of the law by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and certain comments made by legal writers upon the several features of the law.

A copy of the entire paper—but not necessarily in final form—should be sent to the Committee as soon as possible after that date.

Papers will not be accepted for the program if they have either been previously published or presented at other meetings.

The time allowed by the rules of the Association for the reading of a paper is twenty minutes. While all papers accepted become the property of the Association, publication in the Journal cannot be promised, and by arrangement with the Editor papers may appear elsewhere. The average number of printed pages for articles in the American Journal of Psychiatry does not exceed twenty pages.

An original copy of each paper, carefully corrected by the author and in final form for printing, must be handed to the stenotypist at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program. The time allowed for each discussant is limited to five minutes.

For the 1943 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about

1. Papers that might be presented.
2. Topics for round table discussion.
4. Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.

The Council requests that all those having slides or films to be shown in conjunction with their papers communicate directly with Dr. Howard R. Masters, The Tucker Sanatorium, 212 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., at the time the papers are accepted by the Committee on Program.

These rules are applicable to sections and all papers to be submitted for section programs must be presented in abstract form before December 10th.
The Committee is well aware of the pressure of your present duties and the limitations of your time. Anticipating the possibility of a last minute contingency, we would respectfully inquire if you could designate an alternate in one of your associates.

Cordially yours,

Philip Q. Roche, M. D.
Chairman

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By action of the Council taken December 27, 1935, you are asked to have two carbon copies of your paper made before March 1943. One copy is needed by the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry to send to the discussants and one copy by the Committee on Public Education. The first copy should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry and the second copy should be sent to Dr. C. C. Burlingame, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Let it be understood that these copies need not be the final draft of your paper but should approximate its final form.

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A copy of the entire paper—but not necessarily in final form—should be sent to the Committee as soon as possible after that date.

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An original copy of each paper, carefully corrected by the author and in final form for printing, must be handed to the stenotypist at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program. The time allowed for each discussant is limited to five minutes.

For the 1943 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about

1. Papers that might be presented.
2. Topics for round table discussion.
4. Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.

The Council requests that all those having slides or films to be shown in conjunction with their papers communicate directly with Dr. Howard R. Masters, The Tucker Sanatorium, 212 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., at the time the papers are accepted by the Committee on Program.

These rules are applicable to sections and all papers to be submitted for section programs must be presented in abstract form before December 10th.
January 21, 1943

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate very much your courteous note of January 15th, and regret deeply that you find it inconvenient to address the Section on Forensic Psychiatry at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Detroit. But I am very grateful to you, however, for arranging, since you cannot undertake the assignment yourself, to detail Mr. Coffey.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Winfred Overholser, M. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

American Psychiatric Association
January 26, 1943

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 15, 1943 in response to our invitation for you to take part in the symposium of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Detroit, Michigan, May 10-13, 1943.

The Section joins me in expressing disappointment that circumstances will not permit you to personally take part in our program. We appreciate your kindness in delegating your Assistant Director E. P. Coffey to participate in your place.

Upon advice of the general program Committee of the American Psychiatric Association, I will promptly advise you of the exact time and place of the meeting, in order that Mr. Coffey may conveniently arrange his schedule.

Anticipating Mr. Coffey's participation with us in Detroit, and again thanking you for your interest, I am,

Yours very truly

Philip Q. Roche, M.D.
Chairman

By action of the Council taken December 27, 1945, you are asked to have two carbon copies of your paper made before March 1946. One copy is needed by the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry to send to the discussants and one copy by the Committee on Public Education. The first copy should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry and the second copy should be sent to Dr. C. C. Dumas, Room 201, Room Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Let it be understood that these copies need not be the final draft of your paper but should approximate its final form.

The Council requests that no reader of a paper should discuss it with newspaper representatives except with the approval of the Committee on Public Education.
An abstract of each paper accepted for our meeting in Detroit, Mich. must be in possession of this Committee by February 10, 1943. It must be brief and should not exceed one hundred words—like the following:

Since 1921 the Briggs Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, calling for automatic reference to the Department of Mental Diseases of certain defendants in criminal cases, notably those indicted for a capital offense, and those previously convicted of a felony. Upon such reference a mental examination of the defendant is made by impartial examiners, their report is filed with the court and is accessible to counsel for defense and prosecution. The present paper reviews the practical operation of the law, the advantages gained by the procedure, the interpretations of the law by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and certain comments made by legal writers upon the several features of the law.

A copy of the entire paper—but not necessarily in final form—should be sent to the Committee as soon as possible after that date.

Papers will not be accepted for the program if they have either been previously published or presented at other meetings.

The time allowed by the rules of the Association for the reading of a paper is twenty minutes. While all papers accepted become the property of the Association, publication in the Journal cannot be promised, and by arrangement with the Editor papers may appear elsewhere. The average number of printed pages for articles in the American Journal of Psychiatry does not exceed twenty pages.

An original copy of each paper, carefully corrected by the author and in final form for printing, must be handed to the stenotypist at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program. The time allowed for each discussant is limited to five minutes.

For the 1943 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about:

1) Papers that might be presented.
2) Topics for round table discussion.
3) Scientific exhibits.
4) Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.

The Council requests that all those having slides or films to be shown in conjunction with their papers communicate directly with Dr. Howard R. Masters, The Tucker Sanatorium, 212 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., at the time the papers are accepted by the Committee on Program.

These rules are applicable to sections and all papers to be submitted for section programs must be presented in abstract form before December 10th.
Mr. Philip G. Roche
Chairman
American Psychiatric Association
255 South Seventeenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Roche:

Reference is made to your letter of February 25, 1943, addressed to Mr. Coffey concerning the scheduled address before the Section on Forensic Psychiatry of the American Psychiatric Association on May 10 in Detroit. You indicated three items of interest upon one of which you would prefer Mr. Coffey to prepare his paper. This has been given careful consideration and the third item, namely, the devices by which the psychiatric profession can integrate its efforts with the law enforcement agencies, has been chosen.

Mr. Coffey proposes to describe the work done in this country in the field of the detection of deception, sometimes referred to as lie detection. He will attempt to sum up the problem and point out to the psychiatrists in attendance the existing need for standardization of methods and procedures in this field. In so doing he will recount the results of the observations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this field over a period of years.

Trust that the subject matter as outlined will be satisfactory and taking this opportunity to wish you every success in your meeting, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
February 17, 1943

E. P. Coffey, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coffey:

Mr. Hoover has recently advised me that he will be unable to accept our invitation to take part in the Symposium of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Detroit, Michigan. We are very grateful, indeed, that you have consented to speak in Mr. Hoover's place.

The meeting of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry takes place on the morning of May 10, at the Statler Hotel. We have scheduled you to speak on the morning program in the Symposium. I presume that Mr. Hoover has conveyed to you something of an outline of our program need. We are interested in, first, possible measures of prevention of delinquency during unsettled social conditions, secondly, the psychiatric implications in dealing with delinquency, and thirdly, the devices by which the psychiatric profession can integrate its effort with the law enforcement agencies.

At this time it would be most helpful to us in integrating our program to learn something of the tentative form and substance of your paper. I would appreciate your kindness in directing to me, as soon as convenient, some statement as to what you anticipate incorporating in a paper which would not require a reading time in excess of 20 minutes.

Anticipating our meeting in Detroit on May 10, I am

Cordially yours,

Philip O. Roche, M. D.
Chairman

By action of the Council taken December 27, 1935, you are asked to have two carbon copies of your paper made before March 1943. One copy is needed by the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry to send to the discussants and one copy by the Committee on Public Education. The first copy should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry and the second copy should be sent to Dr. C. C. Burlingame, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Let it be understood that these copies need not be the final draft of your paper but should approximate its final form.

The Council requests that no reader of a paper should discuss it with newspaper representatives except with the approval of the Committee on Public Education.
An abstract of each paper accepted for our meeting in Detroit, Mich. must be in possession of this Committee by February 10, 1943. It must be brief and should not exceed one hundred words—like the following:

Since 1921 the Briggs Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, calling for automatic reference to the Department of Mental Diseases of certain defendants in criminal cases, notably those indicted for a capital offense, and those previously convicted of a felony. Upon such reference a mental examination of the defendant is made by impartial examiners, their report is filed with the court and is accessible to counsel for defense and prosecution. The present paper reviews the practical operation of the law, the advantages gained by the procedure, the interpretations of the law by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and certain comments made by legal writers upon the several features of the law.

A copy of the entire paper—but not necessarily in final form—should be sent to the Committee as soon as possible after that date.

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An original copy of each paper, carefully corrected by the author and in final form for printing, must be handed to the stenotypist at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program. The time allowed for each discussant is limited to five minutes.

For the 1943 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about

1. Papers that might be presented.
2. Topics for round table discussion.
4. Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.

The Council requests that all those having slides or films to be shown in conjunction with their papers communicate directly with Dr. Howard R. Masters, The Tucker Sanatorium, 212 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., at the time the papers are accepted by the Committee on Program.

These rules are applicable to sections and all papers to be submitted for section programs must be presented in abstract form before December 10th.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to acknowledge your letter of March 28, indicating the choice that Mr. Coffey has made with reference to his part in the program of the Forensic Section of the American Psychiatric Association on May 10 at Detroit.

I am sure that the Section will share my satisfaction in the choice that he has made for his topic; that is, the devices by which the psychiatric profession can integrate its efforts with the law enforcement agencies.

We are looking forward with great anticipation and pleasure to Mr. Coffey's paper. Thanking you for your interest and valued assistance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Philip D. Roche, M.D.
Chairman

---

By action of the Council taken December 27, 1935, you are asked to have two carbon copies of your paper made before March 1943. One copy is needed by the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry to send to the discussants and one copy by the Committee on Public Education. The first copy should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Forensic Psychiatry and the second copy should be sent to Dr. C. C. Burlingame, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Let it be understood that these copies need not be the final draft of your paper but should approximate its final form.

The Council requests that no reader of a paper should discuss it with newspaper representatives except with the approval of the Committee on Public Education.
An abstract of each paper accepted for our meeting in Detroit, Mich. must be in possession of this Committee by February 10, 1943. It must be brief and should not exceed one hundred words—like the following:

Since 1921 the Briggs Law has been in effect in Massachusetts, calling for automatic reference to the Department of Mental Diseases of certain defendants in criminal cases, notably those indicted for a capital offense, and those previously convicted of a felony. Upon such reference a mental examination of the defendant is made by impartial examiners, their report is filed with the court and is accessible to counsel for defense and prosecution. The present paper reviews the practical operation of the law, the advantages gained by the procedure, the interpretations of the law by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and certain comments made by legal writers upon the several features of the law.

A copy of the entire paper—but not necessarily in final form—should be sent to the Committee as soon as possible after that date.

Papers will not be accepted for the program if they have either been previously published or presented at other meetings.

The time allowed by the rules of the Association for the reading of a paper is twenty minutes. While all papers accepted become the property of the Association, publication in the Journal cannot be promised, and by arrangement with the Editor papers may appear elsewhere. The average number of printed pages for articles in the American Journal of Psychiatry does not exceed twenty pages.

An original copy of each paper, carefully corrected by the author and in final form for printing, must be handed to the stenotypist at the time of reading.

Discussion is by no means limited to those whose names appear in the program. The time allowed for each discussant is limited to five minutes.

For the 1943 meeting, this Committee asks correspondence about

1. Papers that might be presented.
2. Topics for round table discussion.
4. Films of hospital activities.

Please write to any member of the Committee.
April 23, 1943

Dr. Philip C. Roche, Chairman
Section on Forensic Psychiatry
American Psychiatric Association
Medical Tower Building
255 South Seventeenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Roche:

Reference is made to my letter of March 25, 1943, concerning the subject matter of Mr. Coffey's talk before the Section on Forensic Psychiatry of the American Psychiatric Association on May 10 in Detroit. The program has now been received.

From a review of the assignments and subjects to be discussed by other speakers participating in the symposium on delinquency it would appear that Mr. Coffey's paper will require certain minor revisions in order to fit more exactly into your prepared program. Accordingly, for your information, the subject of the detection of deception will not be covered in Mr. Coffey's paper and he will deal entirely with the law enforcement aspects of the subject of delinquency.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
June 21, 1943

Mr. C. J. Farrar
111 St. George Street
Toronto
Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. Farrar:

Mr. E. J. Coffey has brought to my attention the proof of his talk entitled 'Law Enforcement Aspects of the Delinquency Problem' which he delivered at the 50th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Detroit, Michigan. The proof is being returned with a few changes indicated.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Enclosure]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AMERICAN FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 24 2:53

RECEIVED
F 1
JUN 28 1943

(Handwritten notes: Change original 1941 made now 1943 original 1941)
For the Symposium on Delinquency of the
Section on Forensic Psychiatry, at the
99th annual meeting of the American
Psychiatric Association at Detroit,
Michigan, May 10, 1943.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASPECTS
OF THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM

Edmund P. Coffey
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

On the MARCH OF THE program two weeks ago, over a
nation-wide radio hook-up, the editors said, "This week the
nation's newspapers and police blotters were splashed with
lurid ink about the generation just too young to fight and as
the curve of juvenile delinquency rose to new alarming heights
it was clear to many a United States citizen that a war-time
crime wave was loose and sweeping the country."

I would like to quote in full the remarks Mr.
J. Edgar Hoover made to the nation immediately following this
MARCH OF THE announcement.

"As a nation we have failed to realize the seriousness
of the increase in youthful crimes since the outbreak of war.
Here is a problem that is approaching a national scandal.

"Last year, arrests of girls under 21 years of age
increased 53%. In the first three months of 1943, arrests
of girls under 21 for crimes against common decency increased
95%."

Jun 4 - 1943

(1)
April 26, 1951

Dr. Daniel Blain
Medical Director
American Psychiatric Association
1620 Eye Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Blain:

Your letter dated April 12, 1951, together
with enclosure, has been received in the absence of
Mr. Hoover from Washington and I am taking the liberty
of acknowledging it.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Candy
Secretary

NOTE: File 94-1: Describes correspondence with members
of the American Psychiatric Association prior to 1948. No
prior correspondence with Dr. Blain was located in files. One
Dr. Daniel Blain was mentioned as deputy medical director, for
shipping administration, New York City in a report by the New
York Office. He was interviewed in an impersonation case
involving one Dr. Arthur Frederick Torrance. (450-198) In
1948 Dr. Blain of Washington, D. C., was interviewed in
connection with a bureau matter and it was indicated that
he is medical director of the American Psychiatric Asso-
ciation and was a professor at Georgetown Medical School.
This was in 1948. (62-35319-61)
AN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY
INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Return this proof with as little delay as possible to Dr. C. B. Farrar, 111 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Do not return the original manuscript.

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"The age of the offenders is a tragedy that cannot be overlooked. Eighteen-year-olds led in the number of persons arrested last year. But the causes are not new - they are merely aggravated by the spirit of wartime abandon, general restlessness, a don't-care attitude, and changed conditions brought on by the war.

"Consider the case of two youths, ages 15 and 17, who sought to wreck a fast passenger train. Their home existed in name only; they were left to shift for themselves.

"In other cases, two nine-year-olds burned down a defense factory causing over a million dollars in damage. A sixteen-year-old boy pushed two younger boys over a cliff to their death. Practically every community in the land has been shocked by the revelation of tarnished lives of young girls.

"Last year, young people under 21 accounted for 15% of all arrests for murder, 50% of all arrests for burglary, 34% of all arrests for robbery and larceny.

"Why, we should ask, does this condition exist? Many parents are working irregular hours and consequently neglect their children. The American home is not the place of learning that it once was. The overwhelming majority of youthful
offenders come from homes that have been broken – where mothers and fathers have forgotten their obligations to their children. Families by the hundreds have migrated to defense centers where there are inadequate housing and recreational facilities. Many young people with no appreciation of economic responsibility have left schools to take well-paying defense jobs. Seeking new thrills and excitement, they have been able to buy pleasures that are morally depressing.

Law enforcement is understaffed. Juvenile courts and probation officers are overworked. The constructive programs of youth-serving agencies have not been adequately supported. There is too much theory in crime prevention and not enough constructive effort.

The time has come when all Americans must lend their hands to preserving the home front. Our youths must be reared in an atmosphere of wholesomeness and their leisure time put to constructive use. The mothers, fathers, and all adults must share the responsibility for the present rise of youthful crimes. Each must do his bit to prevent further increases and lend every aid to the rehabilitation of those who have strayed from the American way of law and order.
This morning I should like to explore with you the facts and basis for this somber statement which the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation so recently delivered to the public. By a study of the facts, we may come to the causes, and with a knowledge of the causes we can begin our fight for an improvement.

In 1942 there were 1,436,000 major crimes reported. As an indication of the extent of this crime—during an average day there were 31 felonious homicides, 27 rapes, and 142 other felonious assaults, 129 robberies, 729 burglaries, 459 car thefts, and 2,416 miscellaneous larcenies—a crime every 21 seconds on the average.

In further analyzing last year's record we find that crime against property decreased 5.6%, burglary decreased 16.2%, robbery dropped 9.6%, larcenies were down 2.9% and car thefts 5.4% less than previous years.

This was the first year of the war and its accompanying drastic upheavals in the normal social order. A sharp increase in the national income with the elimination of unemployment probably contributed much to what at first glance appears to be a gratifying decrease in crime.
But we have only seen half the picture. Instead of a gain in the war against crime, 1942 reflects the disturbed social and economic order of the war with an appalling and frightful picture of crime.

While crimes against property dropped, crimes against the person and juvenile delinquency increased in an alarming manner. Murder increased 1.6%, highway robbery, 11.5%, aggravated assault, 7.6%, rape, 11%.

Arrest of minor girls increased 55% over the previous year and arrests of women of all ages was up 21.7%. Thus minor girls charged with prostitution increased 64%, and arrests of these minor girls under 21 years of age increased 104% for sex offenses other than prostitution, 124% for vagrancy, 69% for disorderly conduct, and 40% for drunkenness.

During the year young men under 21 arrested for assault increased 17.1%, while youths under 21 arrested for rape increased 10.6%, disorderly conduct, 26.2%; and drunkenness, 30.3%.

And so we see that war time has truly brought us an acute crime problem, and particularly acute would appear to be the sex offenses of minor girls. Nor should we overlook the fact that this crime problem not only has its immediate serious implications, but that this juvenile delinquency born of the feverish activity of war and perhaps the reckless
attitude inspired by war presents to us an even more serious long-range problem. Unless effectively controlled, the seeds of juvenile delinquency will germinate and flourish as a post-war crime wave of even more serious proportions. This possibility can be forecast as we visualize these reckless children maturing and mellowing in the environment and attitude of sex crime and a general disregard for law and order. When the inevitable economic readjustment begins after the war, these malcontents will easily become perennial outlaws rather than accept the discipline and economic sacrifices and adjustments which the postwar period may require.

