

## Items On J. Edgar Hoover for the FBI Appeal

Title: *Conspiracy The Definitive Book on the JFK Assassination*  
By Anthony Summers; Paragon House, 1989.

- Page 259: "He found that, by failing to order a proper investigation, Hoover personally violated his promise to the Warren Commission that the Kennedy case would never be treated as closed. FBI correspondence shows that Hoover even went along with deliberate FBI efforts to "discredit" Becker and stop the allegation about Marcello being published."
- Page 308: "FBI Director Hoover, implacably hostile to the civil-rights movement, went to extraordinary lengths to discredit its leaders and undermine its effectiveness." " By 1963, COINTELPRO was firmly established, and as Arthur Schlesinger has written "Its weapons were rumor, forgery, denunciation, provocation." From page 307 and 308- "COINTELPRO was a ruthless long-term operation to disrupt and destroy certain political groups."

Title: *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*  
By Peter Dale Scott; University of California Press, 1993.

- Page 56: "What leads me to conclude that we cannot rule it out is disquieting evidence (see Chapter 14) linking a rarely mentioned mob associate of Martino's, Joe Nesline, to p.r. men in Washington, to Hoover's sexual blackmail files, and to ongoing manipulation of government in Washington at the very highest level."
- Page 64: "What all these Hoover subordinates had in common was responsibility for COINTELPROs, the FBI's "dirty tricks" and illegal activities against people (such as Martin Luther King) who were considered "subversive". Belmont had secured Justice Department approval for the FBI's use of illegal wiretaps."
- Page 227: "But the mob, Hoffa, and Hoover all took common steps to defend themselves against the Kennedy's: .....and Hoover by documenting these liaisons for potential blackmail." "In addition Hoover's own agents "discovered Kennedy liaisons with no fewer than thirty-two women during his brief presidency."
- Page 228: "John H. Davis has written that the FBI files on the President's sexual escapades, and also Bobby's, were a key factor in making Bobby, after November 1963 "a virtual hostage to his enemies, including, above all, J. Edgar Hoover.....and he had evidence in his files also of the attorney general's brief fling with Miss. Monroe and of the tapes Jimmy Hoffa's wireman, Bernard Spindell, had secretly recorded of their encounters."
- Page 235: "...were maintained by J. Edgar Hoover in the "Personal and Confidential" files in which he kept in his FBI suite, the files "containing damning information that

gave the Director a lasting hold over many men of power--including the Kennedy brothers." "Of the remaining "Official and Confidential" (O&C) files from his office, many, even though censored, clearly contain information on the sexual activities of members of Congress and other prominent persons, including the Kennedys."

- Page 309: "A more common FBI COINTELPRO practice in this era was to deliberately create (in FBI language) "dissention" and "retaliatory action" and "reprisals" within and between black activist groups, with a focus on the Black Panther party. In response to Hoover's demands for "hard-hitting counter-intelligence measures aimed at crippling the BBP," false-flag letters and hate literature were disseminated, successfully provoking the murders of other leaders in shoot-outs between blacks which the Bureau, in its internal memos, took credit."

Title: *Destiny Betrayed JFK, Cuba, and the Garrison Case*  
By James Di Eugenio; Sheridan Square Press, 1992.

- Page 227: "J. Edgar Hoover had a deep antipathy toward the Commission. After the Report was released, "Hoover asked for all derogatory material on Warren Commission members and staff contained in FBI files"."

Title: *Bloody Treason The Assassination of John F. Kennedy*  
By Noel Twyman; Laurel Publishing, 1997.

- Page 31: "The Kennedy brothers decided to end their affairs with her after it became apparent that it could bring down their administration, when it was first being manifested in news stories that were starting to leak the secret, and when the nation's bedroom spy, J. Edgar Hoover, let it be known to the Kennedy's that he had the goods on them concerning the affair of John Kennedy with Judith Campbell Exner."
- Page 32: "There is substantial evidence that the Mafia had tape-recordings of the bedroom scenes with Marilyn and Robert Kennedy, and we can rest assured that J. Edgar Hoover knew when and where it happened, and most of the steamy details."
- Page 512: "He mentioned he didn't know about Hoover's conflicts with John F. Kennedy. However, he did acknowledge that Hoover was investigating Kennedy, getting information on him about the "womanizing". The "he" is Robert McNamara in conversation with the author.
- Page 579: "...for some years the control of Washington was consolidated in the sexual and other blackmail deposited in Hoover's personal files." Quote from Peter Dale Scott, *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*.

