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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 114 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

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 web site: 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@ic.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,

[Signature]

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
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Bishop

FROM: M. A. Jones

DATE: 4/29/68

SUBJECT: CANCELLATION OF THOMAS J. CAHILL, CHIEF OF POLICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AS SPEAKER AT FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATION MAY 29, 1968

BACKGROUND:

In the absence of Mr. DeLoach, Mr. Bland received a call from Mr. Cahill today indicating that he would be unable to go through with his appearance at the National Academy graduation because the condition of his wife, who has terminal cancer, has deteriorated rapidly in the past few days.

Mr. Bland expressed the sympathies of the officials at the Bureau.

OBSERVATIONS:

Mr. Casper agrees that, in view of the late cancellation of Mr. Cahill, the graduation proceed with one speaker, that is, Hon. Earl F. Morris, President of the American Bar Association.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no attempt be made to replace Mr. Cahill as a speaker at the National Academy graduation.

2. That the attached letter be sent to Mr. Cahill.

Enclosures:

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosure

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

LSL: emm (9)
URGENT

TELEGRAM

MR. THOMAS J. CAHILL
248 SEVENTEENTH AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IT WAS WITH PROFOUND SORROW THAT I LEARNED OF THE PASSING OF YOUR WIFE AND WANT TO EXPRESS MY HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT. I KNOW YOUR MANY FOND MEMORIES OF YOUR LIFE TOGETHER WILL BE OF SOME COMFORT TO YOU IN YOUR GREAT LOSS. IF THERE IS ANY WAY IN WHICH I CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco
Reurtelcall 5-16-68.

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a staunch supporter of the Bureau. Chief Cahill had been invited as a speaker at the FBI National Academy graduation on 3-29-68 but called on 4-29-68 indicating he would not be able to appear because his wife had terminal cancer. The Director wrote him a note on April 30th. SAC Bates, San Francisco, called 5-16-68 to advise of the death of Mrs. Cahill.
MR. TOLSON:

RE: DEATH OF WIFE OF CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS CAHILL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SAC Bates called from San Francisco to advise of the following funeral arrangements in connection with the death of Chief Cahill's wife:

Mrs. Cahill's name was Margaret Cahill; her body will be at Duggan's Serra Mortuary, 500 Westlake Avenue, Daly City, California.

The funeral mass will be at 10 a.m., Saturday, May 18, 1968, at the Star of the Sea Church, 4420 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, California.

Chief Cahill's home address is 248 Seventeenth Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Respectfully,

Thomas J. Cahill

C. D. DeLoach

CDD:CSH (5) A letter to Chief Cahill over the Director's signature is being prepared.
Memorandum

TO: MR. TOLSON
FROM: W. M. FELT

DATE: July 16, 1968

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

During the course of the inspection of the San Francisco Office Inspector R. J. Miles saw Chief Cahill today (July 16, 1968) at which time the Chief asked that his highest regards and best wishes be conveyed to the Director.

ACTION:
None . . . for information.

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper

RJM:wmj
(5)
August 23, 1968

Mr. Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

I am again pleased to invite you to deliver an address at the graduation exercises of an FBI National Academy class. We were disappointed that you could not be with us last spring, although understandably so, because of the illness of your wife at that time. We are hopeful that you can speak to the members of the 82nd Session, their families and friends, at exercises to be held at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 30, 1968.

The graduation will be held in the Departmental Auditorium located on Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and we anticipate an audience of approximately 1,500 persons. The 82nd Session consists of 100 law enforcement officers from 44 states and the District of Columbia, and there are 5 officers from 5 foreign countries.

We would consider it an honor if you could accept this invitation, and our San Francisco Office will be pleased to assist in your travel arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco
You should promptly contact Chief Cahill to determine if he can accept this invitation.

If so, a Governmental Transportation Request should be issued for his round-trip transportation and the memorandum copy forwarded to the Bureau, Attention: Administrative Division (Voucher-Statistical Section).

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Administrative Division (Attn: Voucher-Statistical Section).

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, 6/19/68, re: 82nd Session, FBINA, Graduation Exercises, 10/30/68, JVC:mkm. Mr. Cahill is on the Special Correspondents' List.
August 27, 1968

HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

THIS WILL ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF AUGUST 22, 1968, ADDRESSED TO CHIEF THOMAS J. CAHILL, INVITING HIM TO DELIVER AN ADDRESS AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1968.

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT CHIEF CAHILL IS PRESENTLY ON HIS ANNUAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE. YOUR LETTER WILL BE BROUGHT TO HIS ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS RETURN.

WITH BEST WISHES,

SINCERELY YOURS,

ALFRED J. NELDER
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: TRAINING DIVISION
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
82ND SESSION
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

ReBulet to Chief CAHILL, August 22, 1968, inviting him to deliver an address at the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy on October 30, 1968.

Chief CAHILL is currently on three weeks leave and will return to his office on September 3. The Chief was, however, contacted by telephone at Clear Lake, California and advised of the invitation from the Director. He said he would be most happy to speak before the graduating class and was most grateful for the invitation. He stated that upon his return to his office September 3, he would be replying to the Director's letter and accepting this invitation.

San Francisco office will issue a GTR for his round-trip transportation.
HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:  

IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT I ACCEPT YOUR INVITATION TO ADDRESS THE GRADUATES OF THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY, 62ND SESSION, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS, ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1968.

I HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH CHARLES BATES OF YOUR LOCAL OFFICE, AND WE WILL WORK OUT THE DETAILS.

AGAIN, MY APPRECIATION FOR THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE HONOR OF BEING WITH YOU ON THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION.

SINCERELY YOURS,

THOMAS J. CAHILL  
CHIEF OF POLICE
October 30, 1968

PERSONAL

AIRMAIL

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
350 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

It was a distinct privilege and pleasure to have you address the graduates, their families and friends at the graduation exercises of the 82nd Session of the FBI National Academy this morning. Your outstanding address should serve as an inspiration to the members of this class and will long be remembered by everyone who attended these ceremonies.

Copies of the photographs made during and after the ceremonies are being sent to you separately. Please accept my deep appreciation for taking part in the graduation exercises.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, 10/22/68, re: FBINA, 82nd Session, Graduation Exercises, October 30, 1968, Proposed Letters to Members of the Platform Party, JVC:mkm. Mr. Cahill is on the Special Correspondents' List.
October 31, 1968

AIRMAIL

Mr. Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

Enclosed is an editorial which appeared in today's edition of "The Washington Daily News," that I thought you would like to read.

I would like to take this opportunity to again express my appreciation for your appearance at the National Academy graduation exercises yesterday. Your hard-hitting remarks will long be remembered by those in attendance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - San Francisco

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. He was the principal speaker at the graduation exercises of the 82nd Session of the FBI National Academy on 10-30-68. A letter was sent to him on 10-30 thanking him for his appearance and for his outstanding address.
"The 'Thin Blue Line'"

J. EDGAR HOOVER says Thomas J. Cahill, police chief in San Francisco, is "in my estimation the best chief of police in the United States." Pretty good testimony, borne out by other good judgment.

Mr. Cahill also is president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which indicates what his fellow officers think of him.

At the ceremonies for the latest class to graduate from the FBI Academy, Mr. Cahill was the principal speaker.

His main theme was the need for a "real movement" in the United States in support of law enforcement.

"We are a thin blue line," he said of the 320,000 law enforcement officers in the nation. "We cannot hold this line alone.

Even a "blue line" of double that number couldn't do the job alone. Vigilant and vigorous public support is indispensable.

The criminals, rioters, plotters and anarchists in this country are a woeful minority, despite the noise and mischief they create. But they are organized, or at least have a singleness of purpose.

There can be no doubt the overwhelming majority want law enforcement, demand it for their own protection, as well as because it is in the nature of folks to believe in order. But the majority needs leadership. It needs galvanizing.

The police themselves can contribute to this leadership.

"Each one of you," said Chief Cahill, "must play a responsible, sensitive role to see that rights are not trampled on."

That's one way. Better public understanding of what the police are trying to do and why could be another factor.

This best can be fostered by our political and civic leaders, who have the ultimate responsibility. And they ought to be working at it feverishly and wholeheartedly. In helping the police we are simply helping ourselves, because the victims of crime and rioting and anarchy are all of us.

"The Washington Daily News"
October 31, 1968
Honorables J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Hoover:

I want to express my sincere appreciation to you for the honor and privilege afforded me to address the 82nd Session Graduates of the FBI National Academy, their families and friends. Words are not adequate to express my personal feeling toward you for your very kind introduction. The dignity which marked the graduation was most impressive.

I appreciate also your letters of October 30 and 31, the enclosed article which appeared in "The Washington Daily News", and the photographs taken following the graduation.

Director Hoover, my sincere thanks and warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
TO: Mr. Bishop
FROM: Mr. A. Jones
SUBJECT: ADDRESS OF CHIEF THOMAS J. CAHILL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AT
NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATION
OCTOBER 30, 1968

There is attached a transcript of the address of Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill, at the graduation exercises of the 82nd Session, FBI National Academy on October 30, 1968. The transcript has been edited in the Crime Records Division. Since Chief Cahill spoke without a prepared script, a copy of this edited transcript has been sent to our San Francisco Office and it has been reviewed and approved "as is" by Chief Cahill. The speech received good publicity in the local newspapers and the Director requested that a copy of it be placed in the Congressional Record and also sent to each National Academy graduate.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That your Office (Mr. Bishop's) arrange through a personal contact to have the address of Chief Cahill published in the Congressional Record.

2. That this memorandum be returned to the Crime Research Section so that the address can be reproduced and a copy can be forwarded without cover letter to the National Academy graduates on the mailing list.

Enclosure

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

Enclosure

11 Nov 18 1968

Thank you very much, Director Hoover, for that very fine introduction.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and members of the 82nd graduating class, it is indeed a privilege and a great honor that has been given to me by the Honorable John Edgar Hoover to have a small part in the joy and the deep satisfaction that must come today to the members of this class, their wives and families, their relatives and the friends of law enforcement.

I certainly want to pay tribute to you who have been selected to participate in this great opportunity. This did not just happen. There are many in the field of law enforcement who would like to have this opportunity but have not had that chance.

When you were recommended by your own chief, this was not enough. You were subjected to an intensive investigation into your entire career and your background by the greatest law enforcement agency in the world, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Some of the prerequisites for your selection were honesty and integrity, without which any of you would be a fraud. You stood the test, and you were accepted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to come here and to receive the special training you now have. My congratulations to you!
Also, I want to congratulate you for having successfully completed the intense and arduous courses that you had to take here, and you carry away with you a depth and a breadth of knowledge that you did not have before. But I want to say to you that this opportunity also carries with it a great and grave responsibility on your part. Listening to your class President, Chief Howard Earle, who is an old friend of mine, I know that you recognize this responsibility.

Perhaps we should take a look at where we stand today. I stand here before you, first of all a man, a father, a police officer, a Chief of Police and President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Despite everything that we see and hear about what is wrong with America, I have full confidence in the youth of our Nation and in this Nation as a whole. We see many young people who are engaging in activities that are a sad commentary on our enlightened society because they are not taking advantage of the privileges of freedom. They are taking license, and some place along the line this has to stop. But I want to say to you that there are also many young people in our American schools today for the purpose of gaining an education that will enable them to succeed in our competitive and complex world. I believe the high ideals of these students will outweigh the disadvantages brought about by those with other ideas, some of whom would destroy our way of life. I am confident that among these young people on the right side and with the right objectives, there is the leadership, there
is the dedication, there is the civic-mindedness, and, above all, there is the loyalty that will meet the challenges of our time and make for noble progress in this Nation of ours. As Chief Earle has pointed out, it is certainly encouraging to us in this era that the general public realizes what is happening in the United States, and our citizens understand that they must rise and support law enforcement and put an end to the undue criticisms we have been receiving in large measure. I do not refer to criticism of those in our profession who are wrong, since we do have some such individuals. We are all human, and there are human weaknesses and human failures. However, it is our responsibility as administrators to remove these individuals from the profession, or to properly and adequately discipline them. This is the responsibility we accept.

