

J. Edgar Hoover: The Man and the Secrets. Curt Gentry. Plume: New York, 1991.

P. 45 “Although Hoover’s memo did not explicitly state what should be kept in this file, ... they might also, and often did, include personal information, sometimes derogatory in nature ...”

P. 51 “their contents [Hoover’s O/C files] included blackmail material on the patriarch of an American political dynasty, his sons, their wives, and other women; allegations of two homosexual arrests which Hoover leaked to help defeat a witty, urbane Democratic presidential candidate; the surveillance reports on one of America’s best-known first ladies and her alleged lovers, both male and female, white and black; the child-molestation documentation the director used to control and manipulate on of his Red-baiting proteges...”

P. 214 “Even before [Frank] Murphy had been sworn in, Hoover had opened a file on his new boss. It was not without derogatory information. Like Hoover, Murphy was a lifelong bachelor . . . the former Michigan governor was a ‘notorious womanizer’.”

P. 262 “Hoover believed that the morality of America was his business . . . ghost-written articles warning the public about the dangers of motels and drive-in ‘passion-pits’.”

P. 302 “That the first lady [Eleanor Roosevelt] refused Secret Service protection convinced Hoover that she had something to hide. That she also maintained a secret apartment in New York’s Greenwich Village, where she was often visited by her friends but never by the president, served to reinforce the FBI director’s suspicions. What she was hiding, Hoover convinced himself, was a hyperactive sex life.

P. 303 “It was the curious case of Sergeant Joe Lash which gave Hoover his most effective ammunition against Eleanor Roosevelt.”

P. 306 “Hoover learned of the CIC’s surveillance of Eleanor Roosevelt from sources in Army intelligence ... bug ... ‘indicated quite clearly that Mrs. Roosevelt and [Joseph] Lash engaged in sexual intercourse’ ... someone ... mixed up Lash’s weekend visits with Mrs. Roosevelt and Trudy Pratt. Hoover and his aides continued to believe this version even after receiving copies of the supposedly burned CIC files on the surveillance in 1946. And it was this version, together with the other ‘derogatory’ materials in his massive files on Eleanor Roosevelt, that Hoover would use against her.”

P. 326 “He [Truman] was ‘very much against building up a Gestapo,’ he said, and he ‘strongly’ disapproved of certain FBI practices, including, particularly, Hoover’s snooping on the sex lives of bureaucrats and members of Congress.”

P. 329 “[Leonard] Katz notes, ‘Costello didn’t like Hoover, and considered him a “professional blackmailer” who used the information his agency gathered for his own personal ends.’”

P. 412-413 “ Surprisingly, more than a few of these informants were homosexuals. . . . If he occupied a strategic position, one giving him access to information of interest to the Bureau, the agents would attempt to ‘turn’ him . . . at that time, the main reason homosexuals should be denied government employment was their susceptibility to blackmail. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover proved that this was true, by blackmailing them himself.”

p. 521 “Hoover established an immediate rapport with President Dwight David Eisenhower. Their mutual admiration, however, didn’t keep Hoover from investigating rumors regarding Ike and his mistress Kay Summersby.”

p. 624 “Early in May 1969 Hoover called in Sullivan and told him, ‘There is a ring of homosexualists at the highest levels of the White House. I want a complete report.’ Hoover then identified three of the suspected ‘deviates’ as H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, and Dwight Chapin ... Nixon’s personal aide ...”

P. 641 “To assure his continuing favor, Hoover made himself even more useful to the president [Nixon]. H.R. Haldeman asked for a list of known or suspected homosexuals in the Washington press corps. Within hours, a detailed report was delivered to the White House, indicating that the FBI director had this particular information close at hand.”

P. 641 “Also secretly, the FBI helped Vice-President Spiro Agnew with some of his speeches attacking the Reverend Ralph Abernathy ... by supplying derogatory information regarding both Abernathy and the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

P.641 (footnote) “In his memorandum of the conversation, Hoover noted, ‘The Vice President said he thought he was going to have to start destroying Abernathy’s credibility ... I told him that I would be glad to.’”

P. 647 “In an attempt to ‘neutralize’ [Leonard] Bernstein, the Bureau tried to plant items about the conductor’s alleged homosexuality, with emphasis on his reputed fondness for young boys, but, without an arrest record to back it up.”

