

MAY 2 1972

a102

r lqtczzclbylX
BULLETIN
Hoover
WASHINGTON AP - J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1924, died last night at his home at the age of 77, the Justice Department announced.
Pd1109aed May 2

a103

r lqtczzczyrX
URGENT
WASHINGTON Release J. Edgar Hoover obituary sketch No. 4377.
The AP
Pd1110aed May 2

a104

r lqtczzcuivWX
URGENT
WASHINGTON Hoover A102 add: announced.

Hoover, the nation's chief law officer for 48 years, had become a legend in the United States, an "untouchable," who shaped the FBI into a massive, powerful federal agency. Acting Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst issued a one paragraph statement in which he said Hoover's body was found by his maid at approximately 8:30 a.m. today.

"It is with profound personal grief that I announce that J. Edgar Hoover passed away during the night at his residence," Kleindienst said. "His personal physician informed me that his death was due to natural causes."

The jut-jawed FBI head was permitted by presidential order to continue in his \$42,500-a-year government job after reaching the mandatory retirement age of 70.

Hoover, unmarried, dominated the bureau during his lifetime like no man in any other federal agency. Wielding vast power, he was said to lavish on the FBI the pride and possessiveness of a stern and watchful parent.

He joined the bureau as its acting director in 1921 after several years as a \$990-a-year Justice Department law clerk, and became director three years later. Born in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 1, 1895, Hoover received his law degree from George Washington University and lived all his life in the District of Columbia.

He had a fondness for dogs, for his garden and for horseracing, confining himself to two-dollar bets. But nothing transcended his devotion for the FBI.

more
Pd1115aed May 2

a105

r lctczzcwyyfXX

URGENT

WASHINGTON Hoover A104 2nd add: the FBI.

As much as he loved the bureau, Hoover hated communism. He reduced the Communist Party in the United States to a shell, riddling the organization with agents so that members never were sure who they were talking to.

The bureau grew from a small government investigative arm-founded in 1908 after demands by President Theodore Roosevelt that something be done about political and business frauds-to a massive organization of some 15,000 employes, including 6,700 special agents. When Hoover took command in 1924, the number of agents totaled less than 500.

And the bureau Hoover joined was badly organized. Politics played an important role in its functioning and violations over which the bureau had jurisdiction were few.

Within the government, there were growing reports of corruption and scandal among high officials. Even the Bureau of Investigation was said to be touched.

Atty. Gen. Harlan F. Stone picked Hoover to clean house, and Hoover did so-writing his own ticket.

Over the years there have been demands from critics that Hoover step out as FBI chief. Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., in his current campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, has said he would replace Hoover.

Only this week Columnist Jack Anderson told a congressional committee that Hoover prepared dossiers on prominent Americans not accused of crime. Anderson said he had seen copies of FBI reports on sex activities, and said some of these were given to President Lyndon B. Johnson during his term in the White House for bedtime reading.

Pd1120aed May 2

a106

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URGENT

Nixon-Hoover

WASHINGTON AP - President Nixon in a personal, and emotional tribute, today mourned the death of "one of his closest friends and advisers," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and ordered flags at all public buildings and installations lowered to half staff.

Within minutes after Hoover's death was announced publicly the President appeared before reporters at the White House to speak out of his "profound sense of personal loss" at the death of Hoover. Nixon described him as a "truly remarkable man who served the country for 48 years under eight presidents with unparalleled devotion to duty and dedication."

Because of his indomitable courage against sometimes "vicious attacks has made certain that the flag of the FBI will always fly high," Nixon said of Hoover whom he said had been his friend for 25 years since he came to Congress as a freshman legislator.

The White House also distributed a formal statement by the President in which Nixon said that Hoover could truly be called "a legend in his own lifetime."

The statement added:

"For millions he was the symbol and embodiment of the values he cherished most: courage, patriotism, dedication to his country and a granite-like honesty and integrity.

"In times of controversy, Mr. Hoover was never a man to run from a fight. His magnificent contribution to making this a great and good nation will be remembered by the American people long after the petty carpings and vicious criticisms of his detractors are forgotten.

"The FBI he literally created and built is today universally regarded as the finest law enforcement agency in the world. The FBI is the eternal monument honoring this great American."

Pd1127acc May 2

a107

r lqtczzcebsaXX

URGENT

WASHINGTON Hoover A105 3rd add: reading.

Hoover groomed no one for his shoes, but he often expressed the wish that the next director come from within the FBI ranks.

During the years of Hoover's reign there never was a known case of scandal inside of the FBI and Hoover's stock remark about his agents was: "They can't be bought."

Hoover's parents, Dickerson Baylor Hoover, a Coast and Geodetic Survey employe, and the former Anna Marie Scheitlin, niece of the first Swiss Consul General to the United States, came to Washington in the early part of the 19th century.

Most accounts say Hoover's mother ruled the household and her youngest son John Edgar with a strict discipline.

As a youngster, Hoover sang in a church choir—he was a boy soprano—and taught Sunday school.

He played baseball, and it was during a game that a ball smashed his nose, giving him the famous tough-as-a-bulldog look.

Hoover attended Washington's Central High School. When he was turned down by the football team—he was too small—he turned his energies to the high school ROTC, and to debating. He scored 12 straight victories arguing "The fallacies of woman suffrage."