I would like to cite two case histories. The first, which concerns an attempt to wreck a train, will read like the records of accomplished and hardened criminals—until I come to the finale.

The action takes place in a city in West Virginia. On November 15, 1942, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Sunday, and they decided to break into some filling stations looking for money. About 9 o'clock that night they entered a filling station, broke into the money box of a telephone hanging on the wall and picked up 22¢. They then broke into a store, taking cigarettes and gloves but no money. Finally, climbed into the window of another store about 1 or 2 o'clock on Monday morning and left in
the door. Here they obtained $14 or $15 and beating a hasty retreat slept in a neighboring car for the rest of the night. About noon on Monday, obsessed with the desire to travel, they took a bus to Catlettsburg, Kentucky. A certain man, age 46, of Zelda, Kentucky, happened to be in Catlettsburg on that day and saw the boys when they arrived. He knew the boy named __ and the three of them took a train for Zelda. There they had supper at his home and then the two boys left. __ later admitted they had decided to rob someone and they planned to wreck a train and pick the pockets of the injured persons.

That night, November 15, 1948, at about 7 p.m., they placed an angle iron weighing about 80 pounds in the frog of the railroad track owned by the C & O Railroad Company where the spur track joined to the main track at Zelda. They intended to wreck the train which they thought passed through Zelda about 7:15 p.m. which carries the United States mail and interstate passengers. Students of the Zelda grade school, however, saw the subjects place the iron on the track and reported the act to the railroad police. They were apprehended shortly thereafter and in signed statements admitted their guilt.
The United States Attorney at Lexington, Kentucky, declined prosecution of and he was returned to his home town. The authorities there, even though he had participated in the robberies mentioned above, released him in the care of his parents who stated they intended to move to Columbus, Ohio. had committed a previous offense of a similar nature and had been on probation. Accordingly, at this time he was sentenced by the County Judge to the Greendale, Kentucky, Reformatory to remain there until he became 21 years of age. No Federal prosecution was instituted.

The boy named was apparently the more vicious of the two. While being questioned by the Special Police at the C & O Railroad he became very angry and threatened to kill one of the Special Agents. A local officer stated he had never seen a more incorrigible boy and had never seen such an expression of rage and hatred on the face of any person. Persons interviewed stated he was a very mean boy and that he liked to go to the movies and emulate what he had seen there. They stated that they did not think he needed any help in figuring out a crime because he was always planning escapades of this nature. While visiting at the home of a neighbor and his wife a short period before the crime in question, someone had stated he was a bad boy and he became very angry,
cursed his grandfather and threatened to burn down the neighbor's home and a nearby schoolhouse. He went over to the schoolhouse and started tearing up things, breaking window lights and smashing the pumps. The neighbor and his wife had to stay up all night to watch him so that he did not burn down the buildings.

He admitted that for many years he had been in the habit of taking things that did not belong to him, for example, stealing articles from the five and ten cent stores and filling stations. In 1941 he had been sent to the detention home for stealing two dollars and had remained there for four months.

Neighborhood investigations revealed that his mother had died approximately three years before the crime and that he had been reared by his father without a great deal of attention. At one time his father's home had been burned under peculiar circumstances and it was neighborhood talk that it had been the result of jealousy because of his living with another woman. Prior history was clear.

That is the case record. Now let me read the physical descriptions of the two subjects appended to the file.
Next is the case of a typical delinquent juvenile girl. One afternoon last fall a Ford club coupé was stolen from a parking lot in Denver, Colorado. A 16-year-old girl was subsequently apprehended and confessed to the theft. On
the day she stole the car she had received a letter from a former boy friend. He was then a fugitive from the Colorado Penitentiary and secretly wrote to her from Goodland, Kansas. He asked her to come to him and arranged a rendezvous on the highway in Kansas.

In the stolen car she drove alone that night to Colorado Springs and stayed at her sister's home for several days. Driving on into Kansas she picked up a man who bought her liquor and kept her company for several hours, after which she fell asleep in her car on the highway. Awaking she decided to drive over to Nebraska and visit a girl friend. In Nebraska she was arrested while attempting to sell the heater from the car in order to get gas and food. Convicted of the crime, she was sentenced to a girls' training school in Nebraska.

This 16-year-old girl was born in Kansas and much had been crowded into her young life. She attended school through the ninth grade. When 15, she married but left her husband after 5 months because his mother interfered in their affairs. After this she was arrested in Long Beach, California, for vagrancy, again in Urbana, Illinois, for investigation and a health check. Her baby died at the home of her sister in the summer of 1942. When arrested last she had not seen
her parents in four months. She had one brother in the United States Army, two in the Colorado State Penitentiary, and two more, aged 1½ and 5 years, at home with the parents.

Reference is now made to the noticeable increase in highway robberies and aggravated assault. Into these general classifications police are reporting a new form of attack which is spreading rapidly and viciously in our metropolitan centers during the last several years. This is known as "mugging" and sometimes as "yoking." Young roughnecks working singly or in groups of two or three conceal themselves and await innocent passers-by, usually at night. The attacker silently leaps upon the back of the victim from behind. He quickly throws his left forearm around the neck of the victim locking his hold with the right hand just over the larynx. This is a fatal strangle-hold with devastating possibilities. When one of these attackers has accomplices working with him, the strangler holds the victim while another goes through his pockets, and in this case the victim is usually left unconscious but alive. The victim is fortunate because when the crook has to work alone he will usually apply greater pressure in order to totally incapacitate the victim. Respiration is blocked, the blood vessels of the neck are compressed, and the blood supply to the brain is seriously restricted. There
is a rapid loss of consciousness and death frequently follows. This novel attack is apparently growing in popularity in the criminal world, principally because the victim is immediately silenced and usually never even gets a view of his attacker for later identification.

This is the picture of crime and juvenile delinquency which the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had before him when he sounded the note of warning to the nation on the March of Time program. As a crime problem it will be met in many ways—by the aggressive attack of law-enforcement agencies throughout the country in spite of their handicapped forces depleted by enlistment and drafts to our armed military services. It will be met by the courts, by our penal and reformatory institutions, and all the rest of the official governmental agencies whose duty is specialization in the prevention, detection, prosecution, and repression of crime. But there is an equally important attack.

By constantly enlisting the intelligent aid of the entire nation we can build up a powerful respect for social conformity and a firm and uncompromising attitude toward lawlessness. In respect to the juvenile problem the greatest single thing we can do is to emphasize prevention and in so
doing, the place of emphasis is in the home. The proper attitude on the part of the parent is absolutely essential. Perhaps some of the psychiatric attention devoted to the young offender would be better spent on his parents.

Home is the place for the fundamental training in righteousness and home is the place to nip in the bud those first inclinations to offshoot into reckless disregard of lawful authority. For this all-important foundation stone in life the institution has never been able to equal the powerful influence of the proper home environment. The Nazis and the Fascists have institutionalized and, according to the best reports we can get, have produced a crop of Godless young fanatics who murder and mutilate the weak like wild dogs trained to blind attack.

Freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear are philosophies taught beside the fireplace and learned through the process of proud imitation of the ever upright examples of their elders.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing you on behalf of a group that is trying to find out about changes in present day society, with particular reference to the emotional needs of people, and the meaning of these changes to the education of members of the medical profession. The accompanying folder explains the project in detail.

Because of your role as a leader of community thought, and particularly as the executive of an agency concerned with health, welfare, and social services, we believe your spontaneous thoughts on certain problems posed in the accompanying folder would be especially helpful. In other words, we would like your frank and direct reactions, rather than a formally prepared document. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Blain, M.D.

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN P. HUBBARD, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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CHARLOTTE TOWLE, A. B.
CHICAGO, ILL.

FELIX J. UNDERWOOD, M. D.
JACKSON, MISS.
TO THE READER --

HOW CAN THE PHYSICIAN BE BETTER TRAINED TO DEAL WITH THE EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE IN HIS COMMUNITY?

Approximately 70 deans of medical schools, professors of medicine and teachers of psychiatry and other fields of medicine will address themselves to this question at a Conference at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, June 21-27, 1951.

The Preparatory Commission on Community Needs for the Conference is responsible for bringing to the delegates the data they will need as a basis for their deliberations.

Your help is essential. We hope, therefore, you will read the remainder of this communication attentively, and let us have the benefit of your thinking as soon as possible.

Thank you very much.

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

Kenneth Appel, M.D.Chm.

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Dallas, Texas

Special Consultants

James H. S. Bossard, Ph.D.

Correspondence should be addressed to:
CONFERENCE ON PSYCHIATRIC EDUCATION
Preparatory Commission on Community Needs
1624 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE ON PSYCHIATRIC EDUCATION

The Conference on Psychiatric Education is made possible by a grant to the American Psychiatric Association by the National Institute of Mental Health of the United States Public Health Service. The Conference will be held under the auspices of the A.P.A. with the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Dr. John C. Whitehorn, Professor of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University Medical School, is the Conference Chairman. Dr. John McR. Mitchell, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, is Co-Chairman, representing the A.A.M.C. The general direction and planning of the Conference is the responsibility of a Planning Committee of 27 members who reflect leading thinking in medical education today.

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

That the Conference shall not be directed to the ivory towers of academic discourse, but rather to meeting the needs of people is implicit in the Planning Committee's Statement of Purpose:

TO PROMOTE AND PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY

By advancing the medical skills needed to recognize and treat the emotional factors in illness;
By investigating, defining, and helping to develop programs which will improve the teaching of basic and clinical psychiatry;
By coordinating the efforts of all groups concerned with these problems so that their total resources may be used most effectively.

To each of these study areas a Preparatory Commission has been assigned to determine the specific topics and sub-topics that will constitute the detailed agenda of the Conference itself; and to bring to each of these topics such up-to-date information, data, and opinion as are basic to judicious deliberation about them.

MAJOR STUDY AREAS

Starting then from a consideration of community needs as a baseline, the Planning Committee has delineated five major study areas for the Conference.

I. COMMUNITY NEEDS - RURAL AND URBAN
II. THE STUDENT - HIS ADAPTATION AND PROGRESSION
III. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AS IT EXISTS TODAY: BIASES, DEFICIENCIES, POTENTIALITIES
IV. GENERAL PRINCIPLES, CONTENT, AND METHODS OF TEACHING PSYCHIATRY IN THE UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL PERIOD
V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND INTEGRATIVE PATTERNS OF ORGANIZATION
THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY NEEDS — RURAL AND URBAN

The area of study assigned to this Preparatory Commission — which is basic to all the other study areas — has been outlined in general terms by the Planning Committee as follows:

The reasons for educating every undergraduate medical student in psychiatry could be deduced from a statement of present community needs. What is expected of the doctor in dealing with persons as well as diseases, with groups as well as individuals, and in the management of human relations? In addition to what we can answer ourselves or learn from general practitioners and morbidity statistics, we can explore the opinions of a wide variety of persons, for example, clergymen, school teachers, social workers, lawyers, penologists, personnel managers and parents. Also public health officers and medical or welfare agencies can supply facts and indices of community health. What the community needs and expects from the doctor deserves special attention because a description of such needs will indicate many of the necessary goals of future education in psychiatry. Changes in society and the social structure create new needs in the community, both rural and urban. In turn, these must be reflected in changes in the teaching of medicine.

HELP OF LEADERS IN COMMUNITY LIFE AND ORGANIZATION NEEDED

Clearly, if the Conference is to contribute toward redirecting medical education to meet community needs more effectively, it must be apprised of what these needs are, so far as they relate to psychiatry's place in the education of the medical student.

The assignment is a vast one. Striking facts and figures come immediately to mind. In 1949, for example, the U.S. Department of Commerce tells us that the American people spent about $2 1/4 billion for physicians' services. In the same year they spent slightly more than $4 billion for tobacco products, and nearly $1 1/2 billion on legal gambling in pari-mutuel systems — not to mention untold amounts on illegal gambling. Does this mean that Americans take health as a matter of good luck rather than good management? That the need for medical care far exceeds the demand?

One is given pause by the technological changes of the past fifty years, with their attendant specialization and the growth of highly competitive activity — a trend that pulls the common ground of shared personal experience from under us and leaves us as individuals, spiritually insecure and isolated. One thinks of the facts and figures about juvenile delinquency, the overburdened mental hospitals, suicide and crime, and scores of other scars in our civilization. And how will they be compounded should atomic war enter the picture?

The problems suggested by the foregoing facts and figures gain clarity if we can see how they are reflected in the daily needs of community life. These include not only the pathologies mentioned above, but also the insecurities, frustrations, stresses and strains of everyday life. These may be referred to as the emotional needs of the community. These could be alleviated in a substantial way by doctors trained to be sensitive to such emotional factors. Does your group look to the doctor for help in this area and is it received?
GETTING AT THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

Thus facts and figures are not enough. The Preparatory Commission must get at the sense and sentiments of community groups in this matter. Always with reference to emotional needs, what does the clergyman, the lawyer, the judge, the teacher, the business man, the social worker, the elderly and the young expect of the doctor?

This communication is sent to you, because as a community leader you are intimately acquainted with the emotional aspects, problems, and needs of certain phases of community life. You will also sense that this Conference is not projected as the private affair of psychiatrists and their associates, but rather that it is intended to help all physicians and specialists, as well as the ultimate consumer — all members of the community. In the light of this, will you please let us have your views in the matter?

Bear in mind that we are not here concerned primarily with the doctor who specializes in psychiatry or psychoanalysis as such. (There are only about 6,000 of these in the country.) Rather our concern is with the average doctor who, it is now generally recognized, can and should be equipped to deal with the psychological as well as the physiological aspects of illness and human problems.

SOME QUESTIONS—

To help direct your thinking to the subject. Please feel free to answer any or all of them, or to otherwise comment in any way you wish.

1. What are the common emotional needs which you recognize as existing among the individuals in the particular area or work that you represent?

2. In what specific-ways could the doctors help with these emotional needs?

3. In your estimation have the doctors, in general, given the kind of help which you think they should have, or have they failed? Please be as specific as possible.

4. Do your answers to Number 3 represent your personal opinion, that of the community you represent, or both?

5. When the doctors failed, to whom did you or others turn for help? Did these other sources of help prove to be satisfactory?

6. Give concrete examples, if possible, where emotional problems in the community have been either successfully or poorly handled, or not recognized and neglected.

7. What defects in the medical education of doctors come to your mind?

8. What suggestions do you have regarding additions or changes in the training of doctors in areas of emotional problems?

9. What do you think of the doctor as a citizen, his knowledge of community facilities, agencies and resources to which to turn to for help, his relations to community groups, and his sense of responsibility for community affairs, problems, and conditions?

10. In your opinion, how do doctors as a group fit in with the community needs aside from their role as medical practitioners?
Nichols

To Edmund P. Coffey,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.
TO:  Mr. A. H. Belmont  
FROM:  Mr. V. P. Keay  
SUBJECT:  ALLEGED COMMUNIST INFLUENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, THROUGH THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION INFORMATION CONCERNING

Colonel Thomas Smullin, in charge of the Counter Intelligence Corps, attached to G-2, Department of the Army, advised that he had received reports from the 111th CIC Detachment in Fayetteville, North Carolina, which might be of interest to the Bureau.

He made available to Army Liaison Agent J. F. Sullivan a summary of information prepared by the 111th CIC Detachment on Communist Influence, Department of the Army, through the American Psychiatric Association and a confidential report given to the CIC by Colonel John Chornyak, United States Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, dated June 23, 1953, in which Colonel Chornyak sets forth his allegations that Dr. Daniel Blain is possibly affiliated with Communism. Dr. Blain is Medical Director of the American Psychiatric Association and Advisor in Psychiatry in the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. In the same statement he advised that Dr. Joseph Skebba, Civilian Consultant in Psychiatry, Third Army, called on him and objected to Dr. Chornyak cooperating with the CIC. Skebba stated that his Committee in the American Psychiatric Association on Military Psychiatry strongly objected to the utilization of Military Psychiatrists in coordination with Military Intelligence.

Also among the papers furnished by the 111th were two exhibits, number 2 and 3, furnished by Vincent J. Daley, 'Civilian, Chief Psychologist, Psychological warfare Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.' Exhibit number 2 is an outline of the influence by the American Psychiatric Association against the security measures of the United States. Exhibit 3 is a chart substantiating the outline which further details the trend of the American Psychiatric Association and its effect on the security measures of the United States.

Copies of the summary report of Dr. Chornyak and exhibits 2 and 3 of Mr. Daley's together with a cover letter from Colonel H. A. Veazey, 2-2, Third Army, are attached. It should be noted that this is classified "secret" and sources are not to be revealed.

ACTION:

It is noted that Dr. Blain and Dr. Skebba are civilians and this memorandum should be brought to the attention of the Employees Security Section for possible violations of the Executive Orders.

JFS:wh

NOT Recorderd
128 NOV 6 1953
June 10, 1954

Dear Dr. Blain:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 3, 1954, with enclosure.

It was thoughtful of you to make available to me the copy of "Psychological First Aid in Community Disasters," and I was glad to have the opportunity to see it. A policy of long standing, however, precludes my commenting upon matters which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Files reflect nothing derogatory identifiable with Dr. Blain. In December, 1953, an individual made allegations to the effect that Blain had Communistic sympathies, but Bureau investigation of the allegations reflected no basis for substantiation. (140-1699)
June 3, 1954

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a copy of PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID IN COMMUNITY DISASTERS, a pamphlet prepared by this Association at the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

So far as we know it is the first manual of its kind to be published. We hope it will prove widely useful not only to civil defense workers, but to physicians, medical technicians, organized volunteer workers, military personnel, social service workers, nurses, policement, transportation officials—and all others upon whom people must lean in time of disaster.

The critical comments of you and your associates in the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the pamphlet would be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Blain
Medical Director
Psychological First Aid in Community Disasters
Program

Ninety-First Annual Meeting
of the
American Psychiatric
Association

MAYFLOWER HOTEL
Washington, D. C.

May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1935
Dear [Name],

I have your letter of March 30, 1966, inquiring about the availability of our identification records to the American Psychiatric Association in connection with follow-up type research or other studies.

The FBI has received many similar requests and while I do appreciate the value of research, it has been necessary for us to decline these requests because of our heavy work commitments. All available personnel in our Identification Division are concentrated on the processing of current fingerprint submissions. Additionally, by congressional enactment, arrest information in our files can only be exchanged with duly constituted law enforcement agencies and agencies of the government, either Federal, state or local for official purposes.