P. 647-648 “Monitoring a telephone call to Seberg from Black Panther headquarters, the FBI learned that the actress was pregnant, and not by her estranged husband ... the case agent ... cabled headquarters proposing: ‘Bureau permission requested to publicize the pregnancy of Jean Seberg, well-known white movie actress, by [Black Panther Raymond Hewitt] by advising Hollywood “Gossip-Columnists” ... of the situation. ... Hoover responded, ‘Jean Seberg has been a financial supporter of the BPP and should be neutralized.’”

Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans. Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. Book II. 94th Congress, 2nd

Session, April 26, 1976.

P. 2 “But, intelligence activity in the past decade has, all too often, exceeded the restraints on the exercise of governmental power which are imposed by our country’s Constitution, laws, and traditions.”

P. 3 “This Committee has examined a realm of governmental information collection which has not been governed by restraints comparable to those in criminal proceedings. We have examined the collection of intelligence about the political advocacy and actions and the private lives of American citizens. That information has been used covertly to discredit the ideas advocated and to ‘neutralize’ the actions of their proponents.”

P. 5 “Investigations have been based upon vague standards whose breadth made excessive collection inevitable. Unsavory and vicious tactics have been employed -- including anonymous attempts to break up marriages, disrupt meetings, ostracize persons from their professions, and provoke target groups into rivalries that might result in deaths.”

P. 9 “In the 1960’s Bureau agents were instructed to increase their efforts to discredit ‘New Left’ student demonstrators by tactics including publishing photographs (‘naturally the most obnoxious picture should be used’) ...”

P. 24 “Nevertheless, beginning in the mid-thirties, at White House direction, the FBI reentered the realm of collecting intelligence about ideas and associations.”

P. 262 “The FBI, which has been the ‘clearinghouse’ for all domestic intelligence data, maintains in readily accessible files sensitive and derogatory personal information not relevant to any investigation, as well as information which was improperly or illegally obtained.”

P. 264 “Finally, there is information in FBI files which was collected by illegal or improper means ... Where such intelligence remain in the name-indexed files, it can be retrieved and disseminated along with other information, thus continuing indefinitely the potential for compounding the initial intrusion into constitutionally protected areas.”

“Mark Lane: The Left’s Leading Hearse-Chaser.” Bob Katz. *Mother Jones*. Vol. 4. August 1979. pp. 22-32.

P. 25-26 “Lane entered the Democratic primary. And a very strange thing happened. A photograph leaked out, arriving via surreptitious courier at the offices of relevant reporters and politicians. It was black-and-white and blatant ... In the snapshot, a man appearing to be Mark Lane is naked, with an erection, lying on his side, someone’s black-gloved hand reaching out to jab at his

manhood. The expression on his face is of delight, not horror. Despite Lane's denials about the authenticity of the photo, rumors abounded. The word was out. The primary was lost."

P. 32 "The FBI did, in fact, attempt a flurry of COINTELPRO operations against Lane in the mid-60's."

"The Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover." Orr Kelly. *U.S. News and World Report*. v. 95, Dec. 19, 1983. pp. 45-50.

P. 45 "The files also corroborate reports from some of Hoover's ex-aides that he drew on the wealth of defamatory information at his fingertips to curry favor with Presidents and other officials and used the bureau's resources to intimidate persons who criticized him or the FBI."

P. 45 "Dealing with Presidents, lawmakers and other political bigwigs, the material ranges from reports of their sexual hanky-panky to accounts of behind-the-scenes infighting ... sequestered by Hoover in his own office during nearly half a century in which he headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

"The FBI and the Civil Rights Movement During the Kennedy Years -- From the Freedom Rides to Albany." Kenneth O'Reilly. *The Journal of Southern History*. Volume LIV, May 1988. pp. 201-232.

P. 217 "... despite interest in the political and personal lives of the Freedom Riders, the bureau claimed two years later that its investigations played perhaps the decisive role in the victories ... over Jim Crow."

P. 225 "The bureau ... never investigated the charges raised by James Baldwin when Baldwin himself could be investigated instead."

"Bork to Urge Saxbe Study of FBI Role." *The Washington Post*. Dec. 13, 1973. A16

"Last week the department released memos written by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover ordering the bureau on May 10, 1968, to 'expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize' the New Left movement. The FBI should 'also inspire action where circumstances warrant.'"