Hoover graduated from high school in 1913, and worked at the Library of Congress while going to school nights to obtain his law degree. He authored three books, published in 1938, 1958 and 1962.

By TOM SAPPY

Associated Press Writer

Pd1131aed May 2

a109

r lqtczzclyycWX

URGENT

WASHINGTON Hoover A107 4th add: and 1962.

When Hoover entered the Justice Department in 1918, John Lord O'Brian, a special assistant to the attorney general, placed him in the department's Alien Enemy Registration Service.

Hoover, who in high school days had been known as "Speed," because he liked to get things done in a hurry, quickly gained a reputation for attention to detail.

At age 24, he was named assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation, the beginning of his long association with what later was to become the FBI.

Scores of stories circulated about Hoover, but many of these incidents possibly were more fancy than fact. It is said he disliked intensely to shake hands with clanny-palmed individuals. And since each new agent met the director at least once during the initial FBI training course at Quantico, Va., some said they were told to pat their hands dry with a handkerchief before meeting him.

Hoover's standards dictating an agent's mode of dress were well known.

One former agent recalled that when he first met Hoover, the director was flanked by then Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson.

"Hoover would check your haircut and Tolson would check your heels," he recalled.

And among FBI agents, beards were out, roustaches barely tolerated, and clothing was subdued and conservative.

Hoover also watched his weight, and as a result, an aide said, "you just didn't run across any overweight FBI agents."

The director was awarded, over the years, hundreds of plaques, medals, other awards and tributes. On the occasion of his 40th anniversary as FBI head, he received 114 plaques, scrolls and engraved resolutions in a single day. He had a total of 19 honorary college degrees.

Pd1144aed May 2

a110

r lotlqtzcwX

URGENT

WASHINGTON Hoover A109 5th add: degrees.

In the face of occasional demands that he retire, Hoover firmly resisted pressure, saying last year he would not retire "as long as I'm healthy."

One recent scrape with public criticism came last year when he disclosed at a congressional hearing an alleged attempt to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and an alleged plot to blow up Washington steam-heating tunnels. Hoover's allegations preceded any indictments in the matter.

Eventually the Rev. Philip Berrigan and several others were indicted on kidnap and conspiracy charges. Their trial resulted in a hung jury.

Hoover also was attacked for what was said to be an attempt to discredit an airline pilot who criticized the FBI's attempt to stop a hijacking, for alleged bugging of congressional telephones and for surveillance activities during Earth Day, 1970.

Pd&Lt1147aed May 2

a9ae a112

r vvlbyl

URGENT

Telegraph Editors-

To update the J. Edgar Hoover sketch 4377 the following can be inserted after 42nd graf beginning "Hoover's mandatory," and ending "at 75."

That birthday, marked by a telephone call from President Nixon, went by but there was no resignation. His 76th birthday passed but he continued on.

There were calls for his resignation from some legislators. Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana called for his retirement and accused the FBI of adopting "the tactics of Hitler's Gestapo and the Soviet Union." Boggs said "The time has come for the attorney general of the United States to ask for the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover." Boggs charged the FBI tapped the telephones of Congressmen.

"That is false and he should know it is false," Attorney General Mitchell replied.

On April 15, 1971 Nixon defended Hoover before a group of editors. He said Hoover was "taking a bad rap on a lot of things and he doesn't deserve it." He called many of the criticisms leveled at Hoover "unfair and malicious."

On May 8, 1971 Hoover marked his 47th anniversary with the FBI. Two weeks later Hoover said he had no plans to retire "as long as I am healthy."

It was Hoover, 43rd graf.

td 1150aes May 2

a205

r lbylczzcwyyfX

URGENT

Insert

WASHINGTON Hoover lead a113 insert after second graf: Department announced.

The District of Columbia coroner attributed the death to "hypertensive cardiovascular disease," an ailment linked to high blood pressure. The coroner, Dr. James L. Luke, said after examining the body that the immediate cause of death might have been a heart attack. He said an autopsy was not indicated.

President Nixon 3rd graf
jc131ped May 2

a206

r lbylczzcwyyfX

Nixon-Hoover Insert 340

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover A106 insert after third graf: legislator. One of Hoover's most frequent critics, columnist Jack Anderson, paid high tribute to Hoover's services in changing the FBI "from a collection of hacks, misfits and courthouse hangers-on into one of the world's most effective and formidable law enforcement organizations."

"Under his reign, not a single FBI man ever tried to fix a case, defraud the taxpayers or sell out his country," Anderson said.

"Hoover was also scrupulous at first not to step beyond the bounds of a policeman. But I would be hypocritical not to point out that in his fading years he sometimes stepped across those bounds."

Anderson said he has criticized the FBI for exceeding its jurisdiction to investigate "the business dealings, sex habits and personal affairs of prominent Americans." He said he hopes Hoover's successor will "run the FBI as Hoover did in the beginning."

Vice President Spiro Agnew applauded the "high standards of integrity, honor and professionalism" which he said Hoover brought to the nation's foremost law enforcement agency.

"He stood steadfast against the political assault and personal vilification that sought to undermine his statute late in his career," the vice president said.