I trust you will understand our inability to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Not identifiable in Bu files. In 1965 we did furnish identification records for recidivism studies to the states of Ore. & Nebr. at the specific request of the Governors. Additionally, we have furnished identification records to the D. C. Crime Commission; however, latter can be considered a Govt. agency. The American Psychiatric Association is neither a state agency nor a Federal agency & accordingly, would not be entitled to information from our files. We have no knowledge of "1945-50 policy" mentioned on page 2 of incoming.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The question of using the FBI's finger-print files as a means of carrying on follow-up type of research studies or other studies by competent medical authorities, has been presented to the attention of this Committee and we would like to have some information from you concerning your official stand and your reasons for this stand.

I, personally, have on one previous occasion attempted to obtain the assistance of your Finger-print File Department in doing a follow-up study on criminal offenders, and was at that time told that this service was not available to research persons such as myself -- the reason being a shortage of personnel. As you well know, the records which you have are considered to be the most thorough and complete records of the criminal population of this country, and that it is extremely difficult to carry out any type of follow-up research or even other types of work with the criminal population which is quite mobile, without the use of such records. I can understand that to meet each and every request for such information might tax your department's personnel. However, I have the impression that these requests are not screened in any way in terms of the important contributions that such research might make in our understanding of criminal behavior, or the effectiveness of various forms of treatment or rehabilitation.

The President's Crime Commission and the Department of Justice seem to be greatly interested in trying to understand more about our crime problem, and yet for those of us in the field who are trying to carry out research, we find this situation very frustrating.

Below is a quotation from a paper which, I believe, is to be published from the Fulton, Missouri State Hospital, which was a follow-up study of discharged penal psychiatric patients and criminal...
sexual psychopaths, and patients found not guilty by reason of insanity.

"Our request for the post-hospital FBI records of our subjects for use in this study was denied with the explanation that the FBI refuses all such requests for lack of staff assigned to handle them. If routine copies of FBI records had been made available, a large net savings of labor to us and other agencies would have resulted. We wish to second Glaser's (1964, chap. 2) recommendation that the FBI re-establish its 1945-50 policy of making such records available in response to legitimate requests from state law enforcement agencies and research organizations. Otherwise most such agencies are not in a position to secure the data needed to evaluate properly the results of their operations and to guide administrative policy decisions."

The Chairman of the Committee on Psychiatry and the Law, of the American Psychiatric Association, has asked me to look into this whole situation, both in terms of asking some of our colleagues in the field of forensic psychiatry to report whether they have had difficulty in obtaining such information, and also to find out from you what the problem is from your standpoint.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future, I am,

JRR/ep
February 3, 1967

Dear [Name]

Your letter of January 31st has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance, this Bureau has no literature for distribution regarding the subject of your inquiry. As a matter of policy, I am unable to recommend material not prepared by personnel of the FBI. I regret my inability to be of help but trust you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: One Captain Medical Corps, Camp Gordon, Georgia,
January 31, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Gentlemen:

I have been invited to serve as "Homicidal Threats" at the American Psychiatric Association meeting in May. Could you refer me to appropriate source material on this subject?

Yours sincerely,

JLM: jm

REC-35 94-1-21002-41

18 FEB 3 1967

ach LCH/Ex
2/3/67
Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM: R. D. Cotter

DATE: 5/15/70

SUBJECT: MASS MEDIA PROGRAM
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Attached is an item of possible use in the Mass Media Program. It relates to the convention of the American Psychiatric Association beginning in San Francisco, California, 5/11/70 wherein representatives of this 18,000-member association decided to set about ridding the world of violence and preserving mankind from self-destruction. Among the suggestions was one to work toward the change of society instead of trying to help patients to adapt to society. Another, and far more startling, suggestion came from the "distinguished" Dr. Karl Menninger who called on the United States to give up "killing machines and killing programs" adding "we may be defeated. But we won't be destroyed."

Menninger, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, has held numerous prestigious positions during his long career as a psychiatrist and has served as consultant to the world's famous and wealthy. From 1938 to 1948, Menninger was a sponsor of or in some way affiliated with such communist front groups as the League of American Writers, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, United American Spanish Aid Committee and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum and enclosure be referred to the Crime Records Division for appropriate action.

Enclosure

MC: kaf

(9)
SHRINK POWER

On May 11, 1970, representatives of the American Psychiatric Association, claiming 18,000 members, gathered in San Francisco, California, for their annual convention. Of primary concern on the agenda was an unsolicited consultation over a captive, uncomplaining patient—the United States of America. (The Wash. Post, 5/12/70, A-3)

With symptomatic agitation, the gentlemen diagnosed the patient as being totally sick, and all agreed that health could be obtained only by their exceeding the bounds of their specialty and poking, probing, and prescribing on a widespread basis, involving many other specializations, such as sociology, economics, politics, and the preservation of mankind.

The patient, according to such expertise, was violent. In truth, it was the victim of aggravated attack by external and internal forces and had resorted to defensive violence in the cause of freedom. But "cause" was sloughed over and judgment was pronounced on the basis of "effect." The patient was adjudged violent and a danger not only to itself but to the entire world.

After much heady discussion of the need to obliter ate violence, and frighteningly unconcerned about the patient's welfare, some of the learned doctors announced their curious prescription: eliminate the victim: without a victim there can be no violence.

Presenting this decision succinctly was the "disting uished" Dr. Karl Menninger, who urged Americans to give up "killing machines and killing programs." To this incredible advice, he added: "We may be defeated. But we won't be destroyed." (Ibid)

This is by no means startling therapy for one-time communist-front sponsor and associate Dr. Menninger whose career in psychiatry has been studded with a moth-like attraction to violence and self-destruction and a consistent advocacy of official palliation. In a recent study, "Crime Without Punishment," Menninger discusses society's crime against criminals and urges that we renounce the philosophy of punishment and adopt instead a "comprehensive, constructive social attitude." In the final sentences of another of Menninger's lengthy treatises, "Man Against Himself," Menninger speaks of a "spiritual nobility in the face of certain defeat." (The Crime of Punishment, p. 280; Man Against Himself, p. 413)
If Menninger's masochistic tendencies and those of his fellow session-ists lead them to choose the yoke over death "and shrink not from the tyranny to come," to quote the Roman poet Lucan, let them pack their encephalographs and scurry behind a communist curtain of their choice where they can wallow in their "spiritual nobility" while chopping, digging, or whatever, in the Siberian wastes, the Cuban sugar-cane fields, or on the Chinese plains. (The Latin Poets, p. 531)

The vast majority of Americans still believe in a value called "honor" and know that when it dies "the man is dead." The counsel of such so-called intellectuals will never—in the words of John Greenleaf Whittier—cause Americans to "walk backward, with averted gaze" to "hide the shame." (Parrington Volume II, p. 360)
TO: Mr. Felt

FROM: T. J. Jenkins

DATE: July 27, 1972

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF SPECIAL AGENT SUPERVISOR BEFORE THE 1973 ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 5/7-11/73

Program Committee for the 1973 American Psychiatric Association Convention, has requested that SA appear on the program of the 1973 Annual Convention of the American Psychiatric Association to be held May 7-11, 1973, in Hawaii.

Psychiatry at the University of California, Irvine, California, Advisory Committee for the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, Federal Rehabilitation Center, Springfield, Missouri.

It is request that SA present a paper at the convention dealing with the general topic of What the Psychiatrist can do for Law Enforcement. After presentation this paper would be published in the American Journal of Psychiatry.

who is personally acquainted with SA and is familiar with his approach to the study of crime and crime prevention, has previously stated that the Psychiatric Community wishes to be of assistance to Law Enforcement in these areas, but has had difficulty in determining how their knowledge and expertise can best be utilized. feels that due to SA interdisciplinary approach to the topic, and his experience in Law Enforcement at both the local and Federal levels, he would be most qualified to discuss this problem.

HDT: ksv: jrd
(3) EX-110 (CONTINUED - OVER)
Memorandum to Mr. Felt  
Re: Appearance of Special Agent Supervisor before the 1973 Annual Convention of the American Psychiatric Association, 5/7-11/73

It should be noted that SA holds a BA in Criminology from the University of California at Berkeley, California and a MA in Sociology-Criminology from Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee. Further, for the past three years SA Criminology and Police Management schools for command personnel throughout the United States on a continuous basis National Academy Sessions in these areas.

The American Psychiatric Association is a most noteworthy organization, and lists among its members, many of the most distinguished psychiatrists in the United States. It is felt that the invitation to present a paper before such an assemblage is a distinct honor, and that participation in the program at the convention would materially enhance the prestige of the FBI, and would afford additional recognition to the FBI Academy and its staff.

If approved, the paper presented by SA would address itself generally to the fundamental causes of crime and how the knowledge and experience gained from the practice of psychiatry might be applied to criminal investigation and crime prevention. If approved, SA will contact to work out details attendant to the presentation of the paper, and will submit a copy of his paper for Bureau approval prior to its presentation at the convention.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SA be authorized to prepare and present a paper of the type described above at the 1973 Convention of the American Psychiatric Association.

Approved 8/26 - 10:02 AM

NOT INEXPENSIVE & NOT ESSENTIAL, RECOMMEND AGAINST
TO: Mr. Felt
FROM: T. J. Jenkins
DATE: 3/7/73

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF SPECIAL AGENT SUPERVISOR BEFORE THE 1973 ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION


Re memorandum from T. J. Jenkins to Mr. Felt, dated 7/27/72, captioned as above.

By personal communication, Mr. Jenkins advised that due to a change in theme it has been necessary to cancel the planned appearance of SA [Special Agent Supervisor] before the 1973 annual Convention of the American Psychiatric Association. He explained that since several key speakers are unable to attend this year's convention, they have decided to change the convention theme from "Psychiatry and the Law" to one more concerned with treatment of the mentally ill.

Continued that the program committee now hopes to utilize the "Psychiatry and the Law" theme for the 1974 convention. However, no definite plans have been completed at this time. He indicated that should this topical area be accepted for the 1974 meeting, they would still be most desirous of SA participation.

Stated that he would recontact SA as soon as the 1974 convention plans were finalized.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gehlert
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Pasque
Mr. Suyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Heim
1 - Mr. Hotis
September 19, 1973

John A. Liebert, M.D.
Meydenbauer Psychiatric Group
27 100th Avenue, N.E.
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Dear Dr. Liebert:

I received your thoughtful letter of September 4th, with enclosures, and certainly appreciate the invitation you extended for me to address the Northwest Regional Conference on Violence and The Violent Crime sponsored by the Forensic Psychiatry Committee of the Seattle Chapter of the American Psychiatric Association at Battelle Memorial Institute in Seattle on December 8th. While I would very much like to accept your gracious offer, the pressure of official business here in Washington precludes me from accepting additional commitments. Although I would like to suggest, pursuant to your request, another national law enforcement expert who could address the Conference, I am unable to do so.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Seattle - Enclosure
1 - Telephone Room - Enclosure

NOTE: Buffels contain no record of the Meydenbauer Psychiatric Group, the Seattle Forensic Society Committee of the American Psychiatric Association and no derogatory information concerning appears to be identical with Major Roy C. Skagen of the Seattle Police Department. He is a graduate in good standing of the 80th Session of the FBINA.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

RCD: jkm (6)
NOTE CONTINUED: This invitation is being declined in view of the facts that this conference is on violence in the State of Washington, a considerable distance from FBI Headquarters, and it is regional in nature, rather than national. Also, the theme of the conference is not directly related to FBI jurisdiction. Reply coordinated with the Training Division.
Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

In the spring of 1969, the psychiatric professional community of the Northwest sponsored a scientific conference on "Violence in Our Society". Because of the success of that conference, the Seattle Forensic Psychiatry Committee of the American Psychiatric Association has been working for the past two years on the development of a follow-up conference, this time focusing on the issues surrounding "The Violent Crime". I have worked closely with ___________________________ of the Seattle Police Department and _______________________________ of the Bellevue Police Department in the initial planning of this conference in order to make it relevant to law enforcement personnel as well as behavioral scientists, prosecutors, judges, government officials, attorneys and representatives of the media. The enclosed proposal is up to date as far as our planning is concerned, and I believe it is self-explanatory. I would just like to emphasize that this conference is designed and scheduled to have a concrete, if perhaps only limited effect, on the State of Washington Criminal Justice Legislation scheduled for January, 1974. Additionally, we are seeking a Northwest Regional audience with as broad a spectrum of disciplines working in the criminal justice system as we can involve between now and December.

In January of this year the University of Washington Division of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences associated with our committee and the enclosed proposal is a joint effort with the University of Washington. This proposal was submitted to the State of Washington in March of this year, and last week we obtained funding through the State Law and Justice Planning Office. Additional sponsorship is being provided through Battelle Memorial Institute's Law and Justice Research Office. The joint committee representing the four sponsoring organizations will be changing the format somewhat as the conference approaches; however, at this time I would like to ask you personally to attend our conference and be a main speaker on Saturday, December 8, 1973 at Battelle Memorial Institute, Seattle, Washington. If you are unable to personally attend, your suggestions of other national Law Enforcement experts who would fit into the...
Page two: Clarence M. Kelley

the interdisciplinary format of this conference would be greatly appreciated. We can at this time guarantee a $500.00 honorarium for the three day conference in addition to travel and living expenses.

We believe this conference is a unique opportunity to begin an interdisciplinary exchange on the issues surrounding "The Violent Crime". Through audio-visual techniques, publications, press involvement in the planning process and continuing education programs we will make the information and conclusions from this conference readily available on a national basis. We, therefore, plan an in-house audience of 150 professionals from the criminal justice system; however, we hope that this conference will have a far wider audience in the months and years ahead.

Your personal participation in this conference will to a great extent, I believe, assure participation of the Law Enforcement community, effectively present the real issues to the audience and press and, in short, guarantee the success of this conference.

Any personal assistance which you can render, or any help from the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be immensely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Liebert, M. D.
Forensic Psychiatry Committee,
Seattle Chapter of the American Psychiatric Association

Enclosure: Proposal

JAL:njw
The Federal Bureau of Investigation's 1966 through 1971 statistics show a 90% increase in violent crimes including forcible rape, homicide, aggravated assault and armed robbery. Additionally, they show an 80% increase in the rate of violent crime per capita. Although this increase is probably related in part to more uniform reporting and better statistical measurement, there have been new trends related in part to larger numbers of high risk young men between the ages of 15 and 25 in the population, massive influxes of new rural subcultures and racial minorities into the cities, and increasing demands for proper reporting and management of violent crime by an increasingly frightened, graphically informed, and more concentrated urban, middle class. There is also the backwash from the civil rights and Viet Nam related riots of the 1960's. Major Presidents' commissions on Violence in the last decade along with a massive infusion of federal funds have stimulated review and reform of the entire Law and Justice System with new standards for police conduct, a proliferation of research data, improved techniques for management of mass protest movements, and crises for streamlining, and reform of the courts and prisons. As with Alcoholism, the medical profession and behavioral scientists in general now are viewing Aggression and Violence as relevant psychological and physiological issues, not just matters of moral conduct to be left to the legal system. With this increased interest within the medical and behavioral science professions, and with the obvious demand for further improvement in the system for reduction and management of Violence in our society, the Seattle Chapter of the American Psychiatric Association in collaboration with the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Washington has established a committee to develop a major conference on Violence and the Violent Crime. This conference is tentatively proposed to take place in November of 1973 and to consist of an intensive three-day work shop for 125 Law and Justice professionals. It is proposed that this conference be an intensive workshop exploring the issue of Violence from an interdisciplinary approach and directing its attention towards formulating conclusions and recommendations that have reasonable possibilities for implementation at both administrative and legislative levels of government. A breakdown by discipline of participants expected follows:

1. Behavioral Scientists (both consulting and administrative, such as physicians, forensic psychiatrists, parole officers and case workers) 35%
2. Law Enforcement Officers 20%
3. Attorneys 15%
4. Judges 10%
5. Legislators and Government Administrators 20%

At present we are seeking a regional audience including Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. It is hoped that this conference will have the support of the Governor's Office, with perhaps a personal appearance by the Governor himself or his designate to present a Keynote Address defining the theme and goals for the participants in the workshop.

The objectives which this joint committee hopes to accomplish in this conference are as follows:

1. A productive interdisciplinary exchange of information and experience on Violence.
2. An intensive collation of this information and experience with development of specific proposals which have reasonable possibilities of implementation at administrative and legislative levels of government. (continued on next page)
3. Establishment of an organizational vehicle to perpetuate the work and spirit of the conference.

4. Production of a complete audio-visual and published report of the conference and its conclusions for the continuing education programs of the professional disciplines involved as well as for education of the public.

5. Provide a focus for constructive publicity, both regionally and nationally, on the issues of Violence and the Violent Crime.

It is hoped that further development of this proposal will include support and involvement from the disciplines mentioned prior to final selection of speakers, participants, content and format. This is an initial proposal from a committee of psychiatrists and is submitted at this time for the sake of expediency. Because we seek a broad base of participation, we also welcome a broad base of involvement in the development of a final proposal for a November, 1973, conference. This should include expansion of the present organizing committee to include representatives from the Judiciary, Law Enforcement, The Bar, Corrections, the Media and the Legislature.

In order to achieve maximum participation and effectiveness, the committee proposes to bring in at least four nationally known specialists in the field of Violence. This will require substantial financing, and in addition to fees charged to participants, we expect a need for considerable additional funding through other channels, possibly the State Law and Justice Office.

The proposed format of the conference will be detailed later; however, it will consist of a combination of four major presentations by nationally known experts in the field followed by related papers by local experts, panels and small group discussions. At least one documentary movie on Violence will be shown. Each of the three workshop days will have a general theme and a main speaker. At the end of the day, the conference will break up into groups of fifteen participants each with a qualified leader. The group leader will direct the group towards the specific task of collating the information presented that day and submitting written conclusions and recommendations to the conference organizing committee at the end of the workshop. The small groups will remain constant with one leader during the three-day workshop in order to allow maximum effectiveness. At the end of the conference, the organizing committee will summarize all small group reports and attempt to set up an organizational vehicle to perpetuate the work and spirit of the conference. All proceedings of the conference, including formal papers and small task-oriented groups will be recorded and summarized for publication and audio-visual aides.

A more detailed schedule follows:

**DAY #1: CURRENT ISSUES OF VIOLENCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Introduction of the Governor or his Designate</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:05</td>
<td>Objectives for the Conference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suggested Areas of Focus for the Keynote Address

A. To study and begin to resolve the role confusion of behavioral science and law and justice professionals which distorts their perspectives on the management of the violent crime. Improved coordination between Behavioral Scientists, Judges, Law Enforcement Personnel, Detention and Corrections Personnel, Attorneys, Juvenile Court, Juvenile Corrections, Government Administrative and Legislators.