On the other hand, we cannot—and must not—condemn the vast number of dedicated people in the field of law enforcement today. We should always remember the words of Teddy Roosevelt: "It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of a deed could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the
triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who have tasted neither victory nor defeat." Well, certainly this label of "cold and timid souls" can never be applied to law enforcement officers or those in the police service anywhere today, in the United States or in any part of the world, because we are confronted with difficulties and problems and great changes never before known in the history of our profession.

Again, this is a challenge, and it will be met as long as we have men like the representatives in this class here this morning who have dedicated themselves to their profession, who are devoted to enlarging their scope of knowledge, and who will now return to their various jurisdictions to carry out their duties in keeping with this dedication. In view of the caliber of training and the wealth of knowledge that have been imparted to you men by the very capable instructors of the FBI National Academy, it is indeed a real credit to this country to have in the field of law enforcement a man so dedicated to professional training as the Honorable John Edgar Hoover. Over many years he has devoted his time and attention to the security of this Nation. I know of no man who has made a greater contribution to the safety, the security and the progress of this Nation than John Edgar Hoover. And you members of this graduating class have benefited and obtained an elite education from the organization he has so capably headed for such a long period of time. When you return to your communities, you are not going
back to the performance of routine police work because this is no longer our path. We are confronted today with persons in society who would destroy in order to obtain what they feel is theirs. Now nobody is more conscious of the rights of individuals and their right to have their fair share in this affluent society than the members of law enforcement. Yet, because we in law enforcement stand as the immediate symbol of the authority with which some of these people are at odds, we, therefore, bear the brunt of their wrath and their attack, which is not good for our Nation. There has to be a change. The rights these people seek will have to be obtained by other means than those being employed today.

Each one of you will be put to the test to perform your duties with a deep understanding of the human aspects of police work today. We are overburdened with tasks and weakened by a lack of sufficient manpower in many areas. We have all the problems of law enforcement as we have known them before in regard to murders, robberies, burglaries, and the other major crimes--only now they are multiplied many times. Then we have all of the problems arising out of the great change that is taking place in the social order. Our communities are changing--with a mobility of people that we have never known before. In crimes there is a viciousness that we have never seen before. In addition, we have the problems of youth as we see them on our college campuses. And we have the problems of rebelling youth as we see them in areas like our own Haight-Ashbury District in San Francisco.
Each one of you must play a very important and a very sensitive role so that we enforce the law and we assure that no citizen's rights are trampled on.

You can have full confidence returning now with the breadth and the depth of the knowledge that is yours from this training and with the full support of the great organization known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation behind you. When you leave here, you are not the same man who came here three months ago. You are a much bigger man in your profession. You have greater responsibilities than ever before--a responsibility now to your own department and a responsibility to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the knowledge that has been given to you.

You now automatically become members of another organization spread throughout the United States and many parts of the world--the FBI National Academy Associates, all graduates just like you. These men are ready and available for you to contact and work with and I'm sure that your associations will be beneficial.

Your enthusiasm and confidence should be bolstered by the realization that the public is rising to your defense. This great Nation of ours, whose blessings we enjoy, today serves as a reservoir of liberty to which each generation has made its contribution. And I want to say to you that you now have a grave responsibility to make your contribution, and I am sure you will meet the challenge. Each one of you is the promise
of an America continuing to grow in the strength of liberty, freedom, justice and true accomplishment.

You citizens in the audience today who are not directly involved in law enforcement, except for your interest and support, have an opportunity to spread throughout this great Nation of ours a realization that we in law enforcement are a thin blue line and that we cannot hold this line alone. You are part of approximately 200 million people in this great United States and we number only approximately 375,000, and therefore we need a tremendous amount of support.

In riding here on the plane I was speaking to a gentleman who is chief of a division of this particular airline, the service division responsible for the care and safety of the planes. He pointed out that the people in the airline industry are extremely competitive in sales, but when it comes to safety they are willing and anxious to pool their resources in every possible way. No secrets are kept when it comes to safety and security. We in the field of law enforcement, no matter what branch we are in, feel the same way. We pool our resources for the protection of the citizens.

In return, I certainly hope that you will start a real movement in this Nation toward solid support for law enforcement so that our mutual efforts may make our operations more efficient for your protection. This is a challenge.
To the news media, I want to say that they too have a tremendous responsibility to gather the news, disseminate that news, and at the same time to be factual. I would hope that they would focus a little more attention on the thousands of instances of outstanding service on the part of police officers throughout the Nation, and perhaps a little less attention on the weaknesses and evils of some of the men who become involved in misconduct. Now I am not saying that we will or that we should cover up anything that is wrong in our own organization because this would not be in keeping with our own code and certainly would not benefit our own organization or the Nation. But I hope that the news media in shaping the thinking and philosophies of our time would give just a little more recognition to the men who day in and day out risk their lives for the protection of all.

To the members of the press, I say that we recognize this has to be a two-way street. We assure you that we will work with you hand in hand. Naturally, there are times when things happen over which we have no control. At times our task entails much more than just "ordinary police work" because at times we find ourselves at war on the streets of our cities. And we are certainly grateful to news media for the coverage and the support they have given to our earnest efforts at such times.

I would be remiss indeed if I did not express my appreciation at this time to the branches of the military services. They have been great. And remember also that we in our efforts are basic to the security of not just our own local jurisdictions but to the State, the Nation and the world as a whole.
To the men, directly in the field of law enforcement, let me say this to you. Upon your shoulders rests the majesty of the law and it is your responsibility to carry it seven feet tall, high above the mist of suspicion, indecision or inaction. You must forge ahead, elevating the standards of law enforcement day by day and carrying out your own duties with a greater degree of excellence than ever before. And in this way, you too, like the great and the Honorable John Edgar Hoover, will write another glorious chapter on law enforcement in the fascinating book of human achievement. This is a challenge to the citizens, the news media, and law enforcement--that includes myself. This is the challenge I leave you. Good luck and God bless you.
TO: MR. MOHR
FROM: J. J. CASPER

DATE: November 15, 1968

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO
PRESIDENT, IACP (INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE)

On the evening of November 15th, Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill called me to advise that he was disturbed because of improper quoting of him concerning the Director. He said that he was contacted by a reporter by the name of of "The Chronicle" in San Francisco who started out the interview by saying that J. Edgar Hoover paid you some nice compliments when you were back there and then started to inquire of Cahill concerning his contact with the Director. Chief Cahill stated that he told the reporter that the Director was in the best of health when he saw him and that he personally hoped that the Director would be head of the FBI for a long time to come and that he also was aware of the fact that the Director and President-elect Nixon were the best of friends. Cahill told me that the reporter in his-story covering the interview pretty accurately reported the interview but instead of referring to Mr. Hoover as Director Hoover and Mr. Nixon as President-elect Nixon as Cahill did in the interview, the reporter quotes Cahill as saying Hoover and Nixon without title. Chief Cahill stated that he had nothing to do with initiating this article in the paper and that he wanted the Director to know that he not only supports the Director in every respect but also referred respectfully to the Director as Director Hoover.

He went on to say that another reporter by the name of of the "London Times" in New York called his office concerning the Director's compliment paid to Chief Cahill in the recent National Academy graduation. Chief Cahill stated he did not talk to this man, and therefore, was unable to comment on what he might report but he was calling me to inform the Director that he had nothing to do with initiating these inquiries and that when he received the inquiries, he referred to the Director in a respectful manner and indicated that he hoped and felt that the Director would remain the Director of the FBI for many years to come.

Submitted for information

EX 110

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

TWG
November 27, 1938

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of November 21st. It was a pleasure to hear from you and I want you to know how highly I value the excellent liaison which exists between your Department and this Bureau. I am most appreciative of your considerate remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
   Personal Attention SAC: Bring to the attention of Special Agent Raymond M. Andress.
1 - Personnel File of SA Raymond M. Andress - Enclosure

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. SA Raymond M. Andress is assigned to the San Francisco Division.
November 21, 1968

PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL

HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

I HAVE TOLD YOU I ENJOYED THE PRIVILEGE AND THE HONOR OF ADDRESSING THE GRADUATES OF THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY AND APPRECIATED YOUR KIND WORDS AND THE COURTESIES EXTENDED ME WHILE IN WASHINGTON. I AM DEEPLY DISTURBED BY ALL THE PUBLICITY WHICH HAS APPEARED IN THE NEWSPAPERS SINCE THAT TIME. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT I HAVE DONE NOTHING TO ENCOURAGE THIS. I KNOW YOU UNDERSTAND, BUT I WANT TO EXPRESS TO YOU PERSONALLY MY APPRECIATION OF THE OUTSTANDING SERVICE YOU HAVE PERFORMED, AND I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE TO RENDER THIS UNPARALLELED SERVICE FOR QUITE SOME TIME TO COME.

AGAIN LET ME EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR THE COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE OF YOUR FINE ORGANIZATION AND FOR THE CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIP THAT I ENJOY WITH YOUR EXCELLENT STAFF HERE IN SAN FRANCISCO. I AM CONSTANTLY IN TOUCH WITH CHARLES BATES AND RAY ANDRESS ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND CONCERN.

WITH WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE

25 DEC 2 1968
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-21)
SUBJECT: CHIEF THOMAS J. CAHILL
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 11/18/68

On 11/15/68, Chief CAHILL advised that he had been contacted by Mr. BYRON ENGLE of the Public Safety Department, U. S. State Department, in regard to Chief CAHILL's making a trip to Buenos Aires, Argentina, to survey the various divisions in the police department and national police, observe their operations, and make suggestions to the various heads of the law enforcement units of Argentina, and particularly in Buenos Aires.

Chief CAHILL advised that after the initial contact by Mr. ENGLE he was then contacted by a Mr. MICHAEL MCCANN, also of the Public Safety Department, U. S. Department of State, who had followed through on the contact made by Mr. ENGLE and also had advised Chief CAHILL that Chief MICHAEL HOCKADAY, of the Missouri State Police, would accompany him on this trip. Chief CAHILL said he had accepted the invitation and had obtained permission from the San Francisco Police Commission and Mayor JOSEPH ALIOTO of San Francisco.

Chief CAHILL advised his itinerary would be as follows:

He will be in Washington, D.C., 11/29/68, for a briefing by the State Department. He will depart Washington, 11/30/68, for Miami, Florida, and on the same date, will depart from Miami, to fly directly to Buenos Aires, where he will remain through 12/18/68, at which time he will return directly to Washington, D.C., to report to the State Department. Chief CAHILL further stated that on his return to Washington, D.C., it is his desire, if possible, to have time to also contact officials of the FBI in Washington.
Chief CAHILL, newly elected president of the IACP, said that this trip, as he understands, at the present time is more of a liaison operation and to further cooperation between the IACP and law enforcement agencies of Latin American countries, and that he had no further details at this time as to what would be required of him.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.
December 30, 1968

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
350 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

Enclosed is an advance copy of the January, 1969, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. I thought you might like to see the article, beginning on page 5, on the recent graduation exercises of the 32nd Session of the FBI National Academy. It contains excerpts from your excellent address on that occasion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - San Francisco
HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:  

MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR  
YOUR THOUGHTFULNESS IN FORWARDING THE  
ADVANCE COPY OF THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN. YOUR FINE STAFF, AS USUAL,  
HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB.  