#### Items for Appeal, Material Obtained at LOC

*J. Edgar Hoover, Sex, and Crime* By Athan Theoharris: Ivan R. Dee Inc., Chicago; 1995.

Pg. 23-24: "In 1951, he had unilaterally instituted a Sex Deviates program to purge alleged homosexuals from any position in the federal government, from the lowliest clerk to the more powerful position of White House aide."

Pg. 140: "Unable to recruit informers, and reluctant to have FBI agents infiltrate crime syndicates, Hoover decided to employ the techniques that had proven successful in the FBI's war on "subversives"-- wiretaps, break-ins, and bugs."

Pg. 142: "For Hoover, break-ins, in contrast, posed quite different problems and opportunities. When Hoover decided in 1942 to use this technique regularly, the FBI director nonetheless conceded that break-ins were "clearly illegal". Thus he never sought to "obtain legal sanction" (i.e., the prior approval of the Attorney General) but instead devised a sophisticated system to minimize the risk of discovery of this illegal activity. SACs were required to obtain his (or a designated FBI Assistant director) prior approval and "completely justify the need for the use of the technique and at the same time assure that it can be safely used without any danger or embarrassment to the Bureau." Written requests for such authority were to be captioned "Do Not File", ensuring that these communications were not indexed and filed in the FBI's official record system. Instead they were routed to non-recorded office files."

Pg. 143: "Break-ins permitted the FBI to acquire highly "secret and closely guarded material", such as financial records, correspondence, and subscription or membership lists."

Pg. 143-144: "Unable to break into the residence or meeting place of another crime leader, and on the understanding he spent "considerable time with his girlfriend", in May and then again in October 1958 FBI agents broke into her apartment and photocopied notes, letters, and other documents, and photographs."

Pg. 148: "Hoover's unilateral and effectively insubordinate decision nonetheless posed two quite different problems. Brownell's directive did not legalize such installations, and had been issued on the understanding that such uses would be confined to counterintelligence operations. Having decided unilaterally to bug organized-crime leaders, Hoover could neither advise the Attorney General that bugs had been installed during Top Hoodlum investigations nor report the intelligence that had been acquired."

Pg. 149: "FBI Assistant Director James Gale pointed out that of the 738 bugs installed between 1960 and 1966, FBI officials had informed senior Justice officials of only 158 of these installations."

Pg. 153: "From 1936 Hoover for the most part abandoned law enforcement, preferring instead politics of crime based on the imperative need to monitor and contain "subversive activities". To achieve this, the FBI director willingly authorized illegal investigative techniques and used the acquired information to discredit radical activists through federal loyalty proceedings or the willing collaboration of conservatives in Congress and the media."

Pg. 157: "The catalysts to his congressional interest were revelations first of President Nixon's political uses of the agencies and then of FBI and CIA programs violating privacy and First Amendment rights- notably that Hoover had maintained a secret office file containing derogatory information on prominent Americans. Congressional hearings and reports of 1975-1976 publicized the scope and illegality of Hoover's and harassment of political activists."

*Secrecy and Power The Life of J. Edgar Hoover* By Richard Gid Powers: The Free Press, A Division of MacMillan, Inc., New York, 1987.

Pg. 265: "Hoover's belief that he had a deadly enemy in Eleanor [Roosevelt] may have been the reason he kept an explosive dossier on her among his O&C files. This was a report to Hoover from an FBI agent that the army's Counter Intelligence Corps. (CIC) claimed to have planted a microphone in a Chicago hotel room through which they secured evidence that Mrs. Roosevelt and her friend Joseph Lash had "engaged in sexual intercourse during their stay in the hotel room."

*Policy Review*, no. 18 Fall 1981: 113-132 By David Martin

pg. 113: "COINTELPRO lasted from 1956 to 1971 and, covering different periods of time, targeted the Communist Party USA, the KKK, the domestic Nazi's and other White hate groups, Black extremist organizations, the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, the radical core of the New Left, and certain espionage operations and hostile foreign based intelligence services. It was an activist program which involved not only the gathering of intelligence, but also infiltration plus a variety of stratagems aimed at the disruption and exposure of targeted organizations and the "neutralization" of targeted individuals-that is, rendering the politically ineffective."

Pg. 114: Quote from Volume 2 of the Church Committee: "In its COINTELPRO program, the FBI went beyond excessive information gathering and dissemination, to the use of secret tactics, designed to "disrupt" and "neutralize" domestic intelligence targets..."

*Hoover and the Un-American The FBI, HUAC, and the Red Menace* By Kenneth O'Reilly, Temple University Press: Philadelphia, 1983.