"His stature was enhanced by the enemies J. Edgar Hoover made in serving the United States—from the bootleggers of the 'Twenties to the bank robbers of the 'Thirties, to the Nazi black shirts and saboteurs of the 'Forties, to the draft card burners and Viet Cong flag wavers of the 'Seventies.

"They disliked him for the qualities that endeared him to all other Americans, his total dedication to principle and his completed incorruptibility."

Nixon's former attorney general, John N. Mitchell, said at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., that Hoover's loss is a great tragedy for the country. Charges that Hoover had not devoted enough of FBI's resources to civil rights were "absolutely untrue," Mitchell said, adding Hoover devoted more men to that cause than to any other activity of the department, he said.

Mitchell also said that during his service as attorney general "there was no necessity for me to discuss with the President" an eventual successor to Hoover.

"Wow! Wow! Wow! Wow!" was the reaction of Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, another longtime Hoover antagonist, when informed by telephone of the death. Rubin was prosecuted by the Justice Department and convicted of conspiracy in connection with the disorders at the Democratic National convention in Chicago in 1968.

Later Rubin issued a statement in Norman, Okla., saying: "Wow. He was punished by God for his crimes against the people of the United States. I have information that he was poisoned by hippie agents within the FBI. The Yippies will hold funeral services for J. Edgar Hoover in Miami during July during the Democratic National Convention."

The white, etc., fourth graf.
jc142ped May 2

a214

r lbyllvtuiv lX
Hoover 1st take, sidebar, lie in state
Hoover Bjt HL 470
By BARRY SCHWAB
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - J. Edgar Hoover, the legendary head of the FBI for 48 years, is dead at 77. President Nixon led the nation in tribute and mourning.

CORRECTION
A225

Death came to the bachelor Hoover sometime Monday night or early Tuesday morning at his home where he lived alone on the edge of Rock Creek park in the northwest section of this, his native city. His body was found by a maid, Annie Fields, at about 8:30 a.m. on the floor near his bed.

His passing was announced "with profound personal grief" by Richard C. Kleindienst, the acting attorney general. Dr. James L. Luke, coroner for the Dist

Dr. James L. Luke, coroner for the District of Columbia, attributed the death to "hypertensive cardiovascular disease," an ailment associated with high blood pressure. A heart attack might have been the direct cause, he said. He added that an autopsy was not indicated, because death was due to natural cause.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete but the House quickly passed a resolution calling for the body to lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda.

Through most of his life, Hoover stirred the patriotism and even devotion of virtually all Americans. But toward the end he attracted the heat of dissidence and, occasionally, criticism from presidential candidates.

As the jut-jawed director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1924, Hoover built a unique anticrime force noted for its pinpoint discipline and freedom from corruption.

"They can't be bought," the proud FBI chief often said of his men.

Ironically, the lifelong foe of communism, whose organization pursued "Reds" and helped prosecute them, probably died on May Day, universally a special day for Communists and Socialists.

President Nixon called Hoover a "truly remarkable man," who served eight presidents with "unparalleled devotion to duty and dedication." And he ordered flags at all public buildings and installations lowered to half-staff.

At the House, Democratic Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who a year ago accused the FBI of tapping congressmen's telephones and demanded Hoover's resignation, led a round of tributes.

Clyde A. Tolson, No. 2 man at the FBI and Hoover's closest friend, became the acting director. The elevation most likely is temporary. Like Hoover, who was kept on by a string of presidents, Tolson is past the usual retirement age of 70 for government employes. He will be 72 on May 22 and his health is poor.

Speculation about a permanent successor has centered, variously, on Justice Byron R. White of the Supreme Court, Robert C. Lardian, recent head of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department, the District of Columbia police chief, Jerry V. Wilson, and Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Prichess.

The White House would offer no clues. Gerald L. Warren, deputy press secretary, told reporters he had no information because "this sad development came rather recently."

Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the assistant Democratic leader, told the Senate that before talk of a successor "the country ought to be allowed to mourn his passing."

Under legislation passed in 1968 the appointee will be subject to senate confirmation.

MOB:
Lt227ped May 2

a215

u lbyllvtwyyf
URGENT
Nixon-Hoover correction

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover a106-206, 14th graf, which 11st graf a206, read: Department and convicted of crossing state lines with intent to incite riot in connection-not "convicted of conspiracy."

The AP
Rt226ped May 2

a219

r vssvliblylvqyyvachient bjt, sidebar, lie in state WX
With Hoover-Cause 120

WASHINGTON AP - The precise cause of J. Edgar Hoover's death will not be determined, the District of Columbia coroner indicated Tuesday.

Dr. James E. Luke said the certificate of death for the late director of the FBI reads "hypertensive cardiovascular disease," or disease of the cardiovascular system caused by high blood pressure.

Luke was asked if, beyond the general cause of death, the immediate cause could have been a coronary thrombosis, or heart attack.

He said that was possible, but that it could not be determined without an autopsy. He said, however, that since there was no question but that death was due to natural causes, an autopsy was not indicated. Hoover was 77.

Luke refused to comment on Hoover's medical history.
It239pc may 2

a220

r lbyllbylczzcX

Hoover-Achievements Djt 400

By JIMMIE MILLER

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - Most of the headline achievements for which J. Edgar Hoover will be remembered came during the first half of his 48-year tenure as director of the FBI. Perhaps none was more important than his molding of the bureau into a serious law-enforcement agency.