B. Define current regional problems:
   1. Violence Towards Law Enforcement Personnel
      a. Organized Assassination and harassment
      b. Incidental, Endemic Sniping and harassment
   2. Adolescent Group Delinquent Violence
      a. Ghetto Minorities
      b. New Trends in Suburbia
   3. Drug Induced Violent Behavior
   4. Socio-Economic Problems Underlying Social Violence with Reference to the President's Commission on Violence.
   5. Understanding the Roots and Perpetuation of the Violent Crime
      a. Child Abuse
      b. Sexual Psychopathy
      c. Criminally Insane
      d. Antisocial Personalities

C. Standards for Apprehension, Detention, Judicial Processing, and Correction of the Violent Offender.

D. Towards a better understanding of individual and social violence with subsequent improvement in professional and public education around this issue.

9:30 Introduction of Expert #1

9:35 The President's Commission on Violence Revisited
   with statistical summary and breakdown in Urban and Suburban Violent Crime Trends and possible evaluation of social costs.

Suggested Speaker: "'76 Member of the National Advisory Commission on Violence
Suggested Film: The Battle of Algiers

10:15 Movie

1:00 New Patterns in Social Violence

Suggested Areas of Focus:
1. Racism
2. Rural Poverty and Urban Crisis
3. Assassination Groups
4. Sniping
5. War Related Violence
6. Aftermath of Protest in 60's
7. Drug Induced Violence
8. Child Abuse
9. Adolescent Group Violence
   a. School Violence
   b. Gangs: Urban and Suburban
Page Four (continued)

1:50  Psychodrama Presentation of Professional Role Confusion in Arrest, Detention and Judicial Processing of Violent Crime or Prison Riot Negotiations.

3:30  Small Groups (Groups of 15 apiece)

5:30  End of Day #1

Day #2: Current Response of the Law and Justice System

8:00  Introduction of Expert #3

8:05  The Law and Justice System: A Victim of Violence

Day #2

9:00  The Behavioral Science Consultant in the Law and Justice System

9:30  Understanding the Violent Offender

10:00 Issues in Judicial Management of the Violent Crime

(Include problems of professional coordination in court, A Juvenile's First Experience with Approhension and Social Restriction, Who is Safe to be at Large, Child's Right to Normal Development)

12:00-1:00 Lunch

1:00  Public Safety Procedures for Control of the Violent Individual and Group

(To focus on current standards and models of Apprehension, Detention, and Corrections both Nationally and Locally)

3:30  Small Groups (Continued from Day #1)

5:30  End of Day #2

Day #3: Looking Ahead

8:00  Introduction of Expert #4

8:05  "Looking Ahead: Prevention of Violence and Improving Techniques to Manage It."

End of Day #3

Local Speaker

Local Speaker

Panel Discussion to Include a Judge, Attorney, Ex-Juvenile Offender, Preceptor/Behavioral Scientist, Local Speaker, Psychologist, Law Enforcement Officer.

Panel Discussion to Include Attorney, Law Enforcement Officer, Judge, Behavioral Scientist

Suggested speakers:

Ramsey Clark (Former U.S. Attorney General)

Psychiatry and the Diseases of Crime
**Panel Discussion on Innovations in Law and Justice Systems for Managing and Preventing the Violent Crime**

To focus on:

1. Corrections programs
2. Intensive Rehabilitation of a First Minor Offense
3. Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Programs
4. Youth Advocate Programs to Prevent Juvenile Violence

**12:00-1:00 Lunch**

**1:00 Reviewing the Mandate**

This will be a special request to participants for evaluation of the conference and formulation of an organizational vehicle to perpetuate the work and spirit of the conference.

**1:15 Small Groups**

**3:15 Small Group Leaders representing the Judiciary, Law Enforcement, Behavioral Science, Corrections, The Bar, The Legislature, and Government Administration will meet in a "fish bowl" style of discussion to collate the findings and recommendations of their small groups.**

**5:30 Organizing Committee for the Conference will meet independently to collate the information and recommendations of the 3:15 discussion and determine policy to implement these recommendations.**

**EXPENSES AND POSSIBLE SOURCES OF REVENUE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
<td>Facilities for 3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 participants @ $50 each</td>
<td>$6,250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional sources of funding to be explored</td>
<td>Movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through the following:</td>
<td>Publication OK (B. Hazle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law &amp; Justice Office</td>
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<td>International Association of Chiefs of Police</td>
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Summary:

It is hoped that this three day conference will provide an intensive and effective educational experience to 125 people who are directly and indirectly involved in the Law and Justice system. Additionally, by effective publicity for the conference a greatly expanded audience can be reached. This conference should also lead to the development of specific recommendations for administrative and legislative change which can reasonably be implemented in the near future. Finally, it is hoped that this conference will lead to the establishment of permanent interdisciplinary teams which will be able to carry on the mandates of this conference. These teams will hopefully function in an advisory capacity to government, directing themselves to ongoing research in the area of violence, and provide permanent vehicles for both public and professional education on a regional basis. By focusing on the topics discussed in the schedule, it is hoped that Conference participants can gain some lead time in preparing and planning for the changing patterns of violence so evident in the national news media, but perhaps not as acutely felt in this region at this time.

Seattle Chapter, American Psychiatric Association (Forensic Psychiatry Committee)

John Liebert, M. D.

University of Washington, Department of Psychiatry

University of Washington, Department of Psychiatry

Address: Providence Heights Law Enforcement Training Center, Issaquah, Wa.

Date: Dec. 7-9, 1973.

Place: Bathelle Memorial Institute, Seattle, Wa.

Providence Heights Law Enforcement Training Center, Issaquah, Wa.
The Diagnosis and Treatment of Dangerousness

HARRY L. KOZOL, M.D.
Director of Psychiatry, Massachusetts Department of Mental Health; Director, Center for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dangerous Persons, Bridgewater, Mass. S.B., 1927, Harvard College; M.D., 1934, Harvard Medical School

RICHARD J. BOUCHER
Head Administrative Assistant to the Director, Center for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dangerous Persons, Bridgewater, Mass.

RALPH F. GAROFALO
Deputy Director, Center for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dangerous Persons, Bridgewater, Mass. A.B. (Psychology), 1959, University of Bridgeport; A.M. (Psychology), 1961, Boston University

Dangerousness in criminal offenders can be reliably diagnosed and effectively treated with a recidivism rate of 6.1 per cent. We define dangerousness as a potential for inflicting serious bodily harm on another.

This is a report of a ten-year study involving 592 male convicted offenders. Most of the crimes that brought these offenders to our notice were sex offenses. Several were compounded by extreme violence including murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, and assault with a dangerous weapon. The staff's initial diagnosis indicated that 301 of these persons were not dangerous, and they were released into the community after completing their sentences. Twenty-six (8.6 per cent) subsequently committed serious assaultive (dangerous) crimes.

The courts concurred in our diagnosis of dangerous in 226 cases and committed these offenders to our special 'treatment' facility for an indeterminate period of one day to life, following treatment for an average period of forty-three months. Eighty-two patients were discharged on recommendation of the clinical staff. Of these, five (6.1 per cent) subsequently committed serious assaultive crimes, including one murder.

Forty-nine of the originally committed patients were released by court order against the advice of the clinical staff. Of these, seventeen (34.7 per cent) subsequently committed serious assaultive crimes, including two murders.
Criteria of dangerousness and guidelines for its prediction were elaborated. No tests or psychiatric examinations can dependably predict a probability of dangerous behavior in the absence of an actual history of a seriously violent assault on another person. The potential for dangerous behavior is relative and covers a wide spectrum, from the mildly dangerous to the extremely dangerous. We postulate that those elements of the personality which cause dangerous behavior are common to all classes of assaultive behavior and that there is no basic difference between the man who kills to rape and the one who kills to rob.

Treatment is primarily psychiatric. We consider claims for the efficacy of pharmacological and physiological measures to be unproven and even specious. Treatment involves individualization and socialization: the identification and dissipation of antisocial predatory elements of the personality and the mobilization and reinforcement of socially conformative elements of the personality.

Dangerousness as an attribute of human personality has long been a subject of concern to the law and of even more concern to the community. This is a report of our ten-year experience in the diagnostic identification and treatment of the dangerous offender.

We define dangerousness as a potential for inflicting serious bodily harm on another. Failure to recognize this potential may result in tragedy; its erroneous imputation may result in unjust deprivation of liberty. Its exact determination is relevant to sentencing practices, to involuntary mental hospitalization, and to other dispositions following conviction; it is also germane to the issue of preventive detention.

Does psychiatry have the expertise to distinguish between those persons who are safe to be at large and those who are not? The traditional literature of psychiatry is strangely silent on this subject. Morris has reflected "on the sparse contribution that psychiatry has made to the problem of defining and treating the disturbed and dangerous criminal." Psychiatry's disciplines should provide more than average competence for predicting human behavior.

The need for reliable identification of the dangerous offender is obvious. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice has recognized "the necessity for identifying those dangerous or habitual offenders who pose a serious threat to the community's safety,"8 Wolfgang and Ferracuti describe and define the existence of a subculture of violence.9 In his preface to both editions of the Model Sentencing Act, Murrah states that "prolonged incarceration is necessary for certain individuals whose behav-

May 20, 1974

SUMMARY

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
1700 - 15th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C., 20009

In response to your name check request no investigation has been conducted by the FDI concerning the captioned organization. However, the files of this Bureau reveal information that indicates the American Psychiatric Association (APA) is a noteworthy organization, and lists among its members, many of the most distinguished psychiatrists in the United States.

Our files further reveal that one of the speakers at the 1970 annual convention of the APA, Doctor Karl Menninger, was described as a one-time communist-front sponsor and associate.

(94-1-21002-42)

During a demonstration sponsored by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), a delegation of approximately one hundred from the APA who were holding their annual convention at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D.C., marched to the Justice Building around noon on May 6, 1971, where they were protesting the war in Vietnam. A representative of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised that before the demonstration both had addressed a group of individuals attending a closed session of the APA Convention.

(100-463195-980)

PCPJ is self-described as a coalition of over one hundred organizations dedicated to the elimination of war, racism, imperialism and poverty through massive civil-disobedience.

(100-463195-1677)

For further information you may desire to consult the Department of the Army for a report entitled "Communist Influence Department of the Army through the American Psychiatric Association," dated July 1, 1953, at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

(140-1698-2)

Original and 1 - State (CU/PC)
Request received 5-6-74

ABO: rmh

(4)
SEARCH

Subj: AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

R# 501 Date 5/9 Searcher Number Z14

Prod:

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

204-9-1-21002
-62-34592

794-1-21002

60-7557-663

62-101087-A

74-1333-3362

100-3-63-1468

100-375216-2

100-463195-887980

105-184369-293812
NUMEROUS REFERENCE
SEARCH SLIP

Subj: American Psychiatric Association

Supervisor __________________________ Room __________________________

File Number __________________________ Serial __________________________

R# __________________________ Date __________________________ Searcher Initial __________

Prod. __________________________

MAY 10

MAY 13, 1974
Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic
Johns Hopkins Hospital
601 North Broadway
Baltimore, Maryland 21205

Dear [Name],

It is a pleasure to respond to your invitation of September 9th, with enclosure, that a representative of the FBI participate on a panel at the 130th Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Toronto, Canada, May 2 through 6, 1977.

I am happy to advise that Special Agent of the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 22135, telephone [Number] is available and looking forward to participating. He will discuss psychiatric input in criminal investigation. Please feel free to contact directly regarding the details of his appearance.

Your interest and thoughtfulness in writing are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence W. Kelley
Director

1 - Baltimore - Enclosures (2)

1 - Training Division - Enclosures (2)

1 - Telephone Room - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: The Training Division has advised that SA is available to participate and discuss the topic set forth. The correspondent is on the mailing list to receive the LEB.

DJC:jlw/msb (7)

APPROVED:

Assoc. Dir. [Signature]

Ext. Affairs [Signature]

Laboratory [Signature]

Dep. AD Adm. [Signature]

Fin. & Pers. [Signature]

Legal Coun. [Signature]

Asst. Dir.: [Signature]

Lab. Inv. [Signature]

Plan. & Eval. [Signature]

Training [Signature]

Rec. Mgmt. [Signature]

Spec. Inv. [Signature]

Intell. [Signature]
Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I am writing to invite the participation of a representative from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a panel designed to consider "The Psychiatrist's Role in Criminal Investigation." This panel has been proposed to the American Psychiatric Association Program Committee for inclusion at the 130th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Canada, May 2-6, 1977, as described in the enclosure. We believe it is important that the needs and expectations of law enforcement agencies be represented on this panel.

Panels generally last two hours and have an unpredictable attendance. Panelists should be prepared to introduce their topics in brief (10 minute) statements, and to participate in an hour-long discussion between audience and panelists.

Although it will be many months before the Program Committee notifies us of their decision on our panel, I would need the name, degree, title, address, and topic of a panelist by October 10th in order for this information to appear in the printed program and Proceedings next May. My address and phone numbers appear on the enclosure.

I hope you will agree that it would be valuable to have an F.B.I. spokesman contribute to a timely discussion of this potentially important but frequently neglected topic.

Respectfully yours,

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Clinical Scholar  
Fellow in Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences  
Lecturer in Forensic Pathology
The Psychiatrist's Role in Criminal Investigation

will discuss a case in which psychiatric testimony based on physical evidence resulted in the overturn of a conviction and was supported by facts subsequently uncovered. [ ] will discuss crime scene investigation and current administrative and research needs. [ ] will describe the potential contributions of psychoanalytic investigation, as exemplified by the protagonist of her Dr. Ames mystery novels. [ ] will discuss the limitations of our current knowledge and the difficulty of making significant contributions to criminal investigation. [ ] will discuss the ethical dilemmas and role conflicts which psychiatrists working in this area must anticipate.

Note: A letter has been sent to Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, inviting the participation of an F.B.I. official on this panel, in order that the needs of law enforcement agencies may be represented.
February 24, 1978

Mr. William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
9th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Webster:

I am writing to request that Supervisory Special Agents of the Behavioral Science Unit and of the Inspections Division be authorized to participate in a panel entitled "Learning and Teaching About Terrorism" at the American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting.

This meeting will take place in Atlanta, Georgia from May 8 through 12 of 1978 and the panel is scheduled for the morning of Thursday, May 11. I will be the panel moderator and other proposed panelists include representatives of the Department of State and representatives of contrasting psychiatric and legal points of view. I have worked with Supervisory Special Agents in the past at the F.B.I. Academy and feel confident that they will represent the F.B.I. articulately and humanely in this major professional forum.

I will be happy to supply any additional relevant information. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures on the bottom of the page]
March 3, 1978

Associate Professor of Psychiatry
Suicide Unit
Health Sciences Center
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140

Dear [Name]

This is in reply to your letter of February 24, 1978, requesting the participation of Supervisory Special Agents on a panel entitled "Lecturing and Teaching About Terrorism" on May 11, 1978, at the American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting.

I am pleased to note the interest of your fine organization in this most timely and troublesome problem and your courtesy in requesting the assistance of this Bureau. Special Agent [Name] is available and will be happy to participate as a panelist; however, Special Agent [Name] cannot attend. If it is agreeable with you and your program committee, Special Agent [Name] will be available to handle the presentation. Special Agent [Name] is Operations and Research Unit at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, and is a specialist in the field of terrorism, having lectured extensively on this topic both in the United States and Europe.

Please feel free to communicate directly with the Agents at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 22135, concerning the details of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
Director

[Signature]

MAR 29, 1978

FBI/DOJ
Note: is known to the Behavioral Science Unit, is vital in the area of training, and has been involved in the area of training. He has appeared as a lecturer before the FBI National Academy. He has appeared as a close friend of the Bureau and its objectives. He is considered as a close friend of the Bureau and its objectives. The American Psychiatric Association is the most prestigious of the United States.

The Inspection Division and is well aware of the complexities of terrorism and has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.

The reply has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.

The reply has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.

The reply has been coordinated with the Inspection Division.
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of the letter received by SAC, Philadelphia, from ________ dated 8/16/79.

Psychiatry, Temple University Medical Center, Philadelphia, has requested, as set forth in enclosed letter, the authorization of SA ________ to attend the American Psychiatric Association Conference which is being held in Baltimore, Maryland, 9/17 & 18/79.

In his research he has actively worked with the Behavioral Science Unit and Special Operation and Research Unit of the Bureau at Quantico. He has frequently appeared at Quantico ________

For approximately two years ________ has worked closely with SA ________ within the Philadelphia division. With the assistance of SA ________ has been able to establish a working liaison with many law enforcement agencies within this division. He has likewise assisted SA ________ in local training endeavors with local law enforcement ________
Philadelphia, New York City, Newark and Pittsburgh divisions in the combined tactical exercise at Indiantown Gap. He is Philadelphia Division and for over four years has been in constant demand to present lectures to local and state authorities. This topic before the National Seminar for Graduates of the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, command and security personnel of the Commandant Fourth Naval District, and at numerous seminars for the command officers of the Pennsylvania State Police. He has likewise appeared numerous time before regional seminars for local law enforcement officers.

It has been ascertained that the two day seminar in Baltimore, which has requested SA attendance, will involve international experts on this topic. The conference will likewise involve representatives from the Bureau's operation at Quantico. The Monday session will deal specifically with the psychological effect of such situations on the victims. The Tuesday session, as pointed out in letter, will address the training of law enforcement personnel in the psychological effects of hostage situations. It is the opinion of the SAC Philadelphia that the attendance of SA at this conference can be of tremendous benefit for his function as a principal negotiator for the division as well as for the training aspect of this matter which he is involved in. His attendance likewise will continue the close relationship of this vital tonic as well as other matters which now exist between he and.

In view of the above it is the opinion of the SAC Philadelphia that the attendance of SA at this conference will be of such significant value for this division that UACB he will be authorized to attend this two day conference in an official capacity.
August 16, 1979

Edgar N. Best, Special Agent in Charge
Philadelphia Office, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
United States Federal Building, 8th Floor
6th and Arch Streets
Philadelphia, PA. 19106

Dear Mr. Best,

I am writing to request authorization for Special Agent [Name] to attend the American Psychiatric Association's Conference on Psychiatric Aspects of Terrorism. This conference will be held at the Cross Keys Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland on September 17th and 18th of this year.

The conference will include participants and speakers from the psychiatric and law enforcement field and is limited in attendance to those with directly relevant experience and/or expertise. Members of the Behavioral Science Unit and the Special Operations and Research Unit of the F.B.I. Academy in Quantico will be prominently featured. The workshop I will be chairing will be specifically devoted to training techniques for law enforcement personnel in psychiatric aspects of Hostage Negotiation.

I have worked with Special Agent [Name] on several projects and believe that he could make a valuable contribution to this conference as well as having the opportunity to exchange views with others in the Hostage Negotiation field within the Bureau, other law enforcement agencies, and in the psychiatric profession.

Please feel free to contact me if I can provide any further information about this conference.