Pg. 189: "FBI loyalty investigations were, in toto, purposeful attempts to undercover derogatory information- particularly if the suspect was the subject of a HUAC investigation. And FBI files were routinely searched for derogatory information, which could be forwarded to the press or used to identify discreet newspapermen and public opinion leaders."

Pg. 206: "The Bureau had long been in the intelligence laundry business- using HUAC as conduit for the future dissemination of political intelligence from its classified files."

*The Bureau My Thirty years in Hoover's FBI* by William C. Sullivan W.W. Norton and Company: New York, 1979.

Pg.50: "Hoover was always gathering damaging material on President Kennedy, which the president, with his active social life, seemed more than willing to provide. We never put any technical surveillance on Kennedy, but whatever came up was automatically funneled directly to J. Edgar Hoover. I was sure he was saving everything he had on President Kennedy, and on Martin L. King Jr. too until he could unload it all and destroy them both."

Pg.85: "I remember that the FBI helped to defeat Governor Sawyer of Nevada by giving some damaging information on Sawyer to his opponent, who saw to it that the stories made the local papers. What sin in had Sawyer committed? He hadn't cooperated with one of Hoover's investigations."

Pg.137-138: "Hoover believed that King was a Communist, though, and he went after him with his biggest guns. No one, not he Kennedy;s and certainly not anyone at the Bureau, could stop the

surveillance and harassment to which King was subjected until his death in 1968. It was a classic confrontation: Hoover vs. Communism, blacks, and social changes, and Hoover gave it everything he had, which in his case was considerable.”

Pg.140: “We were on him night and day. Because of this constant surveillance, we got every aspect of King’s life on tape, including his love life. Hoover had always been fascinated by pornography, and if any of that came to the Bureau during the course of an investigation was kept from him, he’d raise hell.”

*From the Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover* Edited with Commentary by Athan Theoharris. Ivan R. Dee Publisher: Chicago 1991, 1993.

Pg.6: “They documented, for example, Hoover’s interest in derogatory information on prominent Americans (such as Eleanor Roosevelt and John Kennedy), his willingness to authorize illegal investigative techniques, and his obsessive efforts to retain the FBI directorship and to discredit his critics.”

Pg.87: “His interest in the activities of Martin Luther King Jr., was not atypical, except perhaps the desire to obtain compromising personal information.”

Pg.199-200: “ In fact, even before the request Hoover had accumulated the kind of noncriminal but derogatory information that Nixon wanted. This information served no legitimate law-enforcement purpose but enabled the person who had it to influence public opinion and advance special political objectives.”

Pg.283: “More revealing of Hoover’s interest in acquiring information which could serve his own bureaucratic and political interests, the FBI collected and maintained information alleging that Stevenson was a homosexual. (Indeed, Stevenson earned a place in the separately maintained “Sex Deviate” card file, a ready reference at FBI headquarters.) Hoover’s interest in such information was no exceptional. In his secret office files, as we have seen, he retained information documenting the sexual indiscretions of prominent national leaders, including President Kennedy, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, and various members of Congress (whose names the FBI had withheld).”

Pg.293-294: “The number of names in the FBI’s sex deviate card file and the scope of its dissemination efforts cannot determine because in 1977 FBI officials purposefully destroyed the three files at FBI headquarters which contained reports on alleged homosexuals and the operation of his program: 94-4-980 (Sex Degenerates and Sex Offenders), 105-34974 (Sex Offenders Foreign Counterintelligence), and 105-12189 (Sex Perverts in Government Service). These files were massive- 99.5 cubic feet and approximately 300,000 pages- and contained all indexed reports of alleged homosexuality submitted between 1937 and 1977.”

The New York Times; January 22, 1975 pg. 14: “FBI Chief Says Bureau Keeps Files on Congressmen” By Alan Ripley

“The subject is much larger than the FBI’s maintaining files on members of Congress,” Mr. Edwards said in a prepared statement “No Americans personal or political life is the concern of a Government agency. Every presumption must be in favor of constitutionally guaranteed privacy. Unless there is evidence of a criminal law violation, the FBI may not maintain records on private or public persons.”

The New York Times; January 1, 1977 pg. 13: "FBI, In Worst Crisis Ever, Looking to Next Director to Press Reforms" By John M. Crewdson

"The bureau has been badly stung by disclosures that Hoover, its late and longtime director, misused his authority in a variety of ways and countenanced practices by his agents that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities characterized as "unworthy of democracy and occasionally reminiscent of the tactics of totalitarian regimes."