Hoover took over the FBI on May 14, 1924, when it was a politics-ridden organization.

Within 10 years, Hoover had whipped the bureau into such shape that President Herbert Hoover handed to it the Lindbergh kidnaping case when nobody else could solve it.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., was kidnaped on March 1, 1932. Ten weeks later, with the case unsolved, President Herbert Hoover ordered all federal investigative agencies to place themselves at the disposal of New Jersey officials, with the FBI as coordinating agency.

Sixteen months later the FBI got official exclusive jurisdiction in the case. Hoover's men began putting the case together in file-cabinet fashion. Data bearing on the case were logged on 50,000 cards and eventually the story was written in 65 volumes. A summary of the investigation alone covers 600 pages.

On Sept. 19, 1934, Hoover and the FBI captured Bruno Richard Hauptmann, later executed as the kidnap-killer.

Hoover and his FBI were always in the thick of the action in the 1930s, an era of notorious gangsterism in the United States. By 1938, having seen his men shoot it out with crime specialists such as John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, Roger Touhy, Basil Sanghart, the Barkers, and Baby Face Nelson, to mention a few, Hoover was able to say that this era of organized gangsterism was ended.

He then took on a bigger foe as coordinator of the nation's counter-espionage and anti-sabotage work at the outset of World War II.

Hoover's men sent scores of German spies to prison in the next three years. No incident caught the public fancy as completely as his announcement in June, 1942, that the FBI had arrested eight Germans, highly trained and equipped as spies and saboteurs, who had landed on America's East Coast from two submarines.

The eight Nazis were given a secret military trial in which Hoover participated daily as an aide to the attorney general, one of the two prosecutors. Six of the eight were electrocuted, one sentenced to life imprisonment and one to 30 years.

In the years just following the end of World War II, atomic spying came into being.

On May 22, 1950, Harry Gold confessed his activities as a Russian atomic spy after being picked up by the FBI. That confession and Gold's 30-year prison sentence, broke the back of atomic spying in this country.

jc245ped may 2cb

a221

r lbyllbylvwx

Hoover-Capitol

WASHINGTON AP - The House adopted a resolution Tuesday to provide that the body of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover should lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda.

The resolution was sent to the Senate without dissent, after being introduced by Rep. W. S. Stuckey Jr., D-Ga.

Passage followed a round of tributes led by House Democratic Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who a year ago demanded Hoover's resignation and accused the FBI of tapping congressmen's telephones and otherwise undermining liberties.

Boggs told the House "Last year I directed some criticism at some policies of the Bureau with which I was in disagreement."

But he said his criticism was not directed personally at Hoover.

jc248ped may 2 cb

e

a225

r lbyllbylwyfwr
Hoover LL correction

WASHINGTON-Hoover Sgt NE A214 X 2nd graf read x x x lived with a
housekeeper on the etc. -not lived alone.

In 13th graf make name of Los Angeles sheriff Pritchess, instead of
Pritchess.

cb304ped may 2

a129

r vlbylqyyv

NEW YORK AP - Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., expressed sorrow at the death of FBI director J. Edgar Hoover today.

"I think we can only be sad over the passing of any American, any citizen, any mortal," McGovern said in a campaign appearance at La Guardia Airport.

The presidential contender said he had disagreed with many of Hoover's views, but added, "I am sad at his passing."

ls1254ped May2

a a202

r lbylczclbylWX

URGENT

Insert

WASHINGTON In Hoover Lead A112 insert after eighth graf: death. Also among those mentioned: Associate Justice Byron R. White of the Supreme Court and Robert C. Warden, former assistant attorney general who headed the Justice Department internal security division.

The White House announced last month that Warden had left the government to join the committee coordinating President Nixon's re-election effort.

The White House declined to discuss who would succeed Hoover. Deputy press secretary Gerald R. Warren told reporters because "this sad development came rather recently," he had no information to relay.

Warren did disclose, however, that President Nixon had telephoned former President Lyndon B. Johnson at his Texas ranch to tell him personally of Hoover's death.

Asked whether Hoover himself had given Nixon a recommendation on his successor, Warren said: "I have no information on private talks the President may have had with Mr. Hoover."

Hoover's No. 2 etc a121 add at start

jc118ped may 2

a228

r add Hoover bjt also Hoover trib bjt.X
Hoover RL add 340, 2 takes 500

WASHINGTON Hoover Bjt RL A2148X add: confirmation.
A onetime Presbyterian choir-boy and library messenger who studied law at night, Hoover's first big job with the Justice Department was in World War I when he handled deportation proceedings against "alien agitators." He was named assistant director of the FBI in 1921 and acting director three years later, when he was 29.

Guaranteed by Atty. Gen. Harlan F. Stone that there would be "no politics, no outside interference," Hoover overhauled the bureau, adopted a policy of employing lawyers and accountants as special agents, established a central fingerprint bureau and rose to fixed national prominence after Congress broadened the FBI's role in 1932 by making kidnaping a federal crime.

In the 30s the bureau enhanced its reputation with its role in the elimination of several notorious gangsters.