Sincerely yours,

[Name]
Associate Professor of Psychiatry

DAS/fcs

Copy

ENCLOSURE
January 30, 1980

Judge William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Request for speaker: Special Agent

Dear Judge Webster:

I am a Forensic Psychiatrist who, in my capacity as a member of the American Psychiatric Association Task Force on the Psychiatric Aspects of Terrorism, has been asked to chair a symposium on multidisciplinary aspects of terrorism for the October, 1980 meeting of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. This meeting will take place in Chicago between October 16 and 18; the symposium will probably take place on October 17 or 18.

Over the past two years I have had occasion to work several times with Special Agent[ ] of the FBI Academy. I have heard speak several times, to several different groups including psychiatrists. I should like very much to have him participate in our symposium as a representative of the interface between Federal law enforcement, psychiatry, and the legal professions. He would be asked to provide 15 to 20 minutes of prepared text, and remain for a couple of hours for questions and answers from the floor.

Other participants presently committed to this symposium include Professor[ ] of DePaul Law School in Chicago;[ ] for the University of Wisconsin; and[ ] of International Relations and National Security Consultant from California.

MERRILL T. EATON, M.D.
DIRECTOR
The American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law is, unfortunately, unable to provide any funding for speakers. We would be most grateful to the Bureau if [ ] participation (provided he wishes to speak) could be authorized and funded by the FBI.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Nebraska Psychiatric Institute

WHR:esp
Nebraska Psychiatric Institute
602 South 45th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68106

Dear [Name],

Your letter of January 30, 1980, to Director Webster has been referred to me for reply.

I am pleased to advise that Unit Chief Conrad V. Hassel of our Training Division will attend the meeting of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law in October and make a presentation as you have requested. He will be in touch with you in the near future to discuss further details regarding his presentation.

It is our pleasure to be able to assist you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

James D. McKenzie
Acting Assistant Director

NOTE: Reply coordinated with Special Operations and Research Unit.
25 January 1983

William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Ninth & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Mr. Webster:

Please send me the Code of Federal Regulations and/or Federal Register citation(s) in which the regulatory authority for circulation of information about the families of fugitives is contained (example of such a circular attached).

I spoke by telephone today with an agent requesting information regarding the regulatory authority for circulation of such information and recommended that I make the request in writing to your attention.

While the particular example of the FBI circular attached does not contain information relating to the psychiatric condition of a family member of a fugitive, there is concern that such sensitive information may be circulated.

Therefore, it would be most helpful to be able to cite the specific regulatory authority for circulation of information (particularly medical information) about family members of fugitives. If the regulation(s) specifically mentions circulation of information regarding family members of fugitives in the areas of mental, nervous, or emotional disorders, alcohol or substance abuse and/or treatment for such conditions, please let me know.

Please call me if you have any question regarding this inquiry.

Thank you in advance for your response.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

APA Council on Governmental Policy & Law

cc:

MS:ms

attachment
The four 'individuals whose photographs and descriptive data are shown below, are being sought by the FBI based on Federal arrest warrants charging them with a variety of Federal violations including one or more of the following: bank robbery, interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder, and interstate flight to avoid prosecution for unlawful possession of a weapon. They are members of a group which has claimed credit for bombings and which allegedly finances its activities through violent criminal acts. All are known to use automatic weapons and make extensive use of fictitious identification.

Thomas William Manning and Richard Charles Williams are also being sought for the murder of a New Jersey State Trooper on December 21, 1981.

Levasseur and the Mannings may be traveling and living with their families whose photographs and descriptions follow. None of these family members are wanted by law enforcement authorities.

LEVASSEUR FAMILY

Rosa Mills
W/F, DOB 3/8/80
alias: Rosa Helen M
(no photo available)

Patricia Helan Gros
W/F, DOB 8/2/54,
5'4", 140, blonde hair, blue eyes, wears glasses; alias: Patricia Levasseur, Jean Mills,
Jean Johnson Mills.

Carmen Jeanette Levasseur Gros
W/F, DOB 1/12/76, or 12/12/75
alias: Carmen Jane Mills

Simone Mills
W/F, DOB 4/2/78;
alias: Simone Eva Mills
The following information regarding these fugitives and their families is provided for your assistance in identifying them in the event you have come in contact with them or should you have such contact in the future.

Levasseur, his wife Patricia Gros and their children, Carmen, Simone and Rosa are prone to ear infections. Gros and the children are also allergic to penicillin.

Both the Levasseurs and Mannings have been conscientious in seeking medical attention for their children when needed. Both families have utilized the services of visiting nurses and midwives during child birth which they seem to prefer at home or in a doctor's office.

They have made use of private schools or public schools in rural areas for their school-aged children. Enrollments have been made without benefit of birth records or prior school records and under various last names.

Both families prefer to live in rural or semirural areas, obtaining rental apartments or houses in secluded areas through the use of private listings in local newspapers.

Their homes are kept in a good state of repair and tidiness. In the past they have used wide angle mirror systems at their residences so that all approaches to the home can be observed from a single point inside.

Both families have had German shepard dogs as family pets. In one instance guinea hens were kept in the yard serving as an alarm of persons approaching the residence.

They have utilized both pickup trucks and automobiles of nondescriptive appearance though they are kept in excellent mechanical condition. Wide angle mirror systems have been installed on their vehicles allowing the driver a complete view of both sides of the car.

Bills and other financial obligations are paid in cash or by bank money order regardless of amount.

Levasseur, Thomas Manning, and Williams, who was last known to be residing with the Manning family, are frequently away from the residences leaving household duties to Gros and Carol Manning. In the past both families have resided in close proximity to each other though not in the same community.

It is requested that you examine the photos and descriptions of these individuals, and that you make this circular available for review to appropriate personnel of your facility.

If you have any information concerning these fugitives or their families, please contact the nearest office of the FBI, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of your telephone directory. Your attention is directed to the fact that these fugitives are considered armed and extremely dangerous. No action should be taken which would endanger anyone's safety. If you have no information concerning them, no reply is necessary. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
Director
February 24, 1983

Council on Governmental Policy and

American Psychiatric Association
1100 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear

Your letter of January 25th to Judge Webster has
been referred to me for response. The regulatory authority
for the publication of information such as is contained on
the wanted flyer you enclosed is found in the Federal Register,
Volume 46, No. 25, pages 5347 and 5348. The same authority
is also in earlier editions of that publication.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver B. Revell
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with

Legal Counsel's addendum to Memorandum from Mr. Revell to Mr. Mintz
dated 5/26/82 captioned, "Investigative Operations, Fugitive
Program," cites the Federal Register Volume 25, No. 236 at page
60321; however, when it was researched it was determined that
Volume No. was 46 and that the Federal Register Volume 48,
No. 25, pages 5347 and 5348, dated 2/4/83, contained the identical
wording. This letter was coordinated with

Legal Counsel Division.

Mนา: ddb/maf (7)
November 16, 1987

Director John Otto
FBI Headquarters
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Otto:

This letter is in regard to Agent James Horn who spoke at our recent symposium on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in Seattle.

Agent Horn's presentation was a very polished one and extremely well received by the audience as confirmed by ratings which I mailed to him. In view of the fact that this audience was a clinical one, somewhat naive to issues of deadly force in law enforcement, I believe the reception Agent Horn's presentation received is a real tribute to both him and the work of the Behavioral Sciences Division.

Thank you for sharing Agent Horn's experiences and the work of the Behavioral Sciences Division with us.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Liebert, M.D., P.S.
Director
Traumatic Stress Disorders Program
C.P.C. Fairfax Hospital

cc: Assistant Director James Greenleaf
December 3, 1987

Dr. John A. Liebert, P.S.
Director
Traumatic Stress Disorders Program
C.P.C. Fairfax Hospital
27 100th Avenue, Northeast
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Dear Dr. Liebert:

I received your November 16th letter concerning Special Agent James M. Horn's presentation on post-critical incidents before your symposium on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, and I want to thank you for writing.

I am sure Mr. Horn was happy to have the opportunity to address your group and is pleased that his remarks were well received. Your letter will be brought to his attention, and I know he, too, will appreciate your comments. Please do not hesitate to contact us whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John E. Otto
Executive Assistant Director
November 12, 1987

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Executive Assistant Director
Law Enforcement Services

11/12/87

Director
Mr. Revell
Mr. Glover
Mr. Ahlerich
Mr. Bayse

Mr. Clarke
Mr. Davis
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Geer
Mr. Greene
Mr. McCleirght
Mr. Sharp
Mr. York

For Approp. Action
For Your Approval
Initial & Return
Please Call Me

For Information
Per Conversation
See Comments (over)
Please See Me

Room 7110, Ext. 5555

John E. Otto

Remarks: Given - Please have appropriate response prepared for me and complement givin for me.

Thanks.

John E. Otto
Room 7110, Ext. 5555
American Academy of Psychiatry & the
Tri-State Chapter

Howard Owens, M.D.
The Forensic Psychiatry Clinic
Criminal and Supreme Courts
100 Centre Street
New York, NY 10013

March 22, 1989

William S. Sessions
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th and 10th Streets NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Sessions:

I am writing to you as the Program Chairman for the 1990 Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Chapter of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law in order to invite you to consider participating in our program at that meeting. The meeting is to be held in New York on Saturday, January 20, 1990.

A number of my colleagues were in attendance at the recent meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Las Vegas, and they were particularly impressed with the presentations given by you, by Roger Depue, and by John Douglas and Robert Ressler. The subject of behavioral profiling of the criminal personality would be of great interest to our membership, which is composed of forensic psychiatrists. We would be interested in presentations having to do with the role of mental health professionals and the application of psychological techniques to criminal investigation. If you would be able to participate, as I hope you will, we could provide up to six hours of time at the meeting for such presentations.

Let me thank you in advance for your consideration of this invitation. I can be reached at the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic at the above address or by telephone at 212 374-6260 if you would like further information.

Sincerely,

Howard Owens, M.D.

Howard Owens, M.D.

cc: Roger Depue
    John Douglas
    Robert Ressler
Dr. Howard Owens  
The Forensic Psychiatry Clinic  
Criminal and Supreme Courts  
100 Centre Street  
New York, New York 10013

Dear Dr. Owens:

Thank you very much for your invitation for me to address the Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Chapter of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law in New York City, on January 20, 1990. Regrettably, I will not be able to attend because of previously scheduled commitments.

However, I have sent a copy of your invitation to my representatives at the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime at our Training Academy at Quantico, Virginia. If you are interested in their participation, please contact Special Agent [redacted]. I am honored that you thought of me, and I wish you the best of success with your meeting.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions

William S. Sessions  
Director
From: Lawrence K. Richards, M.D., F.A.A.F.S.; 714 S. Lynn, Champaign, IL 61820-5817  
(217-356-1566 or 868-5407; FAX possible through Cov. Med. Cent. 217-337-2899)  

To: Federal Bureau of Investigation: "David Nemeck, Chief, Natl Crime Inf. C. (by fax)"  
Attn: Hon. Wm. Sessions, Director (by mail)  
Re: "Harper Wilson, Chief, Unif. Crime Rept'g (by fax)"  

Request for a special agent to collaborate in a presentation being proposed to the American Psychiatric Association for its 145th Ann. Mtg. in Wash., D.C., May 2-7, '92, via its Program Committee; 3 hr. Symposium entitled "Late 20th C. American Family and Child Issues", Chair = L.K. Richards, member of A.P.A.

Specifics: Please see attached first draft of the abstract for said proposal; this is scheduled for fine tuning, as it meets my standards only up to 80-85%. Changes will depend on quantity and quality of material forwarded/proposed by my team of speakers. Currently speakers include one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one law professor; another psychologist on board but may not present per se. Am recruiting an author, perhaps another psychiatrist, and of course some one from the F.B.I.

Reasons for wanting F.B.I. presenter include excellent presentations by them at mtgs of Am. Acad. of Forensic Sciences, and my being told by them in subsequent conversations that a) they agreed with my theory that youth crime has increased proportionately with the increase in divorce, and b) that FBI had the stats to prove it, in effect....I will be satisfied with a strong indication if exact "proof" correlation does not exist.

NOTE: I would like to hear from you...and even receive some solid indication of what components in the abstract draft attached FBI could speak toward. I am sure you agree this is an extremely important project. Please get data to me before Sept. 1, 1991—I apologize for such short notice.

Credentials: So you might have some confidence in my abilities, my CV is attached; please note the "teaching activities" attachment particularly. (bio per se only to the Director)

Very truly yours,

Lawrence K. Richards, M.D., F.A.A.F.S.
714 S. Lynn, Champaign, IL 61820-5817
(217-356-1566 or 868-5407)

[Signature]

(what could be, but keep in mind please these are representative of some of my current distillate and open to change by "the better idea." )

Title: LATE 20th C AMERICAN FAMILY AND CHILD ISSUES
Ed. Obje: Review, clarify, and explore forces impinging on U.S. families, the growth 
& development of its children, and those. effecting the personal and national lifecycles

Overall Summary:
This presentation will stress several of the issues confronting the American 
Family and Its Children as we enter the last decade of the 20th C. Relevance to 
the presidential theme of humane values and bio-psycho-social integration will be 
found because of the material presented on the lifecycle, its role in growth and 
development, and the aspects of American life which are supportive and destructive 
to it. The psycho-social aspects of the presidential theme will be further addressed 
through a review of the effects of divorce, teen pregnancy, drug abuse, and law-
breaking behavior. Appropriate to the circumstance, the sociopolitical is also explored. 
(Additional points to be expanded upon if presentors become available 
are) Aspects of abortion, adoption, marriage counseling, and day-care will expand the exploration into the forces impinging on family dynamics. 

The exploratory aspect of the presentation will include the mix of didactic 
material and that of audience contribution; the latter will employ a mix of the 
spontaneous and that stimulated by use of a structured survey to show how those 
attending rank the impact of these forces acting on the family and its children, 
both nuclear and national.

While this is suitable, I hope to polish it before final submission. Please 
send me your reactions, suggestions, and -preferentially- a draft of your summary 
of what you would be willing to present per se as partial fulfillment of what this 
abstract "promises" to its reader and possible attendee.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence K. Richards, M.D., A.A.F.S.

P.S. While I regret not being able to get this to you sooner, a response in 2 days, 
with what I hope will be ideas for material, will actually enable me to oper-
ate a full week ahead of my last 3 years of successful submissions. I realize 
it is hard to get half-way prepared in Aug. for a May presentation, but please 
keep in mind that this very large meeting (registration around 12K last year) 
requires considerable coordination of over five days of multiple simultaneous 
sessions. I actually have more material in hand this year than the others. 
Thankyou. I look forward to receiving your ideas.
Birth and Education
1. Lawrence K. Richards, B.A., M.D. was born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., Aug. 16, 1938, raised in Southcentral Illinois, graduated from primary school in May, 1952 and secondary school in May, 1956 in Effingham, Ill., and received collegiate degrees from the University of Illinois College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (Urbana-Champaign, B.A., 1960) and College of Medicine (Chicago, M.D., June, 1963).

Post Graduate Education
2. Thereafter he completed a one year A.M.A. approved rotating internship in June, 1964, which included geriatric patients and psychiatric patients as well as the usual pediatric, OB-Gynecology, internal medical and surgical rotations, in Sacramento, CA at what is now known as the University of California at Davis Hospital, and then began an A.M.A. approved three year psychiatric training program at the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute in Chicago from July, 1964 through June, 1967. (Dir., L. Rudy, Clin. Dir., J. Weinberg, and Dir. Ed., R. Drye.) By 1967 Lawrence K. Richards had lived ½ of his life in Chicago and completed a U.S.N. correspondence course in Hospital Administration.

Medical Licensure
3. Doctor Richards is licensed to practice medicine in three states of the U.S.A. The National Board of Medical Examiner’s certificate was obtained, and licensure was achieved in the State of Illinois in Nov. 1964, in the State of California in 1967, and in the State of Pennsylvania in Jan. 1968.

Military Service
4. Active duty began in August, 1967 as a Lieutenant in the U.S.N. Reserve Officer Corps, included state-side work essentially of a medical clinical and administrative nature, and peaked with one year as a division psychiatrist in Danang, Vietnam. The duty in Vietnam was clinical consultations in the mornings and administrative consultations in the field, treatment of hospitalized patients, and forensic evaluations in the afternoon. Administrative expertise was enhanced by attendance at the commanding general’s weekly recap briefings, the court martial evaluations and testimony, and the Congressional Inquiry reports. Sociological knowledge was gained while serving some additional duty as Clubs Officer for the Medical Battalion and from volunteering at the III MAF Brig one afternoon a week; this was one of two prisons for U.S. service men in Vietnam. Dr. Richards left Vietnam on April 3, 1969 as a Lt.Commander and completed active duty in Aug. ’69.

Private Practice of Medicine
5. After leaving active duty military service in Aug. ’69 and returning to Illinois, the private practice of psychiatry was begun in Sept. ’69 in Champaign-Urbana, IL. This included 20 years of office bio-psycho-social psychiatry; liaison-consultation work at emergency rooms, general medical, surgical, and pediatric units, crisis/intensive care units, and intermediate and long term (nursing home) followup facilities; the forensic study and application toward questions of competence, (testamentary, financial, trial fitness) sanity, commitment, guardianship, custody, professional liability, results of trauma and violence, cult involvement, and contractual business or administrative relationships, including some military-governmental administrative matters; as well as evaluation, diagnosis, admission, and treatment of psychiatric inpatients. The forensic work included consultation-evaluations for medical-legal purposes in offices and jails, data analysis, study, and reporting (oral or written) and eventual testimony at administrative hearings or courts of law as indicated. Eventually membership in AAPL led to Program Chairmanship for its Ninth Annual Meeting, membership in AAFS, and the standing of Fellow in AAFS. As HMO related influences increased in the community Dr. R’s interest increased in research and authorship, program development, subspecialization, and consultation expertise to medical institutions, health care entities, and matters relative to questions of administration, business, government, and mediation.

Certification
Continuing
Education
Credits

There has been an active attendance at professional meetings and continuing education courses per se. The A.M.A. Physician Recognition Award, its application, and other certificates exemplify such. (See attached) Non-medical, forensic, and administrative education has included a 40hr course on mediation & its techniques, & attendance at N.E.C.A. & other A.A.C.D. affiliates.

Memberships and Organizational Work

In addition to a diversity of committee work, program work, and annual meeting presentations for professional organizations, there has been community service. The latter has included membership and board directorships on county and state mental health associations, including the presidency of the county mental health association and the Central Illinois Society for the Emotionally Disturbed, the latter maintaining a school for autistic children. Dr. R has been supportive of consumer and conservation groups over the years, being a member of such organizations as Audubon, Sierra Club, Save S.F.Bay, and Common Cause, including about 2yrs on the executive board CC-Illinois. He has also volunteered for school board, child advocacy, and related committees.