WITH BEST WISHES,  

SINCERELY,  

THOMAS J. CAHILL  
CHIEF OF POLICE  

94-64064-13  
16 JAN 18 1969
Memorandum

TO: MR. TOLSON
FROM: C. D. DE LOACH
DATE: 1/22/69

SUBJECT: CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS CAHILL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP)
REQUEST TO OBTAIN APPOINTMENT WITH
NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tom Cahill, President, IACP, called from San Francisco at 4:55 p.m. this afternoon. He stated he would be in Washington on January 31, 1969, and would like very much to have a brief appointment with the new Attorney General (AG).

Cahill told me that he had discussed this matter with IACP Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and that Quinn Tamm had offered to attempt to get this appointment for him. Cahill indicated that he had told Tamm that Tamm should not make any overtures in this regard. Cahill mentioned to me that any attempt to obtain such an appointment by Tamm would result in a declination in view of Tamm's previous closeness to Ramsey Clark and the Democrats. Cahill stated that he did not want the new AG to be "sour" on him (Cahill) because of Tamm's shenanigans.

Cahill stated that the above facts represented the specific reasons he was presuming upon his friendship with the Director and the FBI for us to obtain the appointment for him if at all possible. I told Cahill I thought he was smart in not allowing Tamm to try and do anything for him. He was further advised that this matter would be checked out and that I would call him back.

ACTION:

It is suggested that I be allowed to contact the Attorney General's secretary and indicate the desire on the part of Chief Cahill to briefly see the AG on January 31, 1969, providing the AG's schedule will permit this appointment. The secretary will be advised that Chief Cahill asked us to make this request known to the AG's office in view of his law enforcement cooperation with the FBI.
January 23, 1969

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
350 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

It was kind of you to write on January 21st and comment so favorably regarding the assistance afforded you by Special Agent Wachter during your visit in Buenos Aires. I am pleased you hold him in such high regard and you may be sure Mrs. Wachter and he were happy to help you in any way they could.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Buenos Aires - Enclosure
   Personal Attention Legat
1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosure

NOTE: Chief Cahill and Colonel Edmund Hockaday, Superintendent, Missouri State Highway Patrol, were invited to Argentina as guests of the Federal Police of Argentina from 12/2-18/68. Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. SA John J. Wachter is Legal1 Attache in Buenos Aires.
HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

I WANT TO CALL TO YOUR ATTENTION THE FACT THAT JOHN WACHTER RENDERED EVERY COURTESY AND ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE TO ME WHILE I WAS IN BUENOS AIRES IN DECEMBER AT THE INVITATION OF THE ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE. I FIRST MET HIM IN THE OFFICE OF AMBASSADOR CARTER BURGESS. WE HAD LUNCHEON TOGETHER DURING THE WEEK, AND COLONEL EDMUND HOCKADAY AND I WERE GUESTS IN HIS HOME FOR DINNER ON ANOTHER OCCASION.

MR. WACHTER IS FRIENDLY, CAPABLE AND IN EVERY WAY A FINE REPRESENTATIVE OF YOUR ORGANIZATION. I APPRECIATE HIS ASSISTANCE AND THE HOSPITALITY OF HIMSELF AND MRS. WACHTER.

WITH BEST WISHES TO YOU,

SINCERELY YOURS,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE

JANUARY 21, 1969
TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan
SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

DATE: Jan 30, 1969

Memorandum

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Jan 30, 1969, was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of any copy of a memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate subject matter files.
December 20, 1968

PERSONAL

My dear Chief:

I am sorry I was not in my office yesterday afternoon when you called, as it would have been a pleasure to chat with you again. I appreciate not only your thoughtfulness in calling, but your kind remarks regarding President-elect Nixon's request that I remain as Director of the FBI. It meant a great deal to me to have you comment as you did. Thank you very much.

I hope the next time you are in the city we shall have better luck.

With best regards and every good wish for the forthcoming Holidays,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

JEH:edm (3)
TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: MR. THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP)

DATE: 6/24/69

The 1969 annual Conference of the IACP will be held in Miami Beach, Florida, 9/27 - 10/2/69.

Chief of Police Cahill, while First Vice President of IACP, wrote to the Director in 2/68 asking that the Director permit SA Raymond M. Andress, San Francisco Office, to accompany him to the IACP Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, during which Mr. Cahill would be installed as President of IACP. Chief Cahill has had a close personal and working relationship with SA Andress through the years and he indicated the latter would be of help to him in connection with his responsibilities at the Conference. Training Division felt the presence of SA Andress at the 1968 Conference would be helpful to both the Bureau and Chief Cahill, because there undoubtedly would be closed-session discussions and developments known only to IACP Staff Personnel and Officers and having a Bureau representative close to Chief Cahill would put us in the position of becoming immediately aware of developments which might affect the Bureau. The Director approved.

In letter to the Director dated 6/19/69, Chief Cahill advised that SA Andress was of great assistance to him in 1968 and he would like, if possible, that SA Andress accompany him to the 1969 IACP Conference in Miami Beach.

The presence of SA Andress at Honolulu last year was of considerable help to me, and even though Chief Cahill's term as President of IACP is expiring, I think it would be to the Bureau's advantage to have SA Andress accompany Chief Cahill to the 1969 Conference. Chief Cahill, as outgoing President of IACP, will be a part of all closed-door meetings of IACP Officers and Staff Personnel, and it will be extremely helpful to the Bureau's representatives at the Conference to have someone close to Chief Cahill who can concentrate on the development of intelligence information having a bearing on our interest.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

(continued - over)

PERMANENT BRIEF OF SA RAYMOND M. ANDRESS ATTACHED.
Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Mr. Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
San Francisco, California
President, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter to Chief Cahill, copies to the San Francisco Office, advising that SA Andress may accompany Chief Cahill to the IACP Conference in Miami Beach, 9/27 - 10/2/69, be sent.
July 8, 1969

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
350 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

Special Agent in Charge Johnson has informed me of your generous remarks concerning the FBI and me during conversation with him and at the National Conference on Bank Security. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness and your expressions of support mean a great deal to me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco
1 - Chicago
Reuraitel 7-1-69.

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. This letter is based on reuraitel captioned, "National Conference on Bank Security, Sponsored by Bank Administration Institute, 6/30/69-7/2/69."
August 21, 1969

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

I received your card and am indeed pleased to know you and enjoyed your visit to Ireland. It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me and I hope your return trip was equally as pleasant.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. Files reflect cordial relations with him.
Dear Director Hoover,

Myself and family are really enjoying our visit to Ireland. I have met many cousins and relatives, including President de Valera, the U.S. ambassador, John F. Kennedy, and others. Reginald's Tower, Waterford City: The ancient fortification known as Reginald's Tower is a massive circular structure with walls, four feet thick, and is the chief visible remnant of Danish power in Waterford. Erected in 1003 as part of the defences of the city, the tower was called after Reginald Maclvor. It was later used in turn as a Norman fortress, a royal residence, a mint, a military magazine, barracks, the city prison and is now a museum.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bur. Investigation
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.
Reginald's Tower (1003 A.D.), Waterford City, Ireland.
(8/18/69)

The attached postcard contains the following message:

"Dear Director Hoover:

and myself are really enjoying our visit to Ireland.

I have seen many cousins & relatives, President de Valera, U.S. Ambassador John Moore and others.

Regards

Tom Cahill"

COPY: Jo Hat
FBI
Date: 7/1/69

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (94-64306)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

ATTN: CRIME RECORDS AND TRAINING DIVISIONS

SUBJECT: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BANK SECURITY
/SPONSORED BY BANK ADMINISTRATION INSTITUTE
6/30/69 - 7/2/69

As the Bureau is aware, I spoke at the above conference today and was preceded by COP THOMAS J. CAHILL, San Francisco, California.

Chief CAHILL gave an excellent talk and during his talk was extremely complimentary of the Director personally and of the work of the FBI. He, in effect, commented that Director HOOVER has done more for law enforcement in the United States than any other man and that as a result of his policies, the cooperation which the FBI has given to law enforcement throughout the United States is truly outstanding. He stated that he was making this statement in his position as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He commented in talking about how so many people are directing attacks against the police of our country that while J. EDGAR HOOVER has done more than any other person yet there are some who would like to see him removed from office, which, as Chief CAHILL stated, would be a tremendous loss.

I had breakfast with Chief CAHILL this morning and in the presence of numerous others he was most laudatory in his comments about the Director and the work of the FBI.

It is recommended the Bureau give consideration to a letter of appreciation to Chief CAHILL for his laudatory comments.

(Special Agent in Charge)

53 JUL 22 1969

Sent M Per

94-64064

NOT REPORTED

165 JUL 15 1969
October 2, 1969

PERSONAL

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

My associates and I want to extend congratulations to you upon the completion of a most successful term as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

You are most deserving of recognition for the splendid way in which you have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to you. All of us in the FBI are grateful for the fine spirit of cooperation which has existed during your tenure. Please accept our best wishes for every success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

October 9, 1969

Mr. Harry Farkas
Montefiore Home
3151 Mayfield Road
Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118

Dear Mr. Farkas:

I have received your communication of October 4th and your thoughtful sentiments are appreciated. With respect to your inquiry about the quote attributed to me, I can assure you I never made such a statement.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior correspondence regarding tours for his high school groups. During an introduction of Chief Cahill at Graduation Exercises of the 82nd Session of the National Academy on 10/30/68 Director said nothing regarding Cahill being his successor as Director. He did state "It is my great pleasure to present the outstanding Chief of Police in the United States, the Honorable Thomas J. Cahill, Chief of Police of San Francisco:"
My dear Mr. Hoover,

I've followed your fascinating career since 1929...

Recently, in a magazine, you were quoted as saying: "I consider the San Francisco Chief of Police the

---over---
most capable police officer, and one who I would approve as my successor of the F.B.I. " True? And, on what specific grounds? I wish for you many years of good health, and I would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely,

Harry Farkas

*In a retired history teacher.
My dear Mr. Hoover,

I've followed your fascinating career since 1929...

Recently, in a magazine, you were quoted as saying: "I consider the San Francisco Chief of Police the most capable police officer in the U.S. today and one who I would approve as my successor of the F.B.I." True? And, on what specific grounds?

I wish for you many years of good health* and would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely,

Harry Farkas

*I'm a retired history teacher.
October 17, 1969

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

I want to thank you for your thoughtful letter, received on October 15th, relating to the assistance rendered by Special Agent Andress at the 1969 IACP Conference in Miami. I know he will appreciate your kind remarks and can assure you it was a pleasure for him to participate.

I hope that you had a restful and enjoyable trip to Jamaica.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
   Personal Attention SAC: Bring to the attention of SA Raymond M. Andress.
1 - Personnel File of SA Raymond M. Andress - Enclosure

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. SA Raymond M. Andress is assigned to the San Francisco Office.
October 6th, 1969

Dear Director Hoover,

I want to thank you for sending Special Agent Ray Andress to the IACP Conference with me. -- he was a great help and in him you have a fine representative of your great organization.

The Conference ran smoothly and I feel it was a real good conference.

I am taking just a few days rest here in Jamaica, before I return to San Francisco.

To you, again my thanks and my warmest personal regards.

Tom (Cahill)

COPY: nm

Tom Cahill
Plantation Jim Hotel Ltd.
Ocho Rios
Jamaica, W.I.
October 6th 1969

Dear Director Jones,

I want to thank you for sending special agent Ray Andrews to the IACP Conference with me. He was a great help and I feel you have a fine representative of your great organization.

The conference ran smoothly and I feel it was a real good conference.

I am taking just a few days rest here in Jamaica before I return to San Francisco.

To you, again my thanks and my warmest personal regards

Yours,

Jay H. S. Young
General Manager
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO

October 13, 1969

HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

Upon my return from Miami Beach, I found your letter of October 2nd on my desk. It is indeed thoughtful of you to send such kind remarks about my efforts as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As I have indicated before, I deeply appreciate all of the assistance and cooperation which I have received from you personally and from the members of your fine organization.

