



# The Herald of Freedom

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## J. EDGAR HOOVER vs. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

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

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

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

"Mr. Kennedy says he didn't.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe	\$2.00
Treason is the Reason	3.00
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