The more important professional organizational work has included 5yrs on the Illinois State Medical Society Medical-legal Council, founding of the county medical society's Psychiatry and Mental Health Affairs Committee, and 3yrs on the Program Committee of the Illinois Psychiatric Society, & Dr.Richards has served as Program Chairman for A.A.P.L.'s Ninth Annual Meeting, Program Chairman of the Psychiatry Section for A.A.F.S.'s 35th Annual Meeting, and chairing or serving as secretary for various sessions of the annual meetings of AAFS, AAPL, APA, & IPS. The personally developed C.M.E. teaching activities are summarized below for the following organizations:

AAPL: Am.Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 1970 to present;
AMA : Am.Medical Assn., 1970 to present, and its Ill.State Medical Society (ISMS) and county society;
AAFS: Am.Academy of Forensic Sciences, 1981 to present;

Publications

Publications include guest commentaries/editorializations, book reviews, and journal article; an offer to publish a book has been received from a noted publisher, and Dr. R has been invited to write a chapter for a forensic sciences book. The article was "Head Trauma, Traumatic Neurosis, and The Forensic Report," (Bul.AAPL) and the book reviews covered a clinical manual for psychiatrists and mental health professionals,(Bul.AAPL) a 200 year literature review on Traumatic Neurosis,(JAMA) psychological testing of preschool and school age children,(AJPsy) sociological aspects of growth and development,(AJPsy) geriatric psychiatry, nursing homes, and family and sociological aspects of aging,(AJPsy)

Research

Dr. Richards participated in the joint research project of the Am. Psychiatric Assn. and the Social Security Administration entitled Social Security Disability Evaluation Study; this project included in depth review of approx.60 cases claiming disability by each Dr. for standardization and coordination in five groups of 20 psychiatrists each from five regions across the U.S.A. Knowledge gained by participation in this research, wherein the psychiatrist was simultaneously the expert and the subject of testing, was used in setting up the research into the handwriting of Multiple Personality Disorder cases, which is currently based on joint collaboration of experts from the Psychiatry and Questioned Documents Sections of AAFS as participating individuals, Dr.Richards has individually financed slow but long term research into development and growth patterns associated with satanic and other cults, which will lead to the aforementioned book publication, and did lead to the partial presentation of this data in a lecture at the forensic hospital in Atascadero, CA.
Listing of the More Significant Teaching Activities
of Lawrence K. Richards, M.D., F.A.A.F.S.

1983 AAFS 1. Presentation at Annual Mtg on Child's Drawings Related to Abuse/Trauma;
2. also presentation on the Insanity Defense and Congressional Bills Pending;
3. also presentation on Traumatic Neurosis and PTSD;
1983 IPS 1. Presentation at Annual Fall Mtg on the Evolution of PTSD;
2. also presentation on the Insanity Defense: Its Component Parts... Analyses;
1987 AAFS Presentation at Annual Mtg on Multiple Personality Disorder, made in Jurisprudence Section;
1987 IPS 1. Organization of Symposium on Headache for Annual Fall Meeting;
2. also presentation on Cluster Headache at symposium;
1988 AAFS Presentation at Annual Mtg on Multiple Personality Disorder ...function of the alters...relative to toxic spill, made in the Psychiatry Section;
1988 IPS 1. Organization of panel Workshop On Satanism;
2. also presentation during same as discussant;
1989 AAFS Presentation at Annual Mtg on Multiple Personality Disorder...its operation and possible neurophysiological correlations, including handwriting, made in Questioned Documents Section;
1989 APA Organization of 4 member panel for and presentation at Symposium on Satanism: Its Psychosocial and Law Enforcement Aspects;
1990 AAFS 1. Video tape presentation of a Multiple Personality patient at annual mtg;
2. also presentation and discussion moderator regarding the results of the QD experts research material on case, both made at joint session of General, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, and Questioned Documents Sections;
1990 APA Organized 5 member panel for and presentation at Symposium on Satanism: Its Anthropological, Spiritual, and Related Aspects;
1994 ASH Lecture/ colloquium on the Forensic Aspects of Satanism and partial presentation of research results, at Atascadero (Forensic) State Hospital;
1991 AAFS Organized and presented with co-author a presentation regarding a Complicated Death Investigation... Murder or Suicide, made in General Section;
1991 APA Organized and also presented at Workshop on Social, Topographical, and Stress Factors in PTSD;
1991 NECA Presentation on the effect of divorce, family, life cycle and custody on wellness and the productivity of the work force of the nation;
September 19, 1991

Dr. Lawrence K. Richards
714 South Lynn
Champaign, Illinois 61820-5817

Dear Dr. Richards:

I have received your August 24th letter, and I also understand you have spoken to one of the representatives of our Public Affairs Section concerning your request for an FBI representative to participate in the 145th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here in Washington next May.

We appreciate your considering an FBI Agent as a speaker for your meeting based on previous similar successful presentations. I am pleased to advise that a representative of our Behavioral Science Services Unit will be glad to accept your invitation. To complete the necessary arrangements, you may correspond with Supervisory Special Agent [Name Redacted] FBI Academy, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia 22135, or call him at telephone number [Number Redacted]

I hope your meeting is a great success.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Sessions

William S. Sessions
Director

NOTE: Dr. RICHARDS, who is not identifiable in Bufiles, wrote to the Director and sent copies of his communication by Facsimile to SSAs, NCIC, and UCR. He is asking for an FBI Agent as a speaker for the 145th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association to be held in Washington, D.C., on May 2-7, 1992. He says his reasons for wanting an FBI Agent include excellent presentations by them at meetings of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and conversations with
Dr. Lawrence K. Richards

NOTE continued: Agents who indicated they are in agreement with his theory that youth crime has increased proportionately with the increase in divorce. Dr. RICHARDS asked that he hear from us by September 1st; however, his letter was not received until August 27th. On 9/5/91 Dr. RICHARDS called FBIHQ and was transferred to the Correspondence Unit, OPA, where he talked with

letter had been received, and we would be responding as soon as possible. SSA NCIC, advised that neither NCIC nor the Identification Division are interested in participating in this meeting. Call to SSA UCR, determined that UCR is not interested in participating. SSA Unit Chief, TD, advised that representatives of his unit had spoken at a number of meetings of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, and he would be glad to speak at the meeting in May or send a representative. He asked that we have Dr. RICHARDS contact him.
Sept 24, 1991

Supervisory Special Agent
F.B.I. Academy
USMCBase, Quantico, VA 22135

Dear [Name],

Having received Director Sessions letter of Sept. 19, 1991, I wish to welcome your special assistance toward the development of a 3 hour Symposium on LATE 20th CENTURY AMERICAN FAMILY AND CHILD ISSUES for the May 2-7, 1992 Annual Meeting of the Am. Psychiatric Association in Washington, D.C.

This has been proposed to the Association's Program Committee, and that proposal had to be in at HQ dated Sept. 5, 1991. This left me indicating the Bureau was considering matters carefully as is appropriate for a component of the government. This of course means the judging committee will not have any specific material from you to aid in their decision. That's the not so good news. The good news is that the five other team members' material is in, and that should be enough for them to assess the quality, relevance, and scope of the Symposium. Since I have been instrumental in the development, I may have lost some of my objectivity; in any case, I think this Symposium covers material not usually addressed and of considerable national importance. I know its much better than several presentations that made the Program for the last meeting, so I'm rather excited about the possibility the Committee will accept this Symposium.

We should know about this in Nov '91 if past time frames hold. Then I'll get in touch with you for the specific development of your contribution for the May '92 meeting, or for the May '93 Meeting in San Francisco— or both. I say both, not knowing if you can do both, because certain material is evolving which leads me to think it will be appropriate for there to be a Part II for this as well as the current one. Enclosed is a xc of the two documents which probably are most indicative of where the Bureau's expertise and data can coordinate with the goals of and other material of the Symposium. One is the overall description as perfected; the other is Washington Law College, Am. U.) The F.B.I. material should either come before or after his. The 3 of us will decide that later, but we will have to get that done before their printing deadline. So, do give it some thought asap. Plan for 20 min. minimum, 30 min. max for starters. RSVP.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Lawrence K. Richards, M.D., F.A.A.F.S.
744 S. Lynn, Champaign, IL 61820-5817
(217-356-1566, some time 868-5407)

Thankyou. I figure it's not necessary to clutter your office with copies in the future, but I wanted you to know your letter was received.

Best Regards, L.K. Richards
August 10, 1993

Mr. Steve Sharpstein
Deputy Medical Director
American Psychiatric Association
1400 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Sharpstein:

Thank you for participating in the July 6-9, 1993 Health Care Fraud Major Case Conference held at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Your presentation on the topic, "Fraud in Psychiatric Treatment Facilities," was both insightful and informative.

Your participation in this conference was greatly appreciated and you have contributed substantially to efforts to combat fraud in our health care system.

Once again, thank you for your participation and we are looking forward to working more closely with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Wade
Chief, Governmental Fraud Unit
White-Collar Crimes Section
Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 35 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 53 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 54 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 55 ~ Referral/Consult;

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Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, San Francisco

FROM: Director, FBI

DATE: April 15, 1958

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Department of State, by communication dated 4-7-58, advised that the following Soviet has applied for a visa in order to attend captioned meeting: Konstantin Mikhailovich Bykov, born 1-21-86, Chukhloha.

Files contain no derogatory security information identifiable with Bykov. New York should be alert for his arrival and advise interested offices accordingly. WFO should exhibit photographs to immediately when available. This matter is to be handled in accordance with pages 20 and 21, Section 105K, Manual of Instructions.

It was indicated by Department of State that captioned meeting would be held in San Francisco May 12 to 16, 1958.

2 - New York
2 - Washington Field
INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK: DATE 1/27/58

SUBJECT ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ФИЗИОЛОГИЯ РЯКОВ

ALIASES

ADDRESS СОВЕТСКИЙ ФИЗИОЛОГ

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH 1/21/26, Chukhoma, Russia

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive References
Main File
Restricted to Locality of

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Searched by [Clerk] [Agent] Squad 105-6171

References Reviewed by [Signature]
1. Three photos of KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH BYKOV, rec'd w/s. # 30.
   Filed 7/3/58. np.
File No. WFO 105-25298
SF 105-6171

Date Received 5-20-58

From DEPARTMENT OF STATE
(Name of Contributor)

WDC
(Address of Contributor)

By CHARLES L. WOOD
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )
No ( )

Description:

3 Photographs of:

BYKOV, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH

Rec'd wfs. 30

105-6171-14(1)
BYKOV, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH
DOB: 1-21-86
POB: Kostromskaya obl., Chukhloma
HEIGHT: tall
HAIR: GREY
EYES: BROWN
DATE TAKEN UNKNOWN
SF 105-6171-1A(C)
5-20-58
TO: SAC, San Francisco

FROM: Director, FBI (105-69312)

DATE: April 30, 1958

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ReBulet 4-15-58.

By communication dated 4-25-58, Department of State advised that Konstantin Bykov is expected to arrive in the United States at New York City on 5-10-58. He is to attend the conference of the American Psychiatric Association to be held in San Francisco 5-12 to 15-58. Arrangements have been made for Bykov to be met on arrival by Dr. Iago Galdston, Chairman of the International Relations Committee, American Psychiatric Association, 69 Orange Street, Brooklyn, New York.

While in the United States, Bykov's itinerary will be as follows:

May 11 - Escorted by Dr. Galdston to direct flight to San Francisco where he will be met by a member of the American Psychiatric Association.

May 12-16 - Attending conference, in San Francisco.

May 17-23 - Travel to Los Angeles where he will lecture at UCLA Medical School, guest of Professor Magoun.

May 24 - Travel to Washington, D.C. To be met by a representative of the World Congress of Gastroenterology.

2 - Los Angeles
2 - New York
2 - Washington Field
Letter to San Francisco
RE: VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL
SOCIETY MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958
105-69312

May 25-31 - In Washington, D. C., attending World Congress of Gastroenterology.
June 1 - Travel to New York.
June 2 - Depart the United States.

For information of Los Angeles, which did not receive copy of releqt, Bufiles contain no derogatory security information identifiable with Bykov. This matter is to be handled in accordance with pages 20 and 21, Section 105K, Manual of Instructions. Bureau authority is necessary prior to contacting anyone connected with a college or university concerning this matter who is not an established source of your office.
FBI RADIOGRAM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-69312), AND SAGS,  
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-6171)

DATE: 5/6/58

WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK, AND LOS ANGELES

URGENT

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT, IS DASH R. RE SAN FRANCISCO LETTER TO DIRECTOR FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT, LAST, QUOTE

END QUOTE, BUFFER

RELET REFLECTS THAT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
OFFICE TO IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY CONTACT HE MAY HAVE AT THE
CONVENTION. HE WAS INSTRUCTED TO INDICATE AN INTEREST IN ANY
PROPOSITION HE MAY RECEIVE, IN ORDER NOT TO DISCOURAGE A POTENTIAL
CONTACT BEFORE IT CAN BE EVALUATED, BUT TO TAKE NO ACTION ON HIS
OWN WITHOUT CONTACTING THIS OFFICE. SAN FRANCISCO WILL ADVISE THE
BUREAU OF ANY CONTACT MADE WITH [Box] AT THE CONVENTION. RELIABILITY
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [Box] NOT KNOWN; HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE
SCHEDULED ARRIVAL OF KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH BYKOV AS A SOVIET
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CONVENTION AT SAN FRANCISCO ON MAY ELEVEN,
INSTANT. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT BYKOV MAY ATTEMPT TO CONTACT
SAN FRANCISCO WILL CONDUCT APPROPRIATE SPOT FISURS OF
BYKOV. WFO REQUESTED EXPEDITE LEADS IN BULET APRIL FIFTEEN, LAST.
NY REQUESTED DETERMINE SPECIFIC TRAVEL DATA BYKOV AND SUEL THIS
OFFICE.

CODE WORK: ____________________________  TOR: ____________
OPERATOR: ___________________________  TOD: ____________

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

AIRMMAIL

TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI (105-643/12)

FROM:  SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

VISHIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN
PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING,
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1958

Re: Bullets to San Francisco 4/15/58 and 4/30/53.

On 5/7/58, San Francisco Convention
and Visitors Bureau, Civic Auditorium, advised that to her
knowledge the American Physiological Society is holding its
convention in San Francisco in 5/58. According to
the San Francisco convention schedule reflects that the American
Psychiatric Association will hold its national convention in
the Civic Auditorium from 5/10-16/58.

In view of above, and in the event State Department
files are incorrect, the Bureau may wish to change the title
of this case.

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Los Angeles (AM)
1 - New York (AM)
1 - Washington Field (AM)
1 - San Francisco

TOM: END

(7) TOM.

[Signature]

105-6171-4
URGENT 5-11-58 12-49 AM RTR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, SAN FRANCISCO AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM SAC, NEW YORK 1P

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING, SAN
FRANCISCO, MAY, ONE NINE FIVE EIGHT, IS DASH R.

ADvised this date K.M. Dykov entered U.S. this date. Departing New York City at nine AM for San Francisco on May
Eleven, United Airlines flight seven zero three. Open ticket for
Return to New York City via Washington D.C. Description, five feet
ten inches, one hundred eighty five pounds, stocky build, seventy
two years of age.

END AND ACK

12-48 AM OK FBI WA ELR
OK FBI SF ULC

TU

Advised 11:45 9-10-58

MAY 1, 1958
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

105-6171-5
URGENT 5-9-58 2-09 PK MTR
TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SAC NEW YORK 1P
VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING, SAN
FRANCISCO, MAY NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT, IS DASH R. RURTEAL, FIVE SEVEN
LAST. NY NOT IN POSSESSION OF SPECIFIC TRAVEL DATA FOR K. N. TUYOV.
NY WILL ADVISE BY TELETYPE OF ANY INFO OBTAINED RE TUYOV.
END AND ACK
OK FBI SF ALJ
TU DISC
18-2-171-6
Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, San Francisco

From: Director, FBI (105-69312)

CHANGED:

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE,
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reuairtel 5-7-58, captioned "Visit of Soviets to American Physiological Society Meeting, San Francisco, May, 1958, IS - R," advising that the American Physiological Society is holding no meeting in San Francisco in May, 1958.

Your source advised that the American Psychiatric Association will hold a meeting. Information was received from the Department of State by memorandum dated 4-25-58, which was furnished to you by letter dated 4-30-58, which disclosed that Konstantin Bykov is expected to attend the conference of the American Psychiatric Association to be held in San Francisco. Therefore, in view of information in reuairtel and information furnished by State Department, caption of this case has been changed from reuairtel to instant caption and change should be made by offices receiving copies of this communication.

1 = Los Angeles
1 = New York
1 = Washington Field

Sent Via ____________ M Per _______
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SA JAMES TARLETON

5/16/58

On 5/15/58, ) orally advised SA TARLETON that at 12:00 PM he was approached at the Civic Auditorium by an unknown person who wore a name card indicating he was a registered member of the convention (American Psychiatric Association). The name on the card was, as far as ) can recall, ) and he believes that this person and the name of Seattle or Yakima, Washington, on the card also. When ) approached he took ) to lunch. He said that ) was a friend of ) like to have lunch with him.

agreed to go and have lunch and they immediately left by taxi cab and went to the El Prado Restaurant at Post and Stockton Streets. ) said that ) said that the conversation was general. At lunch, ) asked his views on different current conditions in a customary fashion. After lunch, ) would like to come up to his hotel room and meet his wife and another person. ) said that they went to the Drake Wilshire at Stockton and Sutter Streets and went up to the 7th floor. ) cannot remember the room number but when they entered the room they found it was occupied by a woman and a man whom ) has seen previously at the convention in the company of ) said that he was not introduced to this second man but he had noticed the name on the man's identification card as being merely indicated. When they went into the hotel room, ) was in the room only that ) did all the talking saying that ) will be a great help to the cause. Further, that ) was asked for his name, address and home phone number which he wrote down in his own handwriting.

left the hotel alone and went back to the Civic Auditorium where the convention was being held (convention ended 5/15/58). At 6:00 PM ) again reappeared at the convention booth and told ) that he would like to have a drink with him after ) was through with his work which ) said would be about 7:00 PM. At 7:00 PM ) again appeared at the booth and drove with ) back to the coffee shop in the Drake Wilshire hotel, arriving there about 7:05 PM or 7:10 PM.

JET/1p

(3)
stated that the two of them remained there until about 7:40 P.M., during which time repeatedly looked at his wristwatch and they talked of general medical matters. stated that it did not appear to him that was a formidable physician for reasons which could not specifically give but that it was merely his impression from conversation.