With warmest best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
January 2, 1970

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
350 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

Your kind letter was received on December 29th and it was certainly thoughtful of you to write and comment as you did concerning the assistance given to you by our San Francisco Office. We are always pleased to cooperate in matters of mutual interest and Special Agent in Charge Eatos and my other associates share my appreciation and gratitude for your generous remarks.

Thank you for your expression of Season's Greetings and your friends in the FBI extend best wishes for every success and happiness in the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. Special Agents Albert G. Higgins, Zaven Jardarian, Michael T. Geary, James Dunphy, Raymond M. Andress and Albert P. Clark are assigned to the San Francisco Office. Upon approval of this communication, it should be routed to the Personnel Records Section, Files and Communications Division, so that copies can be made for the appropriate personnel files.
DECEMBER 23, 1969

HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

AS THE YEAR DRAWS TO A CLOSE, IT IS A PLEASURE TO WISH YOU THE SEASON'S GREETINGS, AND ALSO TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE RENDERED DURING THE RECENT VIETNAM MORATORIUM WEEK ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY THE NOVEMBER 15TH PEACE MARCH. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE CHARLES BATES, AGENTS ALBERT HIGGINS, ALBERT CLARK, ZAVEN JARDARIAN, MICHAEL GEARY AND JAMES DUNPHY OF YOUR SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE WERE MOST HELPFUL. AND, OF COURSE, AS HAS BEEN THE CUSTOM FOR MANY YEARS, AGENT RAY ANDRESS IS IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH ME.

I DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE WONDERFUL COOPERATION I RECEIVE FROM YOU PERSONALLY AND FROM YOUR FINE ORGANIZATION.

WITH EVERY GOOD WISH FOR THE NEW YEAR,

SINCERELY YOURS,

THOMAS J. ROHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE

JAN 22 1970

PERS. REC. UNIT
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: J. J. Casper

DATE: January 2, 1970

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

ADDRESS CHIEF THOMAS J. CAHILL, PAST PRESIDENT, I.A.C.P.

The attached speech entitled "Law and Order on the Campus," was delivered by San Francisco Police Chief and past I.A.C.P. President Cahill to the California Conference on Higher Education. The conference was sponsored by several California professional education associations and convened at the Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California, on December 5 and 6, 1969.

Chief Cahill urged the educators whose conference theme was "Revolution and Response" to heed the Director's warning in the April, 1969, issue of the LEB: "We must establish a united resistance against the criminal forces destroying the structure of our society, or we face chaos."

In his excellent development of the Director's theme, Cahill forcefully advised the educators that, "law enforcement's involvement in the campus is quite simple. It is our duty to enforce the law; it is the role of the police to ensure that everyone can exercise his guaranteed constitutional rights." He further asserted violations of the law on campus or elsewhere cannot and will not be tolerated.

He aptly noted that the college campus is not sacrosanct and that law enforcement is obliged to stay abreast of conditions on campuses which might lead to confrontations so that constant liaison with administration, faculty, and students is essential.

He urged the educators to face the fact that one who commits criminal acts is a criminal who should not be dignified with the label "militant," and characterized groups such as SDS, the Black Students Union, the Black Panther Party, etc., as revolutionary organizations.

He summed up by noting that, "we can expose the militant or revolutionary for what he is -- a criminal -- not a martyr," and optimistically predicted that we can prevail if we lawfully and professionally enforce existing laws.

ACTION:

For information.

EX-116 REC 44

15 Jan 14 1970
TO: Mr. Bishop

FROM: M. A. Jones

DATE: 1-7-70

SUBJECT: ADDRESS BY SAN FRANCISCO CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS J. CAHILL ON "LAW AND ORDER ON THE CAMPUS"

Reference is made to the memorandum from J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr, 1-2-70, concerning the speech given by San Francisco Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill at the Eighth Annual California Conference on Higher Education in Anaheim, California, on December 5 and 6, 1969.

As explained in the referenced memorandum, Chief Cahill gave an excellent talk on riots and disorders on college campuses. He based the theme of his remarks on the Director's message in the April, 1969, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. We believe his comments are appropriate and would be of special interest to members of law enforcement as well as the public. The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin would be an excellent medium for this purpose.

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be granted for Chief Cahill to be contacted and his permission obtained to publish his address, "Law and Order on the Campus," in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

CBF: bhm (7)
SAC, San Francisco
94-64064-25
Director, FBI

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
RETIREMENT

Reurairtel 2/6/70.

In keeping with your request, an appropriate plaque will be prepared and sent to you for presentation to Chief Cahill on the occasion of his retirement from law enforcement.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Exhibits Section
JVC:mem

(8) mem

NOTE: Based on memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr, 2/10/70, re: Thomas J. Cahill, Chief of Police, San Francisco, California, JVC:mem.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, San Francisco (80-21)
SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
        CHIEF OF POLICE
        SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
        RETIREMENT

As the Bureau is already aware, Mayor ALIOTO of San Francisco on 2/2/70 forced Chief CAHILL to retire. The effective date of his retirement will be at 8:00 a.m. on 2/9/70. This has been characterized as a political move on the part of the Mayor.

CAHILL was appointed a Patrolman with the SFPD on 7/13/42. He was appointed Chief of Police on 9/8/58. Since that time he has been an outstanding Chief of Police well regarded throughout the U. S. He has been a sincere and dedicated friend of the FBI. Chief CAHILL has talked with the Director on several occasions and is the immediate Past President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

I personally feel that Chief CAHILL has always epitomized the best in a Chief of Police, has worked closely with the FBI and has been an untiring supporter of the Bureau on every occasion.

I would like to recommend that the Bureau approve the preparation of an appropriate plaque from the FBI which could be presented to Chief CAHILL by the San Francisco Office.

Approved: ____________________________ Sent ___________ M Per ___________

Special Agent in Charge
February 5, 1970

PERSONAL
AIRMAIL

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street
San Francisco, California 94103

My dear Chief:

My associates and I were indeed sorry to learn that you are leaving your position, and I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance you have afforded this Bureau and me over the years.

I feel that San Francisco is losing one of the best Police Chiefs in the country, and we certainly hope all contact with you will not be lost. You have my best wishes for every success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Chief Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. Associated Press news story datelined San Francisco reports Cahill announced his resignation as Chief of Police in San Francisco effective 2-9-70. His resignation was at the request of Mayor Alioto.
Police Chief Is Ousted By San Francisco Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Mayor Joseph Alioto has ousted Police Chief Thomas Cahill, saying he wants new commanders to cut the city's growing crime rate.

Alfred J. Nelder, 55, was named the new chief for the 1,800-member department. He has been deputy chief since Cahill was named chief 11½ years ago.

Cahill, 59, announced at a news conference yesterday that he is resigning the $31,776-a-year post effective next Monday at the mayor's request.

Asked if he was bitter, Cahill at first replied, "You have never seen a more bitter man." Later he said he was not bitter about the work of the men in his department or about the news coverage of his department.

At a separate news conference, Alioto said, "There was no firing in anger. You can't read anything dramatic into this . . . I have the greatest respect for Chief Cahill."

Of Nelder and other top police administrators appointed yesterday Alioto said, "I picked men who have experience as 'street cops.' My only desire is to knock down those crime statistics."

Among the statistics Alioto referred to for this city of 700,000 were: reported rapes, up to 635 in 1969 from 319 in 1968; murders, up to 129 from 90; robberies, up by nearly 200 to 6,697; and burglaries, up by about 1,000 to 17,734.

CHIEF RESIGNS AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Police Chief William P. Ellenburg resigned yesterday after nine days on the job, saying allegations that he shared in bribes in Detroit in the early 1960's would impair his effectiveness. He again denied the charges.

Ellenburg, 50, a retired Detroit police officer, was the third chief to serve in the 26-month-old administration of Mayor Carl B. Stokes, who called Ellenburg "a victim of unproven accusations."

Stokes demoted the two previous chiefs after open policy conflicts and had hoped that Ellenburg would end feuding between police and City Hall. He named Inspector Lewis Coffey, 58, as head of the city's 2,000-man department. Coffey joined the Cleveland force in 1935.

Detroit attorney Lawrence Burns, in stories printed by the Detroit Free Press and Cleveland Plain Dealer last weekend, accused Ellenburg and other Detroit policemen of sharing in Mafia bribes to protect an abortion clinic. Burns said the bribes averaged $1,000 a month and were paid from 1959 to 1963.

Ellenburg denied the charges and Stokes, in a special Sunday night television appearance, called them unsubstantiated.

Stokes said he gained "no new information" in a day of personal investigation into the matter Tuesday in Detroit.

"I wish to repeat that I categorically deny the allegations made against me," Ellenburg said yesterday. "I realize however, that these charges, until cleared, would seriously impair my effectiveness."

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

Date

Mailing List
Change Noted

ELF 74-64064-27 8AP

Disclosure
February 12, 1970

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
243 Seventeenth Avenue
San Francisco, California 94121

My dear Chief:

Thank you for your kind letter which I received on February 9th. It is indeed encouraging to receive communications such as yours and you may be assured my associates share my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mexico City - Enclosure
   Personal Attention Legat: Bring to the attention of Special Agents Richard S. Clark and

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
   Personal Attention SAC: Bring to the attention of SA Raymond M. Andress.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of SA Richard S. Clark - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of SA Raymond M. Andress - Enclosure

NOTE: Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. He resigned as Chief of Police, San Francisco, effective 2-9-70, hence home address used. He was written 2-5-70 at the time his resignation was announced.

DMW:ekw (9)
FEBRUARY 3, 1970

HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20025

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

WHILE ON MY HONEYMOON IN MEXICO
CITY AND GUADALAJARA, I HAD THE PRIVILEGE
OF MEETING SPECIAL AGENT DICK CLARK, AND
ALSO SPECIAL AGENT BOB OGLESBY. I WANT
TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR COURTESIES
EXTENDED, PARTICULARLY BY BOB OGLESBY AND
HIS VERY LOVELY WIFE.

NO MATTER WHERE I GO, MEMBERS
OF YOUR STAFF HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OF GREAT
ASSISTANCE TO ME, AND, NEEDLESS TO SAY, I
AM IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH MR. CHARLES
BATES AND MR. RAY ANDRESS IN MATTERS OF
MUTUAL CONCERN.

WITH WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS,

SINCERELY YOURS,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
February 12, 1970

San Francisco, California 94109

Dear [Name]:

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write on February 6th and express your support of former Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill. I, too, believe that a man of his ability will be missed in the field of law enforcement; however, I am confident that he will be the recipient of many offers from agencies throughout the country and that we can anticipate having the benefit of his professional talents for many more years.

With best wishes and warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents List and known to the Director on a first-name basis. We have had prior cordial correspondence with Mr. Cahill and on 2-5-70, we indicated that we were sorry he was leaving his profession and thanked him for his past cooperation.
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Edgar:

I am sure that you are aware of the unconscionable act of our Mayor Alioto in firing our Chief of Police, Thomas A. Cahill. I am also aware of the esteem in which you hold him as a law enforcement officer.

Though I do not know Mr. Cahill personally, never having met him to my knowledge, I do know of his honesty and ability. I sincerely feel that a man of his caliber should not be lost to law enforcement when so many more of his kind are needed and hope that there is some place in your organization where his ability may be of value.

With kindest personal regards from one of us, I am your sincerely,

cc/ Thomas A. Cahill, Chief of Police
San Francisco, Ca.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: J. J. Casper

DATE: 2/10/70

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SAC, San Francisco, has recommended that the Bureau approve the preparation of an appropriate plaque from the FBI which could be presented to Chief Cahill by the San Francisco Office. Chief Cahill has retired effective 2/2/70. He was actually forced into retirement by the Mayor of San Francisco, a move that has been characterized as "political" on the part of the Mayor.