On the eve of World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt further enlarged the bureau's scope by directing it to coordinate all matters of "espionage, sabotage and violations of neutrality regulations." In 1947, President Harry S. Truman added the task of checking the loyalty of more than 2.8 million federal employees.

An FBI highpoint during the war was the capture of Nazi saboteurs landed on U.S. shores by submarine. In the post-war period: the conviction of top Communist leaders; the successful investigations into the Rosenberg and Rudolf Abel spy cases.

Thus, the FBI's reputation of relentless pursuer of Communists grew. With Roosevelt's approval, FBI agents had begun to use wiretaps in instances of what Hoover called internal security. To this day, the law does not require supervision from outside the Justice Department when the FBI makes a judgment that national security may be at stake.

Growing alongside was a stereotyped image of the FBI agent—TERRIBLE, SHORHAAIRED, CONSERVATIVELY DRESSED AND EXCEEDINGLY POLITE BUT RESOLUTE. Long before the Supreme Court required it of policemen, FBI agents questioning suspects routinely advised them of their right to remain silent.

"We do have exacting standards in the FBI and we apologize to no one for them," Hoover told Nation's Business in an interview last January. "We have no intention of arbitrarily compromising these standards to accommodate kooks, misfits or slob."

MORE
jc328ped May 2

a229

r lbyllbylgyyvX

WASHINGTON Take 2, Hoover Sjt ME add A229X: slobb., 450
Hoover's own life was circumspect. He lived in a two-story brick house with a housekeeper and two cairn terriers, one now blind and deaf at 17. The only indications of his prominence are spotlights at the corners.

The FBI chief usually ate his lunch at the same downtown hotel, the Mayflower. Lunch was always grapefruit, cottage cheese and black coffee. At night, sipping on some Jack Daniels whisky on the rocks with a dash of soda, he watched television.

At times he would turn up at race tracks, placing \$2 bets. A favorite was the one at Del Mar, Calif., which he would visit with Tolson.

On the job, Hoover and the FBI were inextricably one. In his earlier days he would often be on hand when criminal suspects were taken into custody. All announcements from the FBI were made in Hoover's name.

Newsreels made his face as familiar as those of kings and presidents. Millions of youngsters enrolled as "Junior G-Men," receiving tin badges, handcuffs and secret decoder rings.

So unchallenged was his position that when John F. Kennedy became president in 1961 he immediately announced Hoover would be kept on as director. Hoover had just turned 66.

But in the last decade of his life, the FBI chief was an increasingly controversial figure. The FBI was alleged to have "bugged" civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

Ramsey Clark, a former attorney general, accused Hoover of a "self-centered concern for his own reputation." Hoover responded that Clark was a "jellyfish."

Eugene J. McCarthy, running for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968, said one of his first actions upon being elected would be to fire Hoover.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, current frontrunner for the Democratic nomination, has said he would discharge Hoover.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, another contender, assailed the FBI last April for its surveillance of Earth Day observances and said Hoover should have retired long ago.

jc332ped May 2

a127

r vlbyleevWX
Nixon-Hoover Add 400

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover a106 add: American."

There was an immediate outpouring of tributes from congressional leaders, even though the FBI chief had frequently been the target of criticism from that quarter.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, declared the nation owes Hoover "its gratitude,

and respect." Muskie's statement added: "J. Edgar Hoover devoted his entire life to the service of his country. While some of us may have questioned some of his approaches in recent years, no one could question his loyalty and dedication to his country."

3 Former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who had criticized Hoover in a book and had, in turn, been criticized by Hoover as "a spineless jellyfish," joined in the offering of tributes.

4 "I am saddened to hear of his death," Clark said. "He has been a major figure on the American scene for a long time. He loved this country and we shall miss him."

5 Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, an associate of Hoover during four years in the vice presidency and many years in Congress, mourned him as "a man of unquestioned ability, personal integrity and professional competence."

6 "Few men in our time have made such a strong impact on American public life," said Humphrey, a Democratic presidential aspirant. "Presidents without regard to party have placed their trust and faith in him and the organization that he directed."

7 "Inevitably a man of such strong will and powerful position was subject to controversy. His dedication to the nation and the law will be living monuments to his illustrious career. In his death the nation has lost a great patriot and an outstanding public servant."

8 House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford described Hoover as "a veritable rock of strength" and one of the most capable public officials ever to serve in the government.

9 "He was incorruptible," Ford said. "He was unswerving in his devotion to duty. I cannot think of any other American who ever served his nation more faithfully and steadfastly."

10 Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said Hoover's death was "a tremendous loss," adding: "I don't see at the moment how Mr. Hoover can possibly be replaced. His contribution was almost beyond measurement."

11 Sen. William Proxmire, D-Mis., said Hoover succeeded in an area in which he was most heavily criticized: "He developed

insisted on indoctrinating his agents "with a zealous dedication to our civil liberties."

9'police for

House speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said "the bureau will forever bear the imprint of this dedicated and patriotic man."

"He will occupy a prominent niche in the history of the United States, and he will long be remembered as one of the most respected and honored men of his time."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., called Hoover one of the country's greatest citizens—"a man of unimpeachable character and integrity who always put duty first."

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the nomination of Hoover's successor will be referred, commented:

"All who believe in the law as the foundation of an orderly society have lost a leader who spent his life for the public good."