At 7:40 P.M., approximately, said well, I will see you tomorrow at 10:30 A.M. at the coffee shop on the 450 Sutter Building.
TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-6171)

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY NINeteen FIFTy EIGHT, IS DASH R. REBULET TO SAN FRANCISCO APRIL THIRTY, LAST, AND BUATTEL TO SAN FRANCISCO MAY FOURTEEN, LAST. K.M. BYKOV DEPARTED SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT NINE FIFTEEN AM, MAY SIXTEEN, INSTANT, FOR LOS ANGELES, VIA UAL FLIGHT SIX EIGHT ZERO, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE LOS ANGELES ELEVEN AM. BYKOV TRAVELING IN COMPANY OF A DR. GANTT. QUOTE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE END QUOTE CONTAINED ARTICLE REFLECTING BYKOV IS HEAD OF PAVLOV LABORATORY, LENINGRAD, AND DR. W.H. GANTT IS ASSOCIATED WITH JOHN HOPKINS. UAL RECORDS REFLECT BYKOV SCHEDULED TO DEPART LOS ANGELES ON MAY TWENTY, INSTANT, FOR DALLAS VIA AAL FLIGHT TEN. COMPLETE ITINERARY OF BYKOV WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, AND INTERESTED OFFICES BY AIRTEL. LOS ANGELES HANDLE AS PER INSTRUCTIONS IN REBULET.

TDM/lp

(1)

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-69312)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-6171)
SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1958
TO: SAN FRANCISCO
Re: Bulletin to San Francisco 4/30/58 and Buairtel to San Francisco 5/14/58.

For information of Dallas, Little Rock, and WFO, KONSTANTIN M. BYKOV attended captioned conference as delegate from USSR. Bureau instructions were that this matter should be handled in accordance with Pages 20 and 21, Section 105K, M of I. Bureau authority is necessary prior to contacting anyone connected with a college or university concerning this matter who is not an established source of your office.

BYKOV departed San Francisco International Airport at 9:15 AM, 5/16/58, for Los Angeles, via UAL Flight 680, scheduled to arrive Los Angeles 11:00 AM. BYKOV traveling in company of a DR. GANTT. "San Francisco Chronicle" contained article reflecting BYKOV is head of Pavlov Laboratory, Leningrad, USSR, and DR. W.H. GANTT is associated with John Hopkins.


3 - Bureau (AM REG.)
2 - Los Angeles (REG.)
2 - Dallas (REG.)
2 - Little Rock (REG.)
2 - WFO (REG.)
2 - Baltimore (REG.)
2 - New York (REG.)
1 - SF
TDM/19 (16)
On 5/15/58 orally advised writer that, on 5/14/58, while he was attending the company booth at the American Psychiatric Assoc. convention in the Civic Auditorium, SF, he twice noticed and an unknown male pass his booth. Again on 5/15/58 he saw the two pass by. About an hour later the unknown male, alone, stopped at the booth and asked if there was anything free. He was given the usual advertising material and left. said there was no unusual conversation. later saw and unknown male leave the convention hall together.

said that he has noticed about six persons at the convention wearing name cards saying they were from the USSR - 4 of them from Leningrad.

described the above unknown man as wearing an identification card with the name - no other info on it. Described by as about 45-50 yrs., 5'10", heavy build, black hair, speaks American with heavy accent of unknown nationality.

RECOMMENDATION: Route 105 copy to SA JET: jet 105-6171.
A FBI under development this office as SI advised on 5/15/58 that he was to be contacted by an unknown man at coffee shop, 450 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif., 10:30 a.m., 5/16/58. FBI is attending American Psychiatric Association convention this city and is heading a drug booth. He is being developed in the professional section of the GI.

State by Agent this office 5/16/58 revealed that the meet was held a notified by one

Seattle requested to furnish San Francisco indices check and all information concerning

2 - Seattle
2 - San Francisco

LEJ:ics

105-6171
Office Memorandum  •  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC

FROM: SA J. TARLETON

DATE: 5/19/58

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO SAC

DATE: 5/19/58

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 01-23-2017 BY: F22M45K35 AGC

On 5/17/58, at 9 PM, writer contacted [redacted] at his home and furnished the following oral account of his activities on 5/16/58:

In accordance with prior agreement, [redacted] was waiting for [redacted] to arrive. They had a cup of coffee and talked of general medical matters for about 15 minutes. [redacted] appeared to be in no hurry. Then [redacted] suggested they go for a ride in [redacted]'s car and they left the coffee shop about 10:55 AM. (This meeting is corroborated by [figur]).

[redacted] stated they drove about town. [redacted] said he had an appointment at 11:15. [redacted] said the conversation was about medicine, but that [redacted] must be wondering what these meetings were about. [redacted] said [redacted] would be contacted sometime - that there was someone he wanted to talk with, but that, so far, the arrangements for a meeting had not worked out.

At 11:15 AM [redacted] drove into the downtown business district and [redacted] to meet him in the lecture hall of the Civic Auditorium between 3 and 4 PM.

At about 3:30 PM [redacted] at the Auditorium for a few minutes to tell him that nothing could be arranged for that time. [redacted] said he expected to leave town on 5/19 (Monday) but gave [redacted] no information concerning any future meeting.

During these contacts no mention was made of the person known to [redacted] referred to in previous memo of 5/15.

RECOMMENDATION: Route 105 copy to SA JET: jet

cc: 1 - 105-6171

(SA By air at 5/16/53, Seattle was asked for all info on was in Washington)
The following investigation has been conducted in an effort to identify [name], according to [room number] room at the Drake-Wiltshire Hotel on 5/15/53.

Drake-Wiltshire Hotel, furnished [name], JOSEPH MUSTICH with a list of telephone numbers called from [room number] room at the Drake-Wiltshire Hotel, as follows:

5/14/53:   SU 1-6863
           TU 5-2500

5/15/53:   TU 5-2500
           EX 7-2100
           YU 2-6787

5/16/53:   TU 5-2500
           PR 6-2232

5/17/53:   TU 5-2500

5/18/53:   No calls. [acted: checked out that date.]

Subscribers to these numbers were obtained from [company name], and are as follows:

SU 1-6863: Registered to Drs. A. JUSTIN WILLIAMS, THOMAS FULLENLOVE, INKA SMITH and JOHN R. DRYAN, 450 Sutter St., Room 1124.

YU 2-6787: Registered to [name]

PR 6-2232: Registered to Trader Vic's Restaurant.

TU 5-2500: Californian Hotel, 405 Taylor St., SF.
On 5/19/53 the writer contacted the Californian Hotel, who permitted Agent to review the guest registers of guests who had registered at the hotel since 5/8/53, in an effort to identify No one named had registered since that date. The only name having any similarity was The Modesto telephone directory lists a

On 5/20/53 the writer interviewed San Francisco Convention and Exhibition Bureau, Civic Auditorium. She stated the convention bureau had made reservations for many of the doctors who attended the American Psychiatric Association Convention, but that her registration files were not complete, since many doctors had made their reservations themselves or had made them through the convention. She had not returned to New York, his address being She stated her registration files contained no record of either a who had attended the convention. She also stated that the lack of no Soviet physicians who had attended, with the exception of Dr. Bykov, who had received publicity in the press during the convention, and she knew that his reservation was handled personally by through the St. Francis Hotel.

On 5/20/53 the writer interviewed St. Francis Hotel, and permitted Agent to inspect the list of guests who had registered at the St. Francis Hotel since May 8. No one named was registered at the St. Francis. Stated that Dr. Bykov had arrived in San Francisco without a hotel reservation and had requested the St. Francis Hotel for a reservation and the St. Francis Hotel had taken care of Dr. Bykov. He stated he knew of no other Russians who had attended the convention and a review of his records did not disclose the names of any other Russians having reservations at the St. Francis Hotel.

on 5/15/53 interviewed JAMES CAVANAUGH, Special Agent in Charge, State Department Security Division, San Francisco. He stated he was not aware of any group of Russian doctors in attendance at the convention. He also stated he had not been notified by the State Department in Washington of Dr. Bykov's contemplated attendance.
The informant will be reinterviewed with regard to his statement that at least six Russians were in attendance at the convention. He will be exhibited the photograph of MKOV which appeared in the "San Francisco Chronicle" on 5/19/53 and efforts will be made to obtain more information which might serve to identify

The informant will also be questioned as to whether he may have been in error about the name and that it could possibly have been

Seattle has been questioned extensively for similar information concerning

Following the reinterview of the informant, MKOV will be requested to contact the State Department to determine whether there were other Russians in addition to MKOV at the convention.
May 22, 1958

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-68312)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-224)

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1958

SUBJECT: SAN FRANCISCO

Dr. Konstantin N. Bykov, accompanied by Dr. E. Horakly GANTT, arrived Little Rock by Trans Texas Airlines 3:07 P.M. 5/20/58, and were believed to have been met by [Redacted] who took them to the Albert Pike Hotel. GANTT and BYKOV on the morning of 5/21/58, and after window shopping in downtown LIttle Rock, they went to the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock, where they spent most of the remainder of the day. Dr. BYKOV, according to local TV stations, addressed the psychiatric staff and students at the University of Arkansas Medical School on the afternoon of 5/21/58. According to local TV stations, Dr. GANTT will address the University of Arkansas medical students and staff of the University on the afternoon of 5/22/58.

Only other contact in addition to above made by BYKOV has been on the morning of 5/22/58, when [Redacted] of the University of Arkansas Medical Center, took BYKOV and GANTT to the Medical Center.

For the information of WFO and Baltimore, check with American Airlines developed that BYKOV and GANTT have not changed

3 - Bureau (105-68312) (AM RM)
2 - Washington Field Office (AM RM)
2 - Baltimore (AM RM)
2 - New York (AM RM)
1 - San Francisco (105-6171) (AM RM)
1 - Little Rock (105-224)

TBW: jgl
(11)

For the information of the Bureau, the University of Arkansas and the Arkansas Medical Center are a joint operation in Little Rock. These organizations have a new outstanding building, which no doubt is the attraction of GANTT and BYKOV, as this center is supposed to be one of the best equipped centers in the United States today.

Little Rock, well known to Agents of this office, advised that he attended the Psychiatric Association Conference at San Francisco and observed

Psychiatric Department, Arkansas School of Medicine, with Dr. GANTT, knew they were both Fellows at Johns Hopkins and were close associates, and was under impression that was probably attempting to persuade Dr. GANTT to visit the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock. He recalled Dr. BYKOV was from Pavlov Laboratory, Leningrad, USSR, and on the progress of capture.

Little Rock indicates negative re
with the Polish Housing Delegation to the United States in November, 1959 in Little Rock, along with other members of the American Society of University Professors.

It is noted GANTT and BYKOV at 6:00 P.M., 5/21/59, moved to the Sam Peck Hotel. On the morning of 5/22/59, Dr. GANTT moved back to Albert Pike Hotel, and Dr. BYKOV placed his luggage in car. Efforts being made to determine if BYKOV will actually stay with the

Little Rock is maintaining very loose surveillance in view of the above, and no contact is being made at the University of Arkansas Medical School or Center.

CASPER
5/23/58

PLAIN TEXT
AIRTEL  AIR MAIL

TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI (105-69312)
FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-224)

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1958
IS-R
CC: San Francisco

Re: Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 5/22/58.

Spot checks by the Little Rock Division developed
that Dr. KONSTANTIN M. BYKOV at 5:48 P.M. on May 22, 1958,
got to the home of
[ Redacted ]
where he spent the night.

On the morning of May 23, 1958, BYKOV accompanied
[ Redacted ]
to the University of Arkansas Medical School
and Medical Center.

Spot checks will be continued in effort to determine
any additional contacts of BYKOV. Bureau will be kept ad-
vised.

P

CASPHER

3 - Bureau (AM RM)
2 - San Francisco (105-6171) (AMRM)
1 - Little Rock

TBW:  am

(6)

SEARCHED  - K.O.M.H.

MANUAL

SERIAL: 

May 26 10 AM 660

108-6171 - 16
Psychiatrics Meeting

Russian Theory on Ulcers and Asthma

One of Russia's top neurophysiologists yesterday presented what may be the first explanation of such psychosomatic ailments as stomach ulcers, asthma and certain forms of heart disease.

These so-called "body and mind" ills, said Dr. Constantine Mikhail Bykov, may stem from the wrong kind of conditioned reflexes in the stomach, the lung or the heart.

The Soviet expert, head of the famed Pavlov Laboratory in Leningrad, spoke here before the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

NEWEST TESTS

His work, he told reporters, is based on the pioneering researches of Ivan Pavlov, who showed half a century ago that an animal can be "conditioned" to drool at the ringing of a bell or some other stimulus.

More recently, he and his colleagues found that such internal organs as the heart, lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, thyroid and adrenals can also be conditioned to respond to a signal—to a bell, a flashing light, or even the appropriate word.

These findings, it was noted by Dr. W. H. Gantt of Johns Hopkins, have been generally confirmed by workers in the United States and other countries.

CONDITIONING

To Dr. Bykov, it appears that internal organs can also be conditioned to people or situations—especially to such unhappy stimulations as a tyrannical boss, a nagging wife or a frustrating marriage. The results of such irregular conditioning he suggested, may be ulcers in the intestinal tract, an overactive thyroid gland, or a bad heart.

To other scientists here, it appeared that the Russian findings may likewise explain the physical cause of neurosis and psychoneurosis, and indicate the physical basis of psychotherapy.

The entire concept, Dr. Bykov said, supports the idea that behavior is based largely on physical and chemical reactions, as distinguished from the Freudian idea that human conduct is governed by the sex drives and other impulses of the individual.
SAC, San Francisco 5/27/53

On 5/26/53 furnished the following information to SA and SA James E. Tarleton:

He was questioned in an effort to obtain additional information concerning the unknown man who he believed was named , concerning whom he had furnished information previously. He stated the first time he saw in the company of , at the APA Convention, he believed was wearing a blue APA guest card bearing the name , when asked if he might be mistaken and it was some other name, he said he did not know and his only impression now was that it was , Then asked if it might have been he said he did not know but did not think so.

He was shown a photograph of Konstantin Bykov. He stated he had seen Bykov at the APA convention and thought he might have been one of the group of Soviets who called at his booth but did not recall any conversation or inquiries from Bykov.

With regard to the other Soviet psychiatrists previously reported by him, he stated he saw them the first two days of the convention, which would have been May 12 and 13. Some were accompanied by interpreters, spoke English very badly, and their dress and whole appearance gave him the impression that they were Russians. He stated he spoke with two of them and noted that they wore blue APA guest cards. He stated this type card was not issued to delegates or APA members but to their guests and could be easily obtained at the desk with no further identification other than an introduction by an APA delegate.

1 - 100-43973
1 - 105-6171
1 - 100-26649
1 - 100-24826

DET: AFP #3 (5)
He stated that at least 3 of the Soviets registered at the Wyeth Laboratory booth as being from Leningrad, registration being made on cards prepared for the purpose of keeping track of the psychiatrists making inquiries. He said he could not make out their names, did not copy them since he did not attach any significance to the presence of Russian psychiatrists at the APA. He stated he could correspond with his Philadelphia Office, to whom the cards had been forwarded, and obtain the names from the registrations. He was told to do this.

He stated that one incident occurred where one of those Russians inquired of him concerning tranquilizer pills, to which he replied, "Oh, they have nervous people in Russia, too," which apparently offended the Russian and he turned away from the booth. He said this incident is known to other salesmen who were in the booth. He said specifically it was not to REF:5117 that he said this.

He was questioned concerning the extent of his association with [blank]. He stated he only knew [blank].

With regard to prior information furnished by him that he had requested his telephone number and home address, he stated that on Saturday, 5/24 and Sunday, 5/25, 2 telephone calls were received at his home, one by his wife and one by the baby-sitter, from an unknown person who asked for him and finding he was not there, stated he would call back.

He was questioned closely with regard to the incident that occurred at the APA convention and could furnish no information in addition to that contained in this memo and in prior memoranda reporting prior interviews.
TO: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD AND BALTIMORE
FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-224)
VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1958, IS-R CC: SAN FRANCISCO. RE MY AIRTEL,
MAY TWENTY TWO LAST, DOCTORS KONSTANTIN M. BYKOV AND HORSELY
GANTT DEPARTED AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT ONE EIGHTY FOUR, EIGHT
FIFTY A.M. ARRIVING WASHINGTON, D.C. FOUR FIFTEEN P.M. ATTEMPT-
ING TO OBTAIN RESERVATION ON NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT DEPARTING
WASHINGTON FOUR FORTY NINE P.M. ARRIVING BALTIMORE FIVE FIFTEEN
P.M.
END

cc - Bureau (105-69312)
cc - San Francisco (105-6171)

TEN: nth

(3)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-23-2017 BY F22M45K35 ADG

The information furnished by him should be reported for dissemination outside Bureau.

1 - SF 100-43973
1 - SF 105-6271 (BYEZW)
1 - SF 100-26649
1 - SF 100-24626
BET: hko #8

(6)
Russian Savant Urges Visits

By BILL LEWIS

Leading Russian scientist submitted to almost two hours of questioning through an interpreter at the University of Arkansas Medical Center yesterday, deftly fielding questions on subjects ranging from the Russian educational system to Laika, the Sputnik II space dog, to whether he was a Communist Party member (no).

Dr. B. M. Bykov, a member of the Russian Academy of Science and successor to the famed conditioned reflex researcher, Nicholas Pavlov, then turned the tables to ask the half-dozen newsmen why they felt it was so difficult to enter Russia.

From the tone of numerous questions, Dr. Bykov said, he got the impression that newsmen thought it difficult to travel in the Soviet Union. He assured them this was not the case and, with scientists but Dr. Bykov that the Russians were anxious said his reception had been to have scientific ties with Americans.

He proposed exchanges of students and scientists, prominent persons in the humanities and arts, newspapermen and ordinary tourists. Russian students visiting America might find some aspects of life here more pleasant but they would feel that their chief strength, Dr. Bykov said, lay in the educational opportunities offered by the Russian government.

Dr. Bykov himself was pleasantly surprised at his own reception on his first visit to the United States. At the invitation of follow scientists he came with "mixed feelings and a little fear" based, he said, on isolated reports of some Russian journalists that they had been received with hostility.

Most of his contacts have been with scientists but Dr. Bykov said his reception had been
The single most important thing that Laika helped prove, he said, is that it is possible for a living organism to survive in outer space. Laika died after a week when her oxygen supply ran out.

It would be difficult to discuss the purely psychological aspects of space travel, Dr. Bykov said, because the psychological and physiological makeups aren't separate entities and whatever difficulties are encountered will be composed of both.