Cahill was appointed a Patrolman with the San Francisco Police Department 7/13/42. He has been Chief since 9/8/58. During his tenure as Chief, he served as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He has been a strong friend and an untiring supporter of the Bureau at every opportunity. He has talked with the Director on several occasions and was the main speaker at the graduation exercises of the 82nd Session of the FBI National Academy on October 30, 1968. The Director has characterized him as perhaps the best Chief of Police in the United States.

We have on occasion in the past for especially good friends prepared a small plaque bearing a small replica of the Bureau seal with an appropriate acknowledgment for assistance and cooperation over the years. We certainly don't want to set a precedent that could cause us or the field any embarrassment by not issuing such a plaque in the future. However, we do feel that the association with Chief Cahill has been such that we could honor the request of Special Agent in Charge Bates of the San Francisco Office and prepare an appropriate plaque for him to present to the Chief. Attached is a letter to SAC, San Francisco, advising him that an appropriate plaque will be prepared for future presentation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Exhibits Section prepare a small plaque to be presented to Chief Cahill in appreciation of his cooperation and assistance over the years.

Enclosures:
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Exhibits Section - Enclosure

JVC:mem (CONTINUED - OVER)
Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Thomas J. Cahill
Chief of Police
San Francisco, California

RECOMMENDATIONS: (Continued)

2. If approved, that attached letter be sent.
SAC, San Francisco 2/24/70

REC-126

Director, FBI

THOMAS J. CAHILL
RETIRE\CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Under separate cover there is being forwarded for presentation to former Chief Cahill a special award plaque in appreciation of his friendship and assistance to the FBI. Advise when this plaque has been presented.

JVC:mkm

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, 2/20/70, re: same caption, JVC:mkm.

JVC

(4)

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, 2/20/70, re: same caption, JVC:mkm.
FEBRUARY 5, 1970

HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20025

DEAR DIRECTOR HOOVER:

I WANT TO EXPRESS MY PERSONAL THANKS TO YOU FOR THE COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE I HAVE RECEIVED FROM YOU, THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE, I KNOW OF NO MAN IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT WHO HAS MADE A GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO POLICE SERVICE. YOU HAVE BEEN A TOWER OF STRENGTH. YOUR HONESTY, INTEGRITY AND LEADERSHIP HAVE INSPIRED ALL OF US WHO HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE AND THE HONOR OF KNOWING YOU AND WORKING WITH YOU.

I HAVE ALSO ENJOYED THE ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION OF MANY MEN IN YOUR FINE ORGANIZATION, AS I HAVE INDICATED TO YOU ON MANY OCCASIONS.

AND SO, AS I STEP INTO RETIREMENT FROM THIS DEPARTMENT, I WANT TO THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR ALL YOU HAVE MEANT TO ME.

WITH WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: J. J. Casper

DATE: 2/20/70

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
RETIRING CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Attached for approval is the proposed plaque to be presented to Chief Thomas J. Cahill who retired from the San Francisco Police Department on 2/9/70. The plaque reads:

Special Award
Chief Thomas J. Cahill
In Appreciation of His Friendship and Assistance to the FBI
February 9, 1970 J. Edgar Hoover

Also attached is a letter to SAC, San Francisco, advising that the plaque is being forwarded under separate cover for appropriate presentation.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the plaque be approved.

2. That attached letter be sent.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-21)

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
RETIRED CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Re Bulletin 2/24/70, advising that a special award plaque was being forwarded for presentation to Chief CAHILL in appreciation of his friendship and assistance to the FBI.

On the afternoon of 3/4/70, Chief CAHILL was invited to the San Francisco Office. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons, and his mother-in-law. The Director's plaque was presented to him before all of the employees of the San Francisco Office. The Chief pointed out in accepting the plaque his great admiration for the Director and the outstanding contribution he had made to law enforcement everywhere. He said he was greatly pleased to accept this on behalf of all of the men and women of the FBI and made particular tribute to the behind-the-scenes efforts on the part of clerical and stenographic personnel.

Chief CAHILL emphasized that while he was no longer associated with the San Francisco Police Department, in his capacity as Chief Special Agent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company he stood ready to be of any and every assistance that the FBI might wish.

It was most obvious that Chief CAHILL and his family were most impressed with this presentation.

I want to express my appreciation to the Director on this special award to an outstanding friend of the FBI.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

My sincere appreciation for your letter of support and encouragement. It has been a privilege for me to have had the opportunity to serve the City of San Francisco and its people and my many friends.

Again, my thanks.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Cahill

CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT

March 27, 1970

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BAY AREA

150 HAYES STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

AREA CODE 415  399-2464

Thomas J. Cahill

March 27, 1970
April 9, 1970

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Special Agent
The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company
Bay Area
150 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Cahill:

I am indeed sorry my commitments did not permit me to meet you yesterday as I would have enjoyed seeing you again. I do hope, however, your conference with Mr. Sullivan was beneficial and that your return trip to San Francisco was a pleasant one.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. He was formerly Chief of Police in San Francisco. Cahill met and was photographed with the Director on 2-20-67.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Bishop
FROM: M. A. Jones
DATE: 4-7-70

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO MEET DIRECTOR
THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT
PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Late yesterday the SAC, San Francisco, telephonically contacted your office and advised that captioned individual, who was formerly Chief of Police in San Francisco, was coming to the Bureau on Wednesday, 4-8-70, in connection with a previously arranged conference with Assistant Director Sullivan. Cahill has now indicated that if at all possible he would be most appreciative of the opportunity to just briefly call at the Director's Office and shake hands with him sometime on Wednesday afternoon, 4-8-70.

It was noted that Cahill will arrive in Washington on the evening of 4-7-70 and will be staying at The Mayflower. He plans to return to San Francisco late Wednesday evening or early Thursday morning.

We have enjoyed excellent relations with Mr. Cahill and his firm support of the Director and the Bureau is well known. He is on the Special Correspondents List and on 2-20-67 met Mr. Hoover in his office, at which time a photograph was made. A copy of this photograph, autographed by the Director, was furnished to Cahill. With this exception, Cahill has received no other autographed photograph or book of the Director and the files of the Identification Division contain no arrest record concerning him.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that the Director is scheduled to participate in an extended discussion at the Attorney General's Conference late Wednesday afternoon (4-8-70), it is not felt the Director should take time to personally meet Mr. Cahill and it is therefore recommended that Mr. Hoover's regrets be expressed to Cahill.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Tour Room
1 - M. A. Jones

CJH: vdd/pls .9

59 APR 20 1970
Memorandum

DATE: 4/16/70

TO: Director, FBI

ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

FROM: SAC, San Francisco (80-

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
SAC CONTACT

A. Description of Proposed SAC Contact

Name
THOMAS J. CAHILL

Occupation
Chief Special Agent, Pacific Telephone Company, Bay Area Division, San Francisco

Former occupation
Up until 2/9/70 he was Chief of Police, San Francisco, and had been in the SF Police Department since July, 1942

Office address
150 Hayes Street, Room 400
San Francisco, California 94102

Residence
248 - 17th Avenue
San Francisco, California 94121

Residence telephone
386-1940

Marital status
Married

B. Services This Contact Can Provide

In view of his current position in the Telephone Company in San Francisco, this contact can provide highly important and confidential information. In view of his wide knowledge of individuals and activities in the San Francisco area, he would also be a valuable contact.

C. Past Relations With Field Office

During CAHILL's long service in the San Francisco Police Department, he was most cooperative with this office. He is also personally known to the Director and Bureau officials. He has been a staunch backer and supporter of the FBI on every occasion. He is a close personal friend of the SAC and has been most valuable in his cooperation and support.
D. Thumbnail Sketch of Known History

CAHILL was born of Irish parents in Chicago, Illinois, in 1911. When two years of age, his parents returned to Ireland where CAHILL received his early education. When 19 years of age, he returned to San Francisco. He worked in private industry and in July, 1942, entered the San Francisco Police Department. His rise in the Department was outstanding. He was on loan to the Kefauver Crime Committee in 1950 and 1951. He was appointed Deputy Chief of Police 2/1/56 and became Chief 9/8/58. As Chief he became one of the most widely known police officials in the U.S. In July, 1965, he was appointed by President JOHNSON to serve as a member on the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. In July, 1968, he was elected President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

E. Results of Identification Division Check

No check of the files of the San Francisco Police Department have been made in view of CAHILL's long service in that Department.

F. Derogatory Information

There is no derogatory information in the files of this office.

G. Recommendation

I recommend that CAHILL be approved as an SAC Contact of the San Francisco Office.
Federal Bureau of Investigation Records Branch

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**Supervisor:**

**Room:**

**Res:**

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**NY**
Director J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

I, too, was sorry that we were unable to get together during my recent trip to Washington. However, I wish to express my appreciation to you for the assistance rendered and the warm reception we received from Mr. Sullivan and his staff.

Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Moore, and spent considerable time with us presenting information and material they felt would be of assistance to us.

I hope that something worthwhile, particularly in the way of a useful film directed toward youth, can be properly sponsored and effectively produced. There is a great need existing today for a film to offset the false philosophy and the vicious propaganda being expounded by the enemies of our way of life.

Again, to you and your fine staff, my personal appreciation. With my warmest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

T. J. Cahill
May 13, 1970

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Special Agent
The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company
150 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Cahill:

I received your letter on May 11th. It was certainly thoughtful of you to write concerning the performance of Special Agent in Charge Bates and you may be sure he shares my gratitude for your kind remarks. Your continuing cooperation in matters of mutual interest is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List and was formerly Chief of Police in San Francisco. He is also an SAC contact.
May 4, 1970

Director J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

I want you to know that I have appreciated full co-operation and close liaison with Special Agent in Charge, Charles Bates, of your San Francisco office during the past three years. I am sorry to see him leave San Francisco and wish him a full measure of success in his new assignment in Chicago.

Please be assured of my continued co-operation with your office and your new Agent in Charge, Harry Morgan.

To you personally, my very best wishes. Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas J. Cahill
EX 105

July 23, 1970

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Special Agent
The Pacific Telephone and
Telegraph Company
150 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94102

My dear Chief:

I have received your letter of July 16th
and I am glad to know you have had the opportunity to
meet Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Killion shares my gratitude for your
kind comments concerning his participation in the recent
Sheriff's conference and I am pleased his remarks were
so well received.

Your assurance of continued cooperation
in all matters of mutual interest is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
   Personal Attention SAC.
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
   Personal Attention: Bring to the attention of SA Charles L. Killion.
1 - Personnel file of SA Charles L. Killion - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List and was
formerly Chief of Police in San Francisco. He is also an SAC
contact.

JBT: cfj (6)
July 16, 1970

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

I had lunch with the new Agent in Charge of your San Francisco office, Mr. Harry Morgan, and also Ray Andress.

Please be assured of my full cooperation in any matters of mutual interest or concern.

I would like to also, at this time, tell you how much I enjoyed the informative talk given by Charles Killion, of your staff, to the Sheriff's conference at Lake Tahoe on Tuesday, July 16. There were many favorable comments.

Again, my very warmest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
Chief Special Agent
November 13, 1970

THOMAS J. CAHILL
FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This is to advise you that on November 12, 1970, I met with former Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill and assured him of our continued desire to be of assistance in matters of mutual interest.

