

# Kennedy Censorship

## Late President's Family Tries to Edit Every Book Written About Him

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

THE KENNEDY family is still exercising strict censorship over any book written about the President. No book is permitted to go to a publisher without being read and edited by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and/or Sen. Robert Kennedy, or in some cases several independent censors.

The Kennedys try to enforce this by persuasion or, failing this, by drying up sources of information.

Jim Bishop, as previously reported, got a stern letter from Mrs. Kennedy—at first pleading and then demanding that he not write a book about the assassination. Bishop also found that every source close to the late President had been instructed by Mrs. Kennedy not to talk.

On top of this, it's now revealed that Paul B. Fay Jr., Mr. Kennedy's Under Secretary of the Navy, had his book on JFK, "The Pleasure of His Company," examined by five Kennedys or their censors, and that Sen. Robert Kennedy actually had a secret agreement with the publisher that he, Kennedy, would have the final authority as to what would be in the book.

Fay was one of John F. Kennedy's close personal friends, having served with him in the South Pacific during World War II. During the latter part of his 21-year friendship with Kennedy, the late President himself suggested to Fay that he keep notes on their association and write a book.

Fay did so. And after the assassination, Bobby Kennedy helped Fay get a publisher, Harper and Row. But when the manuscript was finished—about 190,000 words

—and it went to Mrs. Kennedy, she was "not totally pleased."

She had it read by her old friend, Prof. Kenneth Galbraith at Harvard, who liked it; plus Ed Reed, Ted Nash and Ed McDermott. Finally, it was read by Bobby Kennedy, who objected to certain passages. It was at this point that Fay discovered Bobby had a side agreement with the publisher to have the last word as to what would be in the book. This was revoked by Fay.

However, he bowed to Mrs. Kennedy's wishes and chopped out some parts of the book. She was interested, he told friends, in making sure "that history would not have an unkind view of her husband."

In all, about 90,000 words were cut, though author Fay claims that a lot of this was eliminated because the publisher felt the book was too long.

"Seventy-five per cent of the things that were modified at Jackie's request, I agree with now," says Fay. But he didn't agree at the time.

### Patience Pays Off

THE FIRST TIME Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, came to the United States, he came to negotiate a news contract with the then United Press. His country was under the Dutch, and he had founded an Indonesian press service, Antara, and he wanted more coverage from the UP.

The last time Malik came to Washington, last month, he came to bring the world's fifth most populous country back into the United Nations. President Sukarno yanked it out two years ago.

In between, Malik has seen a lot of turmoil, even for a newspaperman. He has seen

his country occupied by the Japanese, retaken by the Dutch, facing war with the Dutch, then with Malaysia, then with the Communists.

He began as a young Communist-influenced student, grew to be one of the chief anti-Communist leaders of Indonesia and helped to give communism one of the worst setbacks it has received in all Asia.

Most people don't realize that the 13,600 scattered islands of Indonesia, when lumped together, constitute a huge land mass and have more people than any nation except China, India, Russia and the United States.

Welding these islands together under one central government is not easy. In the first place, communication between them must be by boat or plane. Some islands are so close to the Philippines that the Philippine and Indonesian people commute by boat into each other's back yards. Smuggling is routine; tariff collection is a nightmare.

The country needs docking facilities, airstrips and highways on the bigger islands to keep the country pulling together and prevent Communist influences from breaking off pieces.

In Washington, Malik got a sympathetic hearing on these problems, but no definite promises except on rice.

Note—The State Department wisely ignored congressional demands that the United States break relations

with Indonesia at the time Sukarno was thumbing his nose at Washington and Indonesian crowds were burning United States libraries. The waiting paid off.

### Small Loans

THE SMALL BUSINESS Administration has been quietly obstructing antipoverity officials who are trying to encourage small business in the Nation's Negro ghettos.

The Economic Opportunity Act set up local centers to promote business with the idea that would-be merchants, especially Negroes, could apply for loans up to \$15,000. The point of the program was to bring prosperity into the ghettos by building up small, Negro-owned businesses.

Yet the Small Business Administration has been spending less than half of its \$30 million allotment on ghetto business loans. It has loaned money to such supposedly small businesses as American Motors, but the truly small businessmen are being squeezed out—despite the fact that the SBA was created for the specific purpose of aiding the small businessmen who don't qualify for bank loans.

The Washington center, for example, used to have 40 per cent success in helping applicants get SBA loans. Yet all 15 applications submitted over the past three weeks have been turned down.