The whole Russian attitude toward the sputniks, he said, is not one of secrecy but one of study of the problems of space flight. As to why the Russians have not disseminated the information gathered from their satellites, Dr. Bykov said it was not possible to make such reports immediately and that there also were the difficulties of translation and distribution.

Dr. Bykov began his work with Pavlov in 1921. He now heads a research project at one of the laboratories Pavlov used in Leningrad and has 200 scientists working under him with about 500 other scientists and staff members.

Dr. Gantt's host is Dr. W. N.I. Bykov, who studied under Pavlov at Leningrad from 1922 to 1929 and recently returned from a visit to Russia where he gave an Academy of Science lecture. He found on his latest visit, he said, an enormous amount of material progress, more liberal politics and "democracy," and greater development of science and government support of it.

Dr. Gantt is scheduled to speak at 4 p.m. today at the Medical Center auditorium on "Roscow Experiences in Russia." It will be open to the public.
Sputnik Not Regarded by Russians as War Weapon, Visitor Asserts

By ROSSIE FOTHERICK

The overall attitude of the Russian people toward Sputnik, a top Soviet scientist told four Little Rock newsmen, "is not that it is a secret weapon but is an overall study of atmospheric conditions and biological reactions. Sputnik was a matter of fitting it into a project with the International Geophysical Year."

Dr. B. M. Bykov, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and director of the physiology department of the Academy of Science in Leningrad, talked for more than two hours yesterday through an interpreter. Interpreting was Dr. Samuel A. Corson, associate professor of physiology at University Medical Center, whose parents fled from Russia during the Bolshevik revolution.

Judging from Dr. Bykov's replies to questions and remarks by Dr. W. Horsey Gantt, head of the Pavlov Clinic of Johns Hopkins University, the Russian people follow scientific developments with the same enthusiasm that Americans follow baseball teams.

When Dr. Gantt, on a recent visit to Russia, asked a taxi driver if he had ever heard of Professor Pavlov, the driver gave to Pavlov a former student a lecture on the Russian scientist's studies on conditioned reflexes in animals.

Dr. Bykov told newsmen there were no restrictions on questions that might be put to him nor on his answers, that his "life, his occupation had no secrets." At times, however, he prefaced his answers with the phrase "that is not in my field." Dr. Bykov did not work with Laika, the small dog which traveled the heavens for Russia, but the theories developed by Pavlov and Bykov on conditioned reflexes received their practical applications in Laika. For more than a year Laika was trained on hours to eat and drink and the monitoring signals from sputnik showed that Laika's reflexes were the same in sputnik as it orbited.

"The important thing here is that the higher portion of the brain was active and dictating the reflexes," said Dr. Bykov.

There is no one factor, in Dr. Bykov's opinion, that is a major deterrent to humans in space: it "depends on many factors and the psychological can hardly be separated from the physiological because the psychological is just another function of physiology or living matter."

Four things, he finds, would be involved in sending a man into space: Effect of cosmic radiation, ability to create climatic conditions favorable to man, supplying food for the time needed for travel and conditions favorable for normal human functioning.

Requires Study.

"It is not insoluble but would require long study," he said.

His impression of the United States is most favorable, most pleasant with scientists and doctors displaying a warm and friendly interest in him. He had "heard of Little Rock" through Russian newspaper reports last summer but he did not pay "too much attention to them because such problems are foreign to him."

Supports "Exchange."

Bykov, who wears his 72 studies on conditioned reflexes in animals. space: Effect on the Russian scientist's Four things, he finds, would be outside of technical fields and that "Russians are always happy to no matter where they learn it." Dr. Gantt finds Russia "more liberal now than it was 25 years ago. It is still not so liberal as in America but there has been great liberalization compared

Sputnik Not Regarded by Russians as War Weapon, Visitor Asserts

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BY B. M. BYKOV.

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Requires Study.

"It is not insoluble but would require long study," he said.

His impression of the United States is most favorable, most pleasant with scientists and doctors displaying a warm and friendly interest in him. He had "heard of Little Rock" through Russian newspaper reports last summer but he did not pay "too much attention to them because such problems are foreign to him."

Supports "Exchange."

Sputnik Not Regarded by Russians as War Weapon, Visitor Asserts

The overall attitude of the Russian people toward Sputnik, a top Soviet scientist told four Little Rock newsmen, "is not that it is a secret weapon but is an overall study of atmospheric conditions and biological reactions. Sputnik was a matter of fitting it into a project with the International Geophysical Year."

Dr. B. M. Bykov, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and director of the physiology department of the Academy of Science in Leningrad, talked for more than two hours yesterday through an interpreter. Interpreting was Dr. Samuel A. Corson, associate professor of physiology at University Medical Center, whose parents fled from Russia during the Bolshevik revolution.

Judging from Dr. Bykov's replies to questions and remarks by Dr. W. Horsey Gantt, head of the Pavlov Clinic of Johns Hopkins University, the Russian people follow scientific developments with the same enthusiasm that Americans follow baseball teams.

When Dr. Gantt, on a recent visit to Russia, asked a taxi driver if he had ever heard of Professor Pavlov, the driver gave to Pavlov a former student a lecture on the Russian scientist's studies on conditioned reflexes in animals.

Dr. Bykov told newsmen there were no restrictions on questions that might be put to him nor on his answers, that his "life, his occupation had no secrets." At times, however, he prefaced his answers with the phrase "that is not in my field." Dr. Bykov did not work with Laika, the small dog which traveled the heavens for Russia, but the theories developed by Pavlov and Bykov on conditioned reflexes received their practical applications in Laika. For more than a year Laika was trained on hours to eat and drink and the monitoring signals from sputnik showed that Laika's reflexes were the same in sputnik as it orbited.

"The important thing here is that the higher portion of the brain was active and dictating the reflexes," said Dr. Bykov.

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Supports "Exchange."
DIRECTOR, DIA (105-00012)

GJC, LITTLE ROCK (105-224)

VIGIL OF CONGRESS TO AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1963
ES - II

Re Little Rock airtels 5/22/63 and 5/23/63, and
Little Rock teletype to Washington Field and Baltimore
5/23/63.

Spot checks made on Dr. LAVEY [illegible] in Little Rock during his stay in Little Rock from the night of 5/20/63
until the morning of 5/23/63, then he departed for Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, failed to develop that he was
in contact with anyone other than personnel of the University of Arkansas Medical School and the Arkansas
Medical Center, a hospital operated by the University of Arkansas as a joint operation. It was apparent from spot checks
on Dr. [illegible] that he spent each day at the Medical Center and Medical School working with the psychiatrists at the
above.

According to hotel personnel at the Albert Hotel
and Little Rock Motels, Little Rock, Arkansas, [illegible] could
cannot speak sufficient English to be understood, acted as interpreter for him.

Dr. [illegible] was observed in the company of the
following persons, all connected with the Psychiatric
Department of the above organizations:

Dr. W. HODGES [illegible], of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland

The indices of the Little Rock Division are:

GJC = Little Rock (105-40012)
SF = San Francisco (105-0171) (Enc. 2)
J = Little Rock (105-224)

File: 105-171-24
For the information of the San Francisco Division, the report of SA made at Cleveland 3/19/53 is a summary report which states as follows concerning

"Subject reported an ardent Communist in 1937 who believed in the violent overthrow of the U. S. Government.

University of Texas, Oklahoma City

Washington, D. C., from Oklahoma City.

American Association of University Women at University of Texas

University of Minnesota.

American Soviet Medical Society at the University of Minnesota.

American Soviet Science Society in 1939.

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the University of Minnesota National Council on American Soviet Friendship, Inc., at the University of Minnesota.

University of Minnesota.

Soviet literature while at the University of Minnesota and while at the Toledo Medical Research Institute.

As pointed out in my letter of 5/22/53,

![Letter from office, but was deleted in June of 1939 as he did not come within the criteria for security index subjects.]

For the information of the San Francisco Division, there is being enclosed a photostat of a newspaper clipping concerning Dr. Elinov appearing in the "Arkansas Democrat" on 3/22/53, and a photostat of a clipping concerning him appearing in the "Arkansas Gazette" on 3/22/53, copies of which have previously been furnished the Bureau.

SEC.
DIRECTOR, FBI (105-69312)  

SAC, DALLAS (105-781)  

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE  
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958  

(00 - San Francisco)  

Re San Francisco airtel to Bureau, 5/16/58.  

On 5/21/58, Trans Texas Airlines, Dallas, Texas, advised that KONSTANTIN M. BYKOV arrived in Dallas, Texas, at 3:55 P. M., on 5/20/58, on American Airlines flight No. 10, from Los Angeles, California.  

advised that Mr. BYKOV departed Dallas, Texas, on Trans Texas Airlines flight No. 62, for Little Rock, Arkansas, at 5:15 P. M., on 5/20/58.  

KUC.  

2 - Bureau (105-69312) (RM)  
2 - San Francisco (105-6171) (RM)  
1 - Dallas  
JPH: Kin  
(5)
AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-59312)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-29981)
SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO,
MAY, 1958
IS-R

(CO: San Francisco)

Re: Bulletin, 4/15/58.

On 6/10/58, American World Airways, International Airport, NYC,
advise AS FORRESTER S. PUTMAN that M. M. BYKOV was a
passenger on PAWA flight number 66, flight departed NY
International Airport 6/9/58. PAWA schedule indicates
flight 66 departs 6:30 pm on route Paris, France.

advised on 6/7/58, that BYKOV was
to arrive in NYC, that date, and reside at Hotel Suhrave
until departure.

3-Bureau (105-69312) (RM)
2-San Francisco (105-6171) (ARM)
1-Washington Field (105-25296) (RM)
1-New York (105-29981)

REQ: DMN

(8)
NY 105-29981

NY not in possession of any further information re BYKOV's activities while in the US. Since there has been no allegation or indication of intelligence activities by BYKOV, NYO referring this case upon completion to the office of origin. RUC

POWERS
Director, FBI (105-69312)

SAC, Baltimore (105-2846)

Visit of Soviets to American Psychiatric Association Conference
San Francisco, May, 1958
IS-R
(00: San Francisco)

Re: San Francisco airtel, May 16, 1958;
Little Rock teletype, May 25, 1958;

The above references note that Doctor KONSTANTIN M. BYKOV attended the captioned conference as a delegate of the USSR and was accompanied by Doctor GANTT of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

GANTT is no doubt identical to Doctor WILLIAM ANDREW HORSLEY GANTT, who was investigated in 1952 as a Consultant, Appointee, Veterans Administration, Perry Point, Maryland, Loyalty of Government Employees (Bureau file 121-40045; Baltimore file 121-4033). Briefly. Baltimore report of November 21, 1952 by SA.[

In this caption contains the following information, GANTT, a neuro-physiologist and psychiatrist, was born in Virginia in 1893 and educated at the University of North Carolina and Medical School of the University of Virginia. He interned in Baltimore, Maryland and in 1922-1923 was with the American Relief Administration at Leningrad, Russia, during which time he made frequent visits to the laboratories of Doctor IVAN PETROVITCH PAVLOV, world renowned physiologist and pioneer in the field of "conditioned reflexes". After a year of study in England, GANTT returned to Russia where he lived and worked with Doctor PAVLOV from 1920 to 1929. On his return to the United States, he became associated with Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, as a research psychiatrist, and has been assigned to the Johns Hopkins Pavlovian Laboratory. He has never engaged in private practice and has had little clinical contact with patients and is primarily a research scientist. Doctor GANTT is an author of and translator of Russian texts, primarily those dealing with the Pavlovian Theory.

This report sets out that GANTT was a member of Russian War
Relief, Inc., American Council on Soviet Relations, The American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc., and the American Soviet Medical Society. GANTT spoke under auspices Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc., and was on the mailing list of Free State Bookshop, Baltimore. Professional associates and neighbors considered Doctor GANTT loyal and he was unknown to Baltimore Security Informants. In view of the above information concerning Doctor GANTT, no contact with him is recommended concerning captioned matter. As Doctor GANTT is a well-known research scientist, it is believed contact with him could possibly result in embarrassment to the Bureau.

-RUC-
RE: VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958

On May 19, 1958, Dr. Konstantin M. Blikov arrived in Los Angeles at 10:30 AM, May 16, 1958, to attend the Pavlov Lectures and the other on Monday, May 19, 1958. Blikov gave two lectures, one on Friday, May 16, 1958, and the other on Monday, May 19, 1958, entitled "Condition Reflex Studies as Developed Today in the USA and USSR." He stayed at the Drucker Hotel, 10224 Lindbrook Avenue, Los Angeles, California, which is near the UCLA campus.

Drucker Hotel, stated on May 19, 1958, that Blikov registered at the hotel at noon, May 16, 1958, and had with him Dr. Herschel Cantit, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and said that Cantit had to translate for Blikov and appeared to be his personal escort on this tour. Further comments that Blikov and Cantit spent their time at UCLA and at the nearby Brentwood Veterans Administration Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital.

Blikov advised on May 20, 1958, that he had attended Blikov's lectures in Washington, D.C. and commented that Blikov's lectures were all in Russian and had been recorded. She also stated that arrangements for Blikov's visit had been made by the Anatomy Department, UCLA Medical School.

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 20, 1958, that he had attended Blikov's lecture on May 19, 1958. T-1 said about 100 persons, most of whom UCLA students, were there. T-1 characterized Blikov as an uninspired lecturer who spoke in Russian and whose talk was translated sentence by sentence. The speech was purely a scientific presentation, according to T-1.
An applicant type investigation of MORACE WINCHELL MAGOUN was conducted in 1950, by the Los Angeles Office of the FBI. No derogatory information was locally developed at that time regarding MAGOUN. It was brought out that in 1950, MAGOUN was Professor of Anatomy at UCLA and in 1939-40, had been a research fellow at Johns Hopkins University.

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March, 1947, that Dr. HORSELY GANTT of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, had attended a Red Army Day celebration on February 22, 1947, at the office of the USSR Naval and Military Attaché, 2552 Belmont Road, NW, Washington, D.C. GANTT indicated to T-2 he had been in Russia with the Hoover Relief Committee after World War I and remained there until 1939 working with the late Professor PAVLOV. GANTT, who spoke fluent Russian, discussed with T-2 the Russian situation. GANTT deplored the American public's taking an alarmist view of Russian tendencies and in general assessing the USSR in too harsh a light. T-2 concluded there was not much doubt where GANTT's sympathies lay.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.
June 18, 1958

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-62912)

SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-5573)

VISIT OF SOVIET DElegates TO AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, N.Y., 1958
DATE: 4/30/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original and four copies of
letterhead memorandum regarding local visit of KONSTANTIN M. NIKOV. One
information copy to Baltimore because of mention of Dr. HERBLY GANTT of
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Interviews conducted by:

Interview of T-1 conducted by SA HAMID H. ABAU.

Careful consideration was given to each source concealed and
T symbols were utilized only where identities must be concealed.

T-1

T-2 Bureau sources, not out in Washington field reports at:

Dufils 65-30092.

Reference is made to the Dufils 65-59658. T-1 is an
informant in that case. Los Angeles cable 9/22/53 and letter 9/5/56 in
the

AY UCLA on 5/19/56, T-1 made a point of speaking with NIKOV. T-1
said that NIKOV did not recognize him although they had met previously as
mentioned above. After T-1 again introduced himself, NIKOV recalled who he
was. T-1 gave NIKOV his business card.

- SFQ -
VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1958
IS-R
(00:SF)

ReBulets, 4/15/58, and 4/30/58, and Busirtel,

5/14/58.

On 6/18/58, Pick Lee House, 15th and L Sts., N. W., advised SA RICHARD E.
RODERMUND that CONST. BYKOV had registered at the Hotel at
6:26 P. M. on 5/26/58. BYKOV checked out on 6/7/58, and
during the time he was at the Hotel, stated no unusual activity on the
part of BYKOV or came to his attention during the
time they were at the Hotel.

On 6/2/58, Department of State, advised SA RODERMUND
that BYKOV and Dr. W. HORSEY GANTT of Johns Hopkins University
had arrived in Baltimore, Md., from Little Rock, Arkansas,
on 5/25/58. She stated that GANTT had been with BYKOV since
the latter's arrival in the U. S. She related that BYKOV
had attended some of the sessions of the Gastroenterology
Congress being held in Washington, D. C., from 5/25/58,
through 5/29/58, and had also spent two or three days in

2-Bureau
2-New York (105-29981) (Encls.-3) (RM)
2-San Francisco (105-6171) (Encls.-3) (RM)
1-WPO

RER: stb
(7)
Baltimore with Dr. CANDTT at Johns Hopkins University. She
added that on 6/2/58, BYKOV had received permission to have
his visa extended until 6/9/58.

Learned on 5/29/58, that BYKOV was at
Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on that date and would
return to FBI that evening.

On 6/1/58, Potomac River Naval
Command, FBI, advised SA FRAY J. CASSIDY that he had been
informed by the Security Officer, Bethesda Naval Medical
Research Institute (NMRI), that on 6/5/58, the Soviet Embassy
had arranged for BYKOV, Director of the Pavlov Institute of
Physiology, Leningrad, USSR, and a member of the Soviet Academy
of Sciences, IVAN T. KURTSIN, to visit
NMRI.

Learned on 6/5/58, that BYKOV was then
in Philadelphia and planned to return to FBI the morning of
6/6/58.

On 6/6/58, source learned BYKOV and KURTSIN were
to depart FBI on Eastern Air Lines Flight 544, on 6/7/58, and
arrive at International Airport, New York City, at 7:35 A. M.

Enclosed for SF and NY are 3 copies each of a photo
of KONSTANTIN ANDRAEVICH BYKOV, which was obtained from the
Department of State on 5/20/58. The date the photo was taken
is unknown.

The photo of BYKOV was shown to on 6/3/58, by
SA CHARLES L. WOOD.

The photo of BYKOV was shown to on 6/4/58,
by SA WOOD. Both sources advised they did not recognize the
photo. NK.
DIRECTOR, FBI (105-69312) 7/23/58

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-6171)

VISIT OF SOVIETS TO AMERICAN
PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE,
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1953
IC - R
CO: SF

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of
visit, dated and captioned as above
at San Francisco.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to San Francisco, 4/30/53
Bureau cable to San Francisco, 5/14/53

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agent who observed Dr. BMtov on 5/11/53
was

An Information copy of this report is being designated
to Washington Field for the completion of their records.
This report is classified confidential because it
reflects investigation concerning individuals involved in the
East-West Exchange Program.

2 Bureau (F30.) (Enc. 5)
1 Washington Field (Info.; Enc. 1; F30.)
1 San Francisco

TDR: VR 4/12
(6)

[Note: Date 7/30/47; Code 18384] 

[Note: BMtov C-1 received 7/30/47; control
return to SA; turn to Indian
July 30, 1947]

[Note: BMtov C-1 received 7/30/47; control
return to SA; turn to Indian
July 30, 1947]