Based on memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr, 11/13/70, re "Thomas J. Cahill, Former Chief of Police, San Francisco, California, Meeting with the Director, November 12, 1970." JJC/hcv
TO 
Mr. Mohr
DATE: November 10, 1970

FROM: J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL 
FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE 
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND 
PAST PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF 
CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP)

This is to record a telephone call I received from SAC Gebhardt this afternoon advising that Cahill is arriving in Washington, D. C., on the evening of November 11, 1970, to attend a Chamber of Commerce meeting which is planning a National Crime Conference. Cahill has indicated that the meeting will last until 4 p.m. on the 12th of November. He requested, if possible to see the Director following the meeting. SAC Gebhardt pointed out to Cahill that this is rather late in the day and he didn't know how the Director was and tactfully determined whether it would not be possible for Cahill to leave the meeting if the Director's schedule would permit him seeing him earlier. Cahill indicated he would be able to leave the meeting temporarily to see the Director at the Director's convenience.

SAC Gebhardt stated that Cahill wanted to talk to the Director about a proposed meeting that the president and six vice presidents of IACP were going to hold concerning how to control or get rid of Tamm as the Executive Director. SAC Gebhardt stated that Cahill indicated that the president and vice presidents of IACP wanted to talk to the Director about this and had invited him, Cahill, to participate in the meeting the officers were going to hold and in the meeting with the Director. SAC Gebhardt did not know where or specifically when this meeting was to take place but indicated it was in approximately two weeks. SAC Gebhardt stated Cahill indicated he had talked to Murphy and Dernig, 1st and 2nd Vice Presidents of IACP, relative to this matter.

OBSERVATIONS:

I am unaware of the planned meeting which Cahill is talking about. I feel quite certain that if this meeting was in fact scheduled, I would have advised me. I know that is out of town so I called Chief of Police George A. Murphy of Oneida, New York, who is the 1st Vice President. Murphy told me he knew of no such meeting. He said that I should know so far as the IACP is concerned...
Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Thomas J. Cahill
Former Chief of Police
San Francisco, California, and
Past President of International Association of
Chiefs of Police (IACP)

that he [redacted] and Derning have no secrets insofar as I am concerned and that they are well aware of the support and assistance that I have given them and, if any meeting like the one referred to by Cahill is planned, I will be advised. In my discussion with Murphy I did not advise Murphy that Cahill was the source of this information so as not to embarrass Cahill. I learned last night that Walter Stone, head of the Rhode Island State Police, had called [redacted] and told [redacted] that instead of meeting with the Attorney General the IACP should be meeting with the Director of the FBI for guidance and leadership. Cahill may have heard of this and this may be the basis for his statements. On the other hand, Cahill may be unhappy in his current position as a security officer for the telephone company and may himself be out after Tamm's job.

RECOMMENDATION:

If the Director's schedule will permit, the Director indicate a time he can see Cahill on November 12, 1970, noting that Cahill indicated he would be in the meeting until 4 p.m. but will leave the meeting to see the Director at the Director's convenience.

[Signature]

4 P.M. Nov. 12th, 1970

[Handwritten: Leave at 4:45 for A.G. Staff Meeting]
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

FROM: J. J. Casper

DATE: November 13, 1970

SUBJECT: THOMAS J. CAHILL
FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR
NOVEMBER 12, 1970

This is to record that I took Chief Cahill in to see the Director at 4 p.m., November 12, 1970. Chief Cahill thanked the Director for permitting him to see him and commented how well the Director looked. He also referred to the tremendous responsibilities and added burdens placed upon the Director in these troubled times.

The Director then discussed at length the new and additional responsibilities of the FBI under Senate Bill 30, the increase of 1,000 Agents to our staff and the problems that we are having with the Black Panthers, bombings on university campuses, attacks on police and the American Civil Liberties Union. The Director told Chief Cahill that he agreed 100% with Vice President Agnew in his attack on the press; whereupon, Chief Cahill stated that the honest representatives of the press will privately agree with Agnew but fear to publicly agree. The Director concurred with this observation.

Thereafter the Director discussed the difficulties that he has had with the John Jay and American Universities in connection with faculty speaking against the Bureau and the Director. He also pointed out the need for the closest cooperation in the pooling of our resources between local law enforcement and the FBI during these troubled times highlighting the fact that some of the real problems, of course, are the judges and the parole and probation people.

The Director discussed in detail the apprehension of Chief Cahill commented that the men of the FBI did an outstanding job in locating and apprehending her. Cahill also commented on the need for improvement of the court system, indicating that the courts are now fortresses after the shooting incident in Marin County, California. The Director told Chief Cahill that he had sent me to

(CONTINUED - OVER)
Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Thomas J. Cahill  
Former Chief of Police  
San Francisco, California  
Meeting with the Director, 11/12/70

the Supreme Court in order to assist in the improvement of the security for the Supreme Court Building and the Justices.

The Director then told Chief Cahill about the various demonstrations held around the Justice Building, the breaking of the windows and the spraying of the marble with red paint. He also discussed the new legislation on the Hill to make it a Federal crime to kill a police officer. He said he was against this legislation, pointing out that the local police have solved 96% of the police killings between the years of 1960 and 1969. He said that he feels that the police are improving with Federal grants; however, he felt that some of these grants given out by LEAA are ill-advised. The Director then outlined the increased program that the FBI will engage in when the new Academy is completed at Quantico. He also discussed the new building for the FBI across the street from the Justice Building.

Chief Cahill told the Director that SAC Gebhardt was doing an outstanding job in San Francisco at which time the Director commented that he was very glad to hear this and discussed the ill-advised activities of former SAC Morgan. The Director told Chief Cahill that Morgan had been demoted and was now assigned to the Dallas Office. The Director also discussed the corruption in the Newark Police Department and the previous ties between La Cosa Nostra and the head of that agency. He also discussed the picketing of the New York Office by La Cosa Nostra and their supporters, again highlighting the need for teamwork in combatting our mutual problems. At this point Chief Cahill asked me whether I heard anything about the rumor that the Commissioner of Police in Nassau County, Francis B. Looney, was going to retire. I indicated to Cahill that I had not heard this as a fact but that I had heard a rumor that there was a change in politics in Nassau County and that Looney may be indicating that he is going to retire as a maneuver to get the support of the new political regime which will take office to run Nassau County. It was explained to the Director that Cahill was referring to Looney since he is the current 4th Vice President of IACP.

Cahill then commented that he understood that [ ] was going to call a meeting of the Board of Officers and at that time he wanted the Vice Presidents and himself, [ ], to meet with the Director for guidance and support. Cahill said that he did not think that [ ] meant to include in this meeting Brostron, whom the Director described as completely unacceptable, or Tamm. Cahill said

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(CONTINUED - OVER)
Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Thomas J. Cahill
Former Chief of Police
San Francisco, California
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he also understood that wanted to subsequently meet with the Attorney General and the President, if possible, with this same group. The Director told Cahill that it is most difficult for him to give advice now at this late stage since the IACP put Tamm into this position without consulting him and they have now given Tamm a five-year contract. The Director did say that he had told me that he would meet separately with while he is here in Washington, if at all possible, noting that the Director is leaving town the day following the day scheduled for the Board of Officers meeting on December 11, 1970. The Director then commented that he heard that Tamm within the past year had been down in Florida and attended an Ex-Agents Society meeting in which Tamm downgraded the Bureau and the Director; that Tamm was told by the Society members that they did not want to hear him talking in this way and that they sent one of their representatives to talk to also a former Agent, to see if he could not influence Tamm to stop this. The Director commented that is not much better. The Director and Chief Cahill then discussed the difficulties that Cahill had with Tamm; that when Cahill ran the IACP Tamm did not write the editorials for the Police Chief magazine while Cahill was President and that as soon as Brostron came in Tamm went back to writing the editorials. The Director also said that the President of IACP and not Tamm, should be testifying before committees and representing the IACP with such people as the Attorney General, the President or any other Government official.

Chief Cahill noted that it was approximately time for the Director to leave to attend a meeting, thanked the Director for permitting him to see him and stated that he couldn’t go back home unless he mentioned to the Director that his old friend, Edward T. Brannick, of the San Francisco Giants asked to have his personal regards delivered to the Director. The Director thanked Chief Cahill and told him that it was very nice to see him again.

Upon leaving the Director’s Office, Chief Cahill marvelled at the appearance of the Director and his tremendous command and grasp of the entire situation relating to crime and the responsibilities of the FBI throughout the United States. It is being recommended that a letter be sent to SAC, San Francisco, advising him that the Director met with Chief Cahill and assured Cahill of the FBI’s continued cooperation in matters of mutual interest.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to SAC, San Francisco.
John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

Just a note to let you know how much I appreciated your taking time from your very busy schedule to see me during my visit to Washington, D.C.

I was very happy to see you looking so well and standing up under the pressures in these extremely difficult times.

My warmest personal regards and very best wishes for a happy Thanksgiving.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
At 4:00PM today, the Director is scheduled to meet Mr. THOMAS J. CAHILL, former Chief of Police, San Francisco, California.

Assistant Director Casper will introduce him to the Director.

Bureau Photographer Hudgins will be standing by in office.

Background material attached.

1-Mr. M. A. Jones
The Attorney General

Director, FBI

HONORABLE THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT
THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

March 19, 1971

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which Mr. Cahill, who is a retired Chief of the San Francisco Police Department, has directed to Senator McGovern concerning the Senator's recent attacks on my direction of the FBI.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

JBT:jth (6)
March 19, 1971

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Special Agent
The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph
Company
Room 400
150 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Cahill:

Thank you for the copy of your letter of
March 12th to Senator McGovern. It was most thoughtful
of you to send this to me and I greatly appreciate your
defense of my direction of the FBI against attacks by the
Senator in recent weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List and is
an SAC contact of the San Francisco Office. By memorandum
dated 3-19-71, a copy of the incoming is being sent to the Attorney
General.

JBT:jfh (3)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT
March 12, 1971

Senator George McGovern
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McGovern:

On February 9, 1970, I retired from the San Francisco Police Department after twenty-eight years of service. I was Deputy Chief of Police for three years and Chief of Police for eleven and one-half years prior to my retirement.

During my police career amongst other honors that came to me were the following:

1. I served on Senator Estes Kefauver's Crime Committee, 1950 - 1951, while on loan from the San Francisco Police Department.

2. I served as a member of President Johnson's Crime Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, 1965 - 1967 - the only Chief of Police in the United States on that Commission.

3. I was President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police representing sixty-one nations, 1968 - 1969.

4. I served on committees as an appointee of both Governor Edmund G. Brown and Governor Ronald Reagan of the State of California.

I enjoyed the cooperation and assistance of many agencies - local, state, and federal. This included the Federal Bureau of Investigation and, as a result of my experience, I hold Director J. Edgar Hoover and his organization in the highest esteem.
Senator McGovern, I am extremely disappointed that you would lend the prestige of your good name and of your high office to an attack on Director Hoover and his administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This encourages the enemies of law enforcement and of our country in these critical times.

I am not saying that every organization is perfect but complaints can be investigated through established procedure. The last thing law enforcement needs at this time is unjust, unwarranted criticism.

Director J. Edgar Hoover has my full support now as he has had in the past. I just want to respectfully bring my views to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
Retired Chief of Police
City and County of San Francisco
May 26, 1971

Honorable Thomas J. Cahill  
Chief Special Agent  
The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company  
Room 400  
150 Hayes Street  
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Cahill:

Mr. Bishop has advised me of your visit with him yesterday afternoon, and I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate your comments and your best wishes. Your support has always been a matter of great encouragement to me, and my associates and I hope that we will continue to maintain your confidence.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See T.E. Bishop to Mr. Mohr memo 5/26/71 captioned "Tom Cahill, Former Chief of Police, San Francisco, California."
TO: Mr. Mohr  
FROM: T. E. Bishop  
SUBJECT: TOM CAHILL  
FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Former Chief Cahill stopped by to see Bishop on the late afternoon of 5/25/71. He was in Washington to attend a meeting at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. It will be recalled that he is presently with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in San Francisco. Cahill stated that he wanted to advise Bishop that he had been carefully noting news media coverage of the criticism of the Director and he wanted Bishop to know that he feels that the Bureau has "won the battle." He stated that the unfounded nature of the charges made by Congressman Boggs and Senators McGovern and Muskie has been made fully evident and the strong defense of the Bureau and the Director that has been made by such persons as the President, the Vice President and the Attorney General have clearly pointed out the fact that the criticism of the Director is without any real basis in fact.