Lt&jc1250ped May 2

a207

r lbylczzceevWX
CORRECTION

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover add A127 6th graf from botton: to fix garble xxx criticized: "He developed a police force consistent with Democratic principles. Hoover insisted etc.
jc143ped may 2

a114

r vvuiVX

CORRECTION

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover a106 3rd graf read it: xxx attacks he has
made etc. inserting dropped he .
Lt1156aed May 2

a115

r vvwyf

Primaries Correction

UPDATED Primaries Rdup Bjt 2nd Lead a108 in 2nd graf read it
xxx Gov. George C. Wallace, inserting George.

The AP

TD88888888 MAY 4

A888

R VVVYX

Nixon-Hoover Correction

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover a106 in 3rd graf read it xxx nixon said
of Hoover, who he said. . . who, not whom

The AP

td1156ae

s May 2

a121

r lqtlbyllqtlX

URGENT

WASHINGTON Hoover Lead A113 add: death.

Hoover's No. 2 man in the bureau was Clyde A. Tolson, the associate director. The two were long-time colleagues who spent much time together. Tolson, 71, has been in ill health.

Accolades for Hoover flowed almost immediately from Capitol Hill and other locations of government. Even former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who feuded with Hoover while Hoover's nominal boss, said "I am saddened to hear of his death. He has been a major figure on the American scene for a long time. He loved this country and we shall miss him."

Acting Atty. Gen. 3rd graf A102-104
Pd1224ped May 2

a122

r vlbyllbyllX

Hoover Sub

WASHINGTON In Hoover A102 etc., sub for 18th graf, third graf of 3rd add A107

Hoover's parents were Dickerson Haylor Hoover, a Coast and Geodetic Survey class consul general to the United States.

Most accounts etc. eliminating reference to parents coming to Washington in early part of 19th century.

Pd1226ped May 2

a113

r vvzyyvEX

URGENT

Hoover Lead

By TOM SEPPY

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - J. Edgar Hoover, embodiment of the FBI and focus of law enforcement achievement and controversy for a half century, is dead.

The 77-year-old director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation died of natural causes in his home Monday night, the Justice Department announced.

President Nixon, upon hearing of Hoover's death, called him a "truly remarkable man who served the country for 48 years under eight presidents with unparalleled devotion to duty and dedication." Nixon spoke emotionally of his "profound sense of personal loss."

Hoover was a virtual legend in the United States, an "untouchable" who died in office despite efforts by critics in recent years to have him retired.

He had shaped the FBI into a massive, powerful federal agency during his career. Across Pennsylvania Avenue from the office where Hoover worked, a massive powerful federal building to house the FBI is under construction.

Even before Hoover's death, there had been continuing speculation about whether the new building would be named for him or perhaps might even house his final resting place.

Speculation on a successor to Hoover also began long before his death as political pressure to retire Hoover alternately waxed and waned.

It had seemed almost certain he would retire or be retired if the Democrats beat President Nixon in the November election. Nixon now will be able to pick a successor. Washington, D.C. police chief Jerry Wilson, a recent Nixon law enforcement favorite, had been prominently mentioned as a possible successor before Hoover's death.

Acting Atty. Gen. 3rd graf a102-104.
Lt1155aed May 2

r vssvlbylzyyvv Tributes Bjt BX
 Hoover-Tributes Bjt RL 470
 By HARRY F. ROSENTHAL
 Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP — In death, as in life, J. Edgar Hoover was praised as few men before him: as a man of honor, of courage, of untroubled integrity and love of country. Even his latter-day critics joined in the tributes.

President Nixon, emotionally expressing his "profound sense of personal loss," appeared before reporters and lauded Hoover as "a truly remarkable man who served the country for 48 years under eight Presidents with unparalleled devotion to duty and dedication."

A formal statement by the White House called the FBI director "a legend in his own lifetime."

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew referred to Hoover's detractors and said "he stood steadfast against the political assault and personal vilification that sought to undermine his stature late in his career."

"All of America is indebted to him for his construction of the FBI and for its outstanding operation over the years," said John Mitchell, who as attorney general, was Hoover's boss. He added "anybody that would say anything against J. Edgar Hoover, his integrity, his honesty and his ability was absolutely maligning him. He didn't deserve it."

Ramsey Clark, one of Mitchell's predecessor as head of the justice department and a frequent critic of Hoover, said he was saddened to hear of the death. "He was a major figure on the American scene," Clark said. "This is hardly the time to talk about differences—right now we mourn his death."

From Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., chairman of the Judiciary Committee which must pass on a successor, came this comment:

"All who believe in the law as the foundation of an orderly society have lost a leader who spent his life for the public good. No individual in the history of this nation contributed more to the great causes of liberty under law and Americanism."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger called Hoover an American legend and said: "His remarkable ability and talent for leadership have also left an enduring organization that will continue to serve all the people as it did for nearly a half century under his guidance."

On Monday, columnist Jack Anderson testified at a House subcommittee that Hoover "has demonstrated an intense interest in who is sleeping with whom in Washington." And he said that the FBI chief prepared secret memos on such matters for Lyndon B. Johnson's presidential bedtime reading.