The New York Times; December 2, 1975 "Secretary Says She Destroyed Hoover's Letter on His Orders" (UPI)

"Mr. Sullivan, reportedly forced out of the bureau by Mr. Hoover in the early 1970's, said the late director's filing system and other FBI's files were "a bucket of worms." He said he had seen some of Mr. Hoover's files and 'they were just loaded'."

The New York Times; December 2, 1975 "Files and Whispers" Editorial, Author not Stated

"The testimony of Attorney General Edward Levi definitively confirms some of the worst stories that have circulated for years about the late J. Edgar Hoover's role as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover did keep secret files about Congressmen, Government officials and other citizens; he did disseminate derogatory information- and Presidents of both parties did misuse the bureau."

The Washington Post; August 8, 1976 pg.1: "A Thirty Eight Year Probe of Marxist Group Backfires on FBI" By Warren Brown

"The suit has led to the public disclosure of documents showing that the FBI burglarized the homes and offices of political dissenters between 1972 and 1973, at least six years after such burglaries supposedly were halted by the bureau."

The Washington Post; November 24, 1976 pg.1, 8; "Hoover's Files Focus on Sex Scandals" By John M. Goshko

"The Justice Department raised the curtain a little bit on the secret files of J. Edgar Hoover yesterday and offered an obscured but revealing glimpse into the mind of the late FBI director. Heavily censored summaries of Hoover's "official and confidential" files made public yesterday reveal that he was a voracious collector of rumors about the sexual escapades and problems of prominent Washington personalities."

House Hearing, 94th Congress, First Session December 1, 1975. Inquiry Into the Destruction of Former FBI Director J. E. Hoover's Files and Recordkeeper

Pg. 1: "The fears and suspicions about illegal FBI activity directed against individuals and groups exercising their First Amendment rights have been found to be justified, even conservative, compared to the reality of FBI misbehavior in the past thirty years. It is important that we document these abuses, but it is even more important that we begin to probe and understand why and how an

agency dedicated to law enforcement could become a significant lawbreaker.”

*Official and Confidential The Secret Life of J. Edgar Hoover* By Anthony Summers: G. P. Putnam’s Sons; New York, 1993.

Pg. 53: “Edgar’s vast filing system was part of his stock in trade. He was proud of it, just as he was proud of his scientific advances. Presidents and politicians, however, had to live with the threat- real or imagined- that those files could bring down on their heads. From routine reports to the scandal-filled dossiers, from detailed analyses to random fragments of information, Edgar’s paper mountain was both bureaucratic dream and democratic nightmare.”

Pg. 106-107: “...Edgar triggered a massive surveillance operation against trade unionists and radicals. An FBI target list, still preserved in Bureau files, included the steel, coal and garment industries, educational institutions and organized labor. Though Edgar denied it at the time, the Bureau also began recruiting informants and preparing dossiers on political ‘subversives’.”

Pg. 111: “Edward Ennis, a senior aide to Francis Biddle, felt that attorneys general were cowed by Edgar’s relationship with the President, and by an ‘even deeper fear that he had files on everybody’.”

Pg. 423: “Gordon Liddy, Nixon’s dirty-tricks specialist, thought it was vital to find the skeletons. As an FBI veteran, he had once worked with some of Edgar’s most sensitive political files. ‘I called the White House at once,’ Liddy recalled. ‘I said, ‘You’ve got to get those files. They are a source of enormous power. You don’t have much time. There’s going to be a race on. Get those files’.”

Senate Hearing, 94th Congress-2nd Session; Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans, Book III, April 23, 1976

Pg. 24: “On October 9, 1968, headquarters sent another letter to all offices, taking them to task for their failure to ‘remain alert for and to seek specific data depicting the depraved nature and moral looseness of the New Left’ and to ‘use this material in a vigorous and enthusiastic approach to neutralizing them’.”

Pg. 50: “Personal life information, some of which was gathered expressly to be used in the programs, was then disseminated, either directly to the target’s family through an anonymous letter or telephone call, or indirectly, by giving the information to the media.” This quote is in regards to COINTELPRO.

Pg. 174: “Despite Cartha DeLoach’s assurances to Andrew Young and Ralph Abernathy that the FBI would never disseminate information to the press, the Bureau continued its effort to cultivate ‘friendly’ news sources that would be willing to release information unfavorable to Dr. King.”

Pg. 183: “Although it is impossible to gauge the full extent to which the FBI’s discrediting programs affected the civil rights movement, the fact that there was impact is unquestionable.”