Mr. Cahill stated that he had read the newspaper accounts today of the Director's appearance Monday night at the American Newspaper Women's Club dinner and thought that the Director had done an outstanding job. He asked that his best regards be extended to Mr. Hoover and Bishop assured him that this would be done.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Mr. Cahill, who is on the Special Correspondents' List.

Enclosure sent 5-27-71

1 - Mr. Mohr - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones - Enc.
September 21, 1971

SI-106

Honor.able Thomas J. Cahill
Chief Special Agent
The Pacific Telephone and
Telegraph Company
Room 400
150 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Cahill:

I have received your letter of September 14th and certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing about [redacted]. You may be sure he shares my appreciation for your complimentary comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10 SEP 21 1971

1 - Mexico City - Enclosure
   Personal Attention Legat: Bring to the attention of SA [redacted]

1 - Special Coordination Unit - Enclosure

1 - Personnel File of SA [redacted] - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Cahill is on the Special Correspondents List. [redacted]

is Special Assistant to the Consul General, Guadalajara, Mexico.

JJH:jkm (6)
September 14, 1971

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

On a recent trip to Guadalajara, Mexico, I again had the pleasure of seeing

It was a very happy occasion for him because the day I spoke to him on the telephone in that city, he had just returned to his office from the hospital where his wife, had just given birth to a baby boy. They now have a girl and a boy.

It is always a pleasure to meet the members of your fine organization whether it is during a vacation period or on business.

is a real gentleman, all business, and a very fine representative of your outstanding organization.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
Dear Mr. Vainoski:

Thank you for your recent communication and for bringing the article you enclosed to our attention. I hope you will express my appreciation to Tom Cahill when you are next in contact with him.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: __________________ is not identifiable in Bufiles. We have had cordial relations with Mr. Cahill who is on the Bureau mailing list. He requested that the enclosed article be brought to our attention as being possible public relations training material for use by the FBI Academy. It is an essay on the etymology of the Hispanic term, "machismo."
Dear Mr. Kelley:

I think you'll find the enclosed article of interest. Tom Caball suggested sending it to your attention. The accompanying letters furnish the background.

I hope the article is of some value for your staff.

Editorial and Public Affairs

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

RV/sp
Encl

August 28, 1974
Dear Tom,

First, a word of thanks for your comments on the treatment of alcoholism as a problem in police departments. I hope to get a series of editorials together on that topic soon.

I encountered the enclosed article in the magazine AMERICAS, published by the Organization of American States in Washington. The content struck me as being useful for police departments which may have to deal with Latin-American citizens. If the article can help to increase awareness of what motivates the Latin-American to behave in a certain fashion, then officers might be able to avoid shooting incidents, or at least, reduce the number of them in which the 'machismo' factor plays a subtle, but very influential role.

Do you think this article would be useful to departments? Would you advise me regarding the possibility of calling it to the attention of any publications which are read by police officers and administrators?

Thanks for your time and expertise.

Cordially,

Mr. Thomas Cahill
Director of Security
Pacific Telephone Company
40 Folsom Street
San Francisco, California

August 12, 1974

ENCLOSURE
Relative to your letter pertaining to "machismo", I will make use of the material myself in my discussions in the Police Community Relations Committee Meetings for the California Peace Officers' Association. I am Chairman of the Committee for the coming year. My Committee consists of Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and other ranking police officers.

I would like to suggest, also, that you send a copy to the "Journal of California Law Enforcement", which is the official publication of the California Peace Officers' Association which represents some 7,000 members in police service throughout the State. It might be well, also, to send a copy to Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, and another copy to Hall of Justice, San Francisco 94103. The contents of the article could be used for discussion in their respective Academy sessions.

My very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. CAHILL
An accurate account of the exact circumstances under which the Spanish word machismo is becoming an accepted part of the language in the United States is a task for the philologists. It is a recent phenomenon, for the term was not used in the last century or the first half of this one. It does not appear in the first U.S. dictionary of the English language, by Webster, dated 1828, or in the international edition of 1961. Nor does it appear in the Oxford dictionary or in Wright's dictionary of obsolete English or Stanford's collection of anglicized words and phrases. We do find it in Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language (Second College Edition, 1970), defined as follows: "Strong or assertive masculinity, characterized by virility, courage, aggressiveness, etc." The etymon macho is also included as: "a strong virile man," "adj. masculine, virile, courageous, etc."

The popularity of the term in this decade is undeniable: it is used to praise the male attributes of great national figures; it is linked with Spanish romanticism to promote the sale of men's toiletries; it is glowingly referred to by way of example in editorial and sports columns, and it appears frequently in jokes and cartoons extolling or mocking the concept. For understandably enough, in this age in which sex-defined roles are gradually disappearing, the English language needs a word to underscore masculinity.

Machismo is a concept peculiar to Hispanic America. The word does not appear in the Diccionario de la Lengua Española [Dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy] or the Pequeno Dicionário Brasileiro da Língua Portuguesa [Short Brazilian Dictionary of the Portuguese Language], but it is included in the Diccionario de Mejicanismos [Dictionary of Mexican Expressions] of Francisco Javier de Santamaría with a negative connotation: "Machismo m. Rude vulgarism meaning maleness, virility." According to the Royal Academy Dictionary, its root word macho, from the Latin masculus, means essentially an animal of the male sex, or else a mule, a cross between an ass and a mare or a horse and a female donkey. Among other definitions of the word, mention is made of its use as a figurative adjective to designate a foolish or imprudent man. The meaning of "strong, vigorous, and brave" has appeared only recently.

In Latin America, the term has other connotations. The Diccionario de Americanismos [Dictionary of New World Spanish Expressions], by Augusto Malaret of Puerto Rico, explains that owing to the influence of Indian tradition on semantic development the term does not strictly denote sex, with regard to plants and things, but rather superiority in size, condition, strength, or another attribute, or it may serve simply to distinguish between related species. The early Mexicans used
the word machió to indicate a sign or example, which may have been the source for such derivatives as machote, a laudatory descriptive noun in Latin America, or machada, referring to the actions proper to a macho, an etymon that appears in many common expressions. In Honduras, the adverbial phrase “a macho” refers to something done solidly and firmly; in Puerto Rico, “pasar el macho” is to joke; in Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, “pararle a uno el macho” means to curb excesses; “a lo macho,” a general expression in common usage, means “like a man;” “no aparearse uno de su macho” is not to be swayed by reason or persuasion.

For a better understanding of the meaning of macho and its derivatives, it would be necessary to examine its use through the ages. For this purpose, I will trace its development in the literature of Latin America, beginning in colonial times.

The existence in Latin America of the type of man the Diccionario de la Lengua Española identifies with the macho—the necio, the foolish man—is shown in the seventeenth century writings of the Mexican nun Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz. (See 'Américas, May 1973.) To be necio is not to know what one should know, to be imprudent, silly, or obstinate. In her famous quatrains to foolish men Sor Juana describes this type of male who is in many ways similar to the Spanish Don Juan: constantly pursuing women, inveigling them with his subtle wiles, overcoming their resistance, and rejecting or mocking them once they have surrendered. Mistress of the art of reasoning, Sor Juana revealed in those lines the ambiguous behavior of the necio man and described his state of mind as a strange temper. Such a man represents an element of Creole society that was then beginning to emerge with characteristics distinct from those of the Indian society. In the New World there were at that time established Spanish families with native-born Creole children, as was the case of Sor Juana. Although their cultural patterns, particularly in the urban centers, were those of the mother country, they were free from her moral or political control owing to the distance involved. Latin America in the seventeenth century, still an age of conquest and exploitation, was fertile soil for Don Juanism.

The identification between New World man and the land itself produced an authentic New World type, from which there eventually derived the macho, whose traits were not the same as those of the necio man. Mention of this type is found in one of the memorable works of the eighteenth century, El Lazarillo de Ciegos Caminantes |Guide for the Walking Blind|, an informal guide for travelers published in Spain in 1773 and written under the pseudonym “Concolorcorvo” by Alonso Carrió de la Vanda, a Spaniard residing in Latin America who had been commissioned to reorganize the postal service between Buenos Aires and Lima. On his inspection tours he was surprised by the fact that the inhabitants of the Argentine countryside, the gauderios, as the early Gauchos were called, addressed each other as machos and that they called the girls machas. These gauderios, whom he met outside the newly founded city of Montevideo and in other towns throughout rural Argentina, comprised the native sector of the populations; he described them as “Creole idlers” and uncivilized beings who passed their days astride horses they had stolen or been given, making their beds of sheepskin pads, saddles, and ponchos. According to the wordy description of “Concolorcorvo,” these individuals roamed freely over the countryside and spent weeks at a time lolling on cowhides while they sang love songs, preferably accompanied by a guitar improvising verses “in a barbarous and rude manner.” Their
Variats, bolas, and knives were enough to assure them of sustenance. Occasionally they killed a cow or a yearling, which they had lassoed and brought down, just to eat a favorite morsel—tongue. The girls, or machas, accompanied them in their bacchanals, singing and passing the night with them. The author notes that one afternoon he was taken to "one of those dense thickets where there was a large party of gauderios of both sexes," indicating that the term was applied to women, as in the case of macha, to equate them with men. From the account it is deduced that the word macha referred to the free and primitive life style of these people, who, in their isolation from the direct influence of government and colonial society, could live unfettered by schedules or laws.

The works noted indicate that the concept of macho entails the psychic and physical attributes of the new man of Latin America. In the twentieth century it represents a complex rooted in our history and our geography. One of the most celebrated essays of the age, The Labyrinth of Solitude, by the Mexican Octavio Paz, contains an apologia for machismo. The author adopts an existentialist viewpoint and compares the figure of the macho to that of the Spanish conquistador, sire of the new race.

Paz proposes that the hidden cause of the anxiety and anguish of the Mexican relates to his origins; he thinks of himself as the offspring of violation, of violent rupture, and feels lost because he has broken his ties to both the Indian mother and mother Spain and cannot return to either one. The conquest was a violation of the land and of the native women; the open mother, violated by force or mocked, is considered as a being inferior to the man, and upon this image is superimposed that of the Indian woman surrendered to the charm or seduction of the Spaniard. Malinche, the mistress of Cortez, is a symbol of this surrender with its historical implication of betrayal. She embodies the open as opposed to the closed "stoic, impassive" Indians symbolized by Cuauhtémoc, the hero of resistance to the conquest and "image of the sacrificed son." Violence against the mother is denoted by the vulgar verb chingar, a Mexican word that indicates the triumph of the closed, the macho, the strong, over the open. "The person who suffers this action is passive, inert, and open in contrast to the active, aggressive, and closed person who inflicts it." As in the thesis of The Labyrinth of Solitude, the macho is the Gran Chingón, Great Violator, and power is his principal attribute, "force without the discipline of any notion of order: arbitrary power, the will without reins and without a set course." The macho is also a humorist of the absurd and commits unforeseen acts that produce confusion, horror, and destruction.

"He opens the world," Paz says, "and in doing so, he rips and tears."