But Tuesday, Anderson praises Hoover for changing the FBI "from a collection of hacks, misfits and courthouse hangers-on into one of the world's most effective and formidable law-enforcement organizations." He expressed the hope Hoover's successor would run the FBI "as Hoover did in the beginning."

Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, another longtime Hoover antagonist who was prosecuted by the Justice Department in the 1968 Chicago disorders, said "Now he has been punished by God for his crimes against the people of the United States. . . . The Yippies will hold funeral services for J. Edgar Hoover in Miami during July during the Democratic National Convention."

a233

r lbylzyyvzyyvX
CORRECTION.

WASHINGTON Nixon-Hoover A106-206 last graf which 18th graf
A206 read it XXX poisoned by Yippie agents etc.
jc356ped may 2

a234

r lbylzyyvz vwx

rerun for all needing, 3rd graf A228 Washington add Hoover bjt LI

In the 30s the bureau enhanced its reputation with its role in
the elimination of several notorious gangsters.
cb339ped may 2

a236

r lbylzyyvvyvx

Telegraph Editors 150

J. Edgar Hoover obituary sketch No. 4377 has been released. The following can be inserted after 42nd graf beginning: "Hoover's mandatory x x x "at 75."

That birthday, marked by a telephone call from President Nixon, went by but there was no resignation. His 76th birthday passed but he continued on.

There were calls for his resignation from some legislators. Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana called for his retirement and accused the FBI of adopting "the tactics of Hitler's Gestapo and the Soviet Union." Boggs said, "The time has come for the attorney general of the United States to ask for the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover." Boggs charged the FBI tapped the telephone of congressmen.

"That is false and he should know it is false," Atty. Gen. Mitchell replied.

On April 15, 1971 Nixon defended Hoover before a group of editors. He said Hoover was "taking a bad rap on a lot of things and he doesn't deserve it." He called many of the criticisms leveled at Hoover "unfair and malicious."

On May 8, 1971 Hoover marked his 47th anniversary with the F.I. Two weeks later Hoover said he had no plans to retire "as long as I am healthy."

It was Hoover, 43rd graf.

fp410pes 2

2245

r lbylu vwyyl Hoover Add IX
Hoover 2L add 480

WASHINGTON Hoover Sgt NE A214-228-229. X 2nd add: long ago.
And in 1966, after he had stepped down as attorney general, the late Robert F. Kennedy fell into a prolonged dispute with Hoover over wiretapping. Hoover said the increase in bugging had come about with Kennedy's knowledge. Kennedy retorted that "apparently Hoover has been misinformed."

Hoover served under 16 attorneys general. They were his bosses, at least nominally. Nicholas Katzenbach, one of them, cracked even amid the spate of criticism that while an attorney general could fire Hoover on a Monday there would be an unemployed attorney general on a Tuesday.

Two months ago, a friend of Hoover on Capitol Hill, Rep. John J. Rooney, D-N.Y., welcomed the FBI director to testify on the agency's budget, with a more direct tribute.

"I would like to say to him that he seems to thrive . . . on the barbs of these left-wing foul balls who have been trying to lay a glove on him," Rooney said. "I don't think anybody has succeeded up to now."

Hoover replied: "Mr. Chairman, I have a philosophy. You are honored by your friends and you are distinguished by your enemies. I have been very distinguished."

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said the FBI chief "stood steadfast against the political assault and personal vilification that sought to undermine his stature late in his career."

Clark, one of the critics, said: "He was a major figure on the American scene. This is hardly the time to talk about differences—right now we mourn his death."

Other comments:

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger: "His remarkable ability and talent for leadership have also left an enduring organization that will continue to serve all the people as it did for nearly a half-century under his guidance."

Columnist Jack Anderson: "Under his reign, not a single FBI man ever tried to fix a case, defraud the taxpayers or sell out his country. Hoover was also scrupulous at first not to step beyond the bounds of a policeman. But I would be hypocritical not to point out that in his fading years he sometimes stepped across these bounds."

John Edgar Hoover—he did not use his first name—was one of four children—born to Dickerson—Agler—Hoover and the-for-or—Marie—Marie Scheitlin. His father, who died in 1921, was superintendent of engraving and printing of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Born New Year's day in 1895 Hoover was of Swiss descent on both sides.

He attended Central High School here and earned the nickname of "Speed" as the 110-pound captain of cadets. He was the class valedictorian and received law degrees from George Washington University. He had no political affiliation.

cr507ped may 2

a253

r lbylwyyfzyyc WX insert

Hoover HI Insert

WASHINGTON Hoover Bjt W A214WX insert after 5th graf: Rotunda.

Later, a spokesman for the funeral director, Joseph Gawler & son, said the FBI chiefs body will be taken Wednesday morning to the Rotunda where it will lie in state until shortly before the funeral on Thursday.

The spokesman said the funeral service will be held at the national Presbyterian Church at a time not yet determined. He added that it is very likely the time will be 11 a.m. EST, but that is not certain.

Through most 3th graf
cr539ped may 2

a245

r lbylvyyxzyyc WX

Hoover Tributes NL add 370

WASHINGTON Hoover Tributes Bjt NL A231WX add: Convention."

Said an FBI man, Miami agent-in-charge Kenneth Whitaker:

"It's like losing a father. He was the father image to us all here. When he would

come to Miami he would shake hands with each new agent and welcome him aboard."

