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## Inside Report

# Hoover's Note to LBJ

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The latest letter by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on the sizzling dispute over the consular treaty with Russia is a highly confidential one to President Johnson himself.

Hoover's "My Dear Mr. President" letter gives the President — and the State Department — powerful ammunition to kill off the effect of Hoover's earlier epistles.

Hoover's first was a "Dear Mr. Rusk" letter last fall to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. In it the FBI chief tersely stated that Rusk was correct in drawing the conclusion that Hoover was not in "opposition" to the treaty, which paves the way for U.S. and Soviet consulates to be set up in each other's country.

His second was a "Dear Karl" epistle to Sen. Karl Mundt, the conservative South Dakota Republican and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In three pages, Hoover raised provocative questions dealing with new spy opportunities for the Soviet Union if an additional Soviet consular office were opened in the United States.

Now comes the third letter, which is secretly circulating among key Senate friends of the new treaty.

In it, Hoover states that the FBI can definitely handle the extra "responsibilities" of a new Soviet consulate. He adds that the additional number of agents required would be 10, plus six clerical personnel. The total annual cost would be

\$150,000 — all of which, said Hoover, is available within the current FBI appropriation.

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THE FAILURE of Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Chicago has been dramatized by the announced departure of the Rev. James Bevel.

There was publicity galore when Bevel, King's youngest and most militant lieutenant, came north to Chicago late in 1965. Bevel took up residence in the West Side Negro ghetto with an announcement he would stay until the job was done.

Concentrating on substandard housing and public welfare deficiencies, Bevel showed extraordinary ability in organizing the poor. But quarrels with local Negro leaders slowed his progress, and there was no follow-through. Finally, in frustration, Bevel slipped out of Chicago, out of SCLC, and out of the civil rights movement.

He is now in New York City with the Fellowship of Reconciliation lobbying against the war in Vietnam. Mrs. Bevel, like her husband a fiery Southern civil rights organizer in the early 1960s, recently visited North Vietnam as a guest of the Hanoi government.

Jim Bevel's story typifies the disillusionment felt by so many young Negro radicals active in the early days of the civil rights movement. Decrying his concentration on bread-and-butter issues in the Chicago campaign, Bevel now tells friends that love and brotherhood is all-important.