Paz compares the growth of a people like the Mexicans to that of adolescents; the people awaken to history and acquire an awareness of their singularity just as the adolescent gradually realizes his status and becomes self-conscious. Adolescence is a break with the world of childhood and a pause on the threshold of the adult world, and, finally, incorporation within that world by opening oneself to it. The pause is a moment of solitude, for the adolescent belongs to neither of those two worlds. The Mexican people have been unable to break out of their solitude, according to the author, because they have abandoned the world of their origins but have been unable to open themselves up to the world of maturity. Owing to his historical background, the Mexican is determined to be a macho, a closed and hermetic being; when he opens up, he does so violently, cracking or splitting open. Paz employs the myth of the labyrinth because it implies a search for a center, the image of a break to explain the separation from that...
original center, and the popular term rajar se [to crack, to flee] because the true significance is unity.

The theme of The Labyrinth of Solitude reveals the psychological and physical characteristics of the macho as they appear in the early literature of Latin America: in the attempt to transcend his solitude, the author seeks fulfillment and harmony with the world through the love of woman, but this aspiration is unattainable. Between woman and us, Paz explains, “a phantasm intervenes, and that phantasm is her image, the image we have made of her and in which she clothes herself; when we reach out to touch her, we cannot even touch unthinking flesh, because this docile, servile vision of a surrendering body always intrudes.” Like the foolish man of Sor Juana, the author seeks to possess but at the same time condemns the woman in anticipation of her surrender.

The strange temper disclosed in Paz’ essay is not the exclusive property of the Mexicans; it is found in the work of all the best Latin American writers. Rubén Darío, the great Nicaraguan poet who also sought fulfillment and harmony with the world in carnal embrace, exalted women in his finest verses: “The flesh is “divine bread” in his well-known poem, “[Came, celeste carne de la mujer! Arcilla…A Flesh, celestial flesh of women! Clay…]” Yet his expectation also encompasses the sinful concept of surrender. The poetic eroticism of Darío reflects the same tragic feeling as the work of Paz, although Darío has not probed its historical roots. His poem, “El Reino Interior [The Inner Kingdom],” clearly shows the psychological ambiguity that forces him to reject what he so zealously seeks and makes him want to possess at once all vices and all virtues.

The characteristics of the Great Violator as described by Paz are the same as those of the caudillo, or leader, descended from the original Latin American macho, the gaúderio. The model par excellence is Facundo, the protagonist and title of the great work by the Argentine Domingo Faustino Sarmiento. The ideas of the open and the closed that play such an important part in the conceptualism of machismo in The Labyrinth of Solitude relate in Facundo to Argentine geography and history. The closed is the countryside where, because of its isolation, “civilization is completely unrealizable.” The provincial cities where the imposed framework of colonial social structures prevails are also closed. The countryside stamps its barbarous features upon its inhabitants, and the provincial cities are the first victims of its will. Sarmiento’s theme is well known: rural life develops the Gaucho’s physical faculties “unrelieved by any intellectual faculties.” The inhabitant of this Pampa region is a product of his environment. The Pampa is ruled by “brute force, the supremacy of the strongest, the unlimited and irresponsible authority of the leaders, justice administered without benefit of procedure or discussion.” Physical strength and courage are the most estimable qualities in a man; Facundo, like Paz’ Great Violator, is a closed being who breaks others but does not break himself; the recount of his absurdities and unpredictable actions is the substance of his biography.

The theme of Facundo is not machista in the same sense as The Labyrinth of Solitude. Woman is considered not as an inferior being but as a victim of the barbarity of the macho. Furthermore, in Paz’ study machismo, as the consequence of historical determinism, represents a national characteristic, while in Sarmiento it is the result of geographic determinism and represents a regional trait. Sarmiento distinguishes between the uncouthness of the caudillo or local leader and the manliness of the civilized male of Buenos Aires, a city open to all cultural trends from abroad. In this sense, the author views the open as a valuable attribute; symbolically, Buenos Aires would stand for the feminine being whose openness to
the man from outside is free of any guilt complex. Yet Sarmiento anticipates the prominence in Argentine society of the *macho* or violator. In the twentieth century this is affirmed by one of his countrymen, Ezequiel Martínez Estrada, who, in his anguished essay *Radiografía de la Pampa* [X-ray of the Pampa], suggests that the prototypes of contemporary society are descendants of the Gauchos described by Sarmiento in *Facundo*.

In *Radiografía*, as in *Labyrinth*, the inferiority complex derived from the Conquest reappears. The psychological makeup of the lawless Gaucho described by Martínez Estrada as “nobody’s son,” devoted to “rounding up wild cattle, banditry, and the vocation of ‘macho’,” is that of the humiliated son for the same historical causes cited by Paz. The conqueror plays the part of the Great Violator; to both authors he is the violent and arbitrary father whose role is confined to copulation. As Martínez Estrada says, having lost the redeeming virtues of his caste he abandons himself to lust and greed, and in procreating with the Indian women he venefully perpetuates the humiliation of the native, engendering as “an irremediable consequence the mestizo,” who, when his time has come will turn against his past and his society and “in each coupling perpetuate the humiliation of the female.”

Contempt for the feminine derives from those historical circumstances. Martínez Estrada, like Paz, traces machismo to the errors of the conquistador and his descendants and explains that the male esteemed the quality of “macho” in character, in objects, in language, and in attitudes; that women and things were chattels over which he exercised phallic seigniory; and that the children of the Spanish-Indian concubinage carried on the custom of their parents.

Paz points out that woman is only a reflection of masculine will and desire, and emphasizes her defensive and passive aspects, recognizing that she is imprisoned in the image imposed on her by masculine society. This image has its special characteristics in Latin America, as Paz explains. By making a virtue of her original frailty, the myth of the long-suffering woman was created: “Through suffering our women become like our men: invulnerable, impassive, and stoic.” Their only redeeming role is that of motherhood, and women who refuse to accommodate themselves to their assigned role become the “bad” woman described by Paz: “hard and impious and independent, like the macho. In her own way she also transcends her physiological weakness and closes herself off from the world.” This type of woman is the protagonist of one of the best Latin American novels of the first half of the twentieth century, *Doña Bárbara*, by the Venezuelan Rómulo Gallegos. The Doña Bárbara of the title is twice the victim of violation by the macho—“fruit engendered by the violence of the white adventurer upon the sullen sensuality of the Indian woman;” in puberty she is violated by barbarous men of the Venezuelan plains and in maturity, mistress of that plain and equally barbarous, she becomes a devourer of men and devotes herself to destroying the male. She repudiates motherhood because “a child of her womb represented to her a victory of the macho, new violence suffered.”

Doña Bárbara embodies all the attributes of the macho; she is described as “the repugnant Amazon, lasso in hand, riding after the cattle, insulting the peons for the smallest oversight and mangling the flanks of the beasts.” The narrator indicts machismo, which in the book is equivalent to barbarism. As in *Facundo*, this concept is contrasted with that of manliness, which is equated with civilization. Despite the proverbial fondness of Gallegos for his female characters, the novel shows a machista psychology; it exalts manliness, not the power of women as compared to men. Doña Bárbara is presented not as the macho of the gauderios but as the despicable marimacho, or manish woman.

*Machismo* is an ethic of recent Latin American literature. In the 1963 novel *La Ciudad y los Perros*, published in English as *The Time of the Hero* (1966), by the Peruvian Mario Vargas Llosa, it is “the apprenticeship of maturity.” It has been said that the most important theme in the work of this author is violence and the exaltation of brutality. But he believes that literature is a transposition of reality and that his country is conditioned by a climate of violence and that virility, machismo, and manliness are rated as the most desirable human qualities. The action of this novel takes place at a military school in Lima, whose enrollment consists of adolescents representing every social class in the country. In this atmosphere, behavior is conditioned by machismo or brute violence; only the strong and adaptable survive. The women’s role is patterned after the generic model described by Paz; almost all are passive, long-suffering mothers, reflecting various degrees of submission and stoicism. The main feminine character, a girl named Teresa, is courted by three of the students. One, an aristocratic, adaptable boy, betrays the confidence of his classmate by wooing her. She returns his feeling with proper modesty but he finds her social class distasteful and, like the foolish man of Sor Juana, though he loves her, he leaves her for another girl whom he believes more worthy to be the mother of his children. The middle class suitor is a sensitive boy incapable of adapting himself to the macho ethic; he commits the only violent act of his life for love of her, who is barely aware of his existence, and dies under suspicious
circumstances at the military school, the apparent victim of revenge by the macho ring leader, a hardened delinquent of the lower class whom Teresa ultimately marries.

Another good contemporary novel, La Traición de Rita Hayworth—Betrayed by Rita Hayworth—by the Argentine Manuel Puig (See Américas, October 1972), also poses the problem of adolescent confrontation with machismo, but in terms of manliness. The characters are average inhabitants of a Pampa village, Vallejos, which is actually a duplicate of the author’s birthplace. There, according to his own statements, “the only prestige was force,” machismo was an unquestioned value, sensitivity was valueless, and films were the only means of escaping reality “because every aspect of sensitivity was prized in the movies.”

In this environment, recreated in the novel, women and objects are still chattels over which the male exercises phallic seigniory; but the females of the village voluntarily assume submissive roles. The mother of the main character is an educated woman incapable of freeing herself from the macho influence of her husband, who, among other things, obliges her to dress as he pleases and make love at his command. The son is the innocent victim of the mother’s frailty and the father’s arbitrariness. The absent father is the generic type described by Octavio Paz and Martínez Estrada, who shouts and terrorizes the servants when he cannot sleep his siesta, forces his son to mount a big bicycle he cannot ride because “blows make the man,” and will not let him cry “because men do not cry.” Meanwhile, he delegates to others the responsibility for educating him and constantly praises the deeds of the other macho in the family, a young nephew who seduces the village servants and appears to have contracted a venereal disease because of his excesses. The women are eternally fascinated by strength and virility. The main character, a boy whom we follow from childhood to adolescence, who is unable to adapt himself to the macho ideal of conduct, becomes an undesirable as the tragic consequence of his effort to define himself in terms that are inconsistent with the village model of masculinity. In Puig’s novel, machismo completes its development.

The necio, donjuanesque attitude inherited from the Spanish conqueror and nourished in the New World by the lack of control in colonial society and the free and lawless life styles of the primitive rural dweller converge in the nationalist period to form an archetype who perpetuates the violent exploits of his ancestors. The historical inferiority complex instilled in the Latin Americans by their awareness of themselves, as the offspring of violation of the native woman and native race, accentuates the negative aspects of that inheritance. From a local and regional trait, machismo has become a national trait and a code of life. If, as Octavio Paz hopes, the Latin American people finally succeed in breaking their ties to the past and opening themselves fully to another world of their own creation, the complexes derived from the conquest will be resolved and machismo will no longer be a typical phenomenon. And when that happens, it will be accurately mirrored in the literature of Latin America.

Graciela Palau de Nemes, of Puerto Rican and Mexican descent, is professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Maryland. She recently taught a course on the phenomenon of machismo in Hispano-American literature. The article was translated from the Spanish.
Dec. 1985

Dear Director Webster,

We appreciated your address at IACP in Houston and
enjoyed your strong informative address to the members.

Our best wishes for a very merry Christmas
and a good New Year.

Yours,

[Signature]

Tom Cahill
94-01064-49

My wife Zelja took the enclosed picture.

JAN 24 1936

APR 21 1988
January 13, 1986

Mr. Thomas J. Cahill
246 17th Avenue
San Francisco, California 94121

Dear Mr. Cahill:

Many thanks for taking the time to write to me about my appearance before the IACP Convention and for sending me the photograph taken by your wife. I enjoyed the opportunity to get together with so many old friends in the IACP and to discuss mutual interests and concerns.

I appreciate also your warm note of Season's Greetings, and I wish you and Felipa every happiness in the new year.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER

William H. Webster
Director

NOTE: Mr. Cahill is the former Chief of Police, San Francisco, and is former President of the IACP. Files show prior correspondence with him over the years.