Cartha "Deke" DeLoach, No. 3 man in the FBI when he resigned in 1970, added "a part of our lives has been taken away by his death. He was a great American, a compassionate man with unswerving loyalty and dedication."

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty called Hoover "a one-man roadblock to the subversive forces and their dupes. . . the forces that would undermine our government can now breathe easier unless a lot of people work harder to fill the gap in our forces left by the departure of our irreplaceable leader."

Frank Rizzo, a long-time Hoover friend and mentioned as a possible successor until he was elected mayor of Philadelphia, said Hoover "represented justice, high moral purpose and everything that is good in our society."

California Gov. Ronald Reagan said no 20th Century man has meant more to this country than Hoover. Tennessee Gov. Winfield Dunn said Hoover revealed "to the people of America dangers of the Communist conspiracy."

Gov. David Hall of Oklahoma said he "inspired many of us to rededication to the fight against crime."

Even Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, R-N.J., who had accused the FBI of leaking false information to ruin him politically, said he feels "a sense of regret." He said FBI files now should be cleansed by a special board because "what goes into the files of the FBI as garbage comes out as gospel."

There were these comments from four Democratic presidential aspirants:

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington: "What J. Edgar Hoover didn't do is just as important. He didn't let the FBI get involved in politics. He didn't let the FBI extend itself into matters better handled by others."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota: "Few men in our time have made such a strong impact on American public life. . . his dedication to the nation and the law will be living monuments to his illustrious career."

Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine: "J. Edgar Hoover devoted his entire life to the service of his country. While some of us may have questioned some of his approaches in recent years, no one could question his loyalty and dedication to his country."

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota: "We can only be sad over the passing of any American, any citizen, any mortal. . . I am sad at his passing."

lb620ped may 2 or

a248

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URGENT

Hoover Bjt 2nd NE 220

BY BARRY SCHMID

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - J. Edgar Hoover, legendary head of the FBI for 48 years is dead at 77. President Nixon led the nation in mourning and will deliver the funeral eulogy on Thursday.

Death came unexpectedly for the bachelor Hoover sometime Monday night or early Thursday morning at his home where he lived with a housekeeper in the northwest section of this, his native city. He had not been ailing recently.

His body was found by a maid, Annie Fields, at about 8:30 a.m. FBI on the floor near his bed.

After the word had gone out quietly to FBI offices throughout the country, the news was announced a few hours later by Richard G. Kleindienst, the acting attorney general.

Dr. James L. Luke, District of Columbia coroner, attributed the death to "hypertensive cardiovascular disease", an ailment associated with high blood pressure. He said a heart attack might have been the direct cause but this could be determined only by an autopsy and this was not needed because the death was due to natural causes.

The body will lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda from Wednesday morning until 9:30 Thursday morning, and a memorial service will be held there at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

The funeral service will be at the National Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m. Thursday and the President will deliver the eulogy there. He does not plan to attend the Wednesday memorial service.

After the church service, burial will be in Congressional Cemetery in Washington.

Through most 6th graf A214X
cr647ped may 2

a290

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Hoover-Tributes Insert 70
WASHINGTON Hoover-Tributes Bjt NL A251-253 insert after 12th graf:
Convention.”

In Atlanta, Coretta Scott King complained that the FBI under Hoover's supervision had amassed files of “lies and sordid material.”
The widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. issued a statement urging Congress to assure “that never again shall one individual be in a position to wrongfully intimidate a nation and its leadership.”
Reports of FBI surveillance of the murdered civil-rights leader's activities prompted some of the strongest criticism of Hoover.

Said etc. 12th graf, which is first graf A253
KCB:SSP:AI 4 11

2

a273

r lbylaeevzyyvFO
Hoover-Successor Correction
WASHINGTON Hoover Successor a248-249 in last graf read it: Rosemary
Woods, fixing spelling
The AP
R6683pd May 2.

a274

r lbylaeevu vFO
Hoover Bjt Correction
WASHINGTON Hoover Bjt 2nd NL a268 in 2nd graf read it: early
Tuesday, sted Thursday.
The AP
R6700pd May 2.

a292

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Hoover-Successor INSHEP

WASHINGTON Hoover-Successor Bjt A248, insert after first graf:
uproar.

The White House announced that Nixon will name an acting director
Wednesday.

Clyde A. Tolson, Hoover's longtime friend and deputy, automatically
became temporary acting director at Hoover's death. But Tolson
apparently is out of the running for the job; he will be 72 on
May 22 and is in poor health.

Regardless etc., 2nd graf A248, eliminating 7th graf: Clyde A. ~~xxx~~
is poor.

cr302ped may 2 we

a293

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Hoover SUB

WASHINGTON Hoover Bjt 2nd NL A268, 214, 245, to update, sub for 15th
graf: of tributes.

Clyde A. Tolson, No. 2 man at the FBI and Hoover's closest friend,
automatically became temporary acting director. But the White House
announced Nixon will name an acting director Wednesday.

Like Hoover, who was kept on by a string of presidents, Tolson is
past the usual retirement age of 70 for government employes. He will
be 72 on May 22 and his health is poor.

Speculation etc., 16th graf A268.

cr305ped may 2 we