"The Campaign to Destroy Martin Luther King." David Wise. *New York Book Review*. vol. XXIII, no. IX, Nov. 11, 1976. pp. 38-42.

P. 38 “Hoover set out to destroy King by using the full powers of the FBI against him ... Hoover’s motive ... Hoover was enraged when King criticized the FBI.”

P. 39 “The president did not want him tarred as a communist; on the other hand if the administration failed to act, the FBI might leak the charges to the press, which could damage not only King, but the Kennedys. They feared, in short, that Hoover would blackmail them.”

P. 40 “For months the Bureau had been bugging King’s hotel rooms, and now it began to whisper stories to reporters in Washington about alleged sexual activities of the civil rights leader. King, the FBI told reporters, had cavorted with women in his hotel rooms.”

P. 40 “In 1976, Benjamin Bradlee, the editor of *The Washington Post*, said that he had been offered a transcript of a King tape by Cartha D. (Deke) DeLoach ... in the fall of 1964.”

P. 40 footnote 6 “But the FBI did not stop spreading rumors to reporters about King’s alleged extramarital activities.”

P. 40 footnote 7 “Various reporters were apparently offered transcripts of the King bugs by the FBI. David Kraslow ... said the FBI official began reading from a purported transcript showing King allegedly participating in a sex orgy ... James McCartney, while a reporter for the Chicago *Daily News*, had been offered a photograph by an FBI official supposedly showing King leaving a motel with a white woman ... Eugene C. Patterson, while editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, had been approached by an FBI agent in Atlanta and offered similar material.”

P. 40 “... the prurient stories that the FBI had whispered to the press ... were not achieving their purpose ... Hoover apparently decided to take a more direct approach ... the FBI mailed an anonymous letter and a tape of the King hotel room bugs to King and his wife Coretta.”

P. 41 “William Sullivan told me ... ‘Belmont said King has been critical of Hoover and Hoover wants to stop that, and the tapes will blackmail him into stopping.’”

Theoharis, Athan G. And John Stuart Cox. *The Boss: J. Edgar Hoover and the Great American Inquisition*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1988.

P. 96 “Having precluded discovery of the fact that his Bureau compiled information about illicit sexual activities, Hoover could safely use this file to further his policy objectives.”

P. 96 “Agents were required to collect information on any immoral conduct, and not simply violations of the Mann Act ... given Hoover’s obsessive interest in such derogatory information ... evidence of immoral conduct did not molder unused in Bureau files. The Director circumspectly exploited this resource.”

P. 99 “Concurrently with this ongoing investigation of liberal and radical groups, Hoover took steps to ensure that his agents collected ... information about ‘obscene and indecent’ activities -- his own term.”

P. 174 “As this concealment order suggest, Hoover’s genius in anticipating problems of external oversight prevented higher authorities from discovering his ambitious political agenda and use of illegal investigative activities. By instituting a series of secret report-writing and filing procedures, Hoover in effect sequestered from authorized inspection all sensitive Bureau data.”

P. 208 “But, all in all, Hoover preferred less public tactics and he had the FBI’s Crime Records Division leak information selectively to favored reporters an congressmen.”

P. 208 “Rumors that he was a homosexual especially piqued his interest ... he demanded his aides run any such rumor down and then intimidate his detractors.”

P. 214 “Information ... included attitudes on issues affecting Hoover, possible criminal activities, and allegations of ‘immoral and subversive’ practices.”

P. 295 “Hoover recognized the value of acquiring information about ‘obscene or indecent’ activities ... Hoover’s decision to create an Obscene File promoted his and the Bureau’s interests in a number of ways ... ready access and retrievability ... ensured that FBI employees would not have access to the obscene materials ... used to further the FBI’s bureaucratic interest -- exemplified by the servicing of requests from other federal intelligence agencies.”

P. 296 from Strictly Confidential Bureau Bulletin No. 37, Series 1946, July 10, 1946, FBI 66-03-759 “... all obscene exhibits be immediately submitted to the Bureau ... and prior to presenting the facts and the exhibits to the appropriate U.S. Attorney for a prosecutive opinion ... in order that they may be ... 4. Included as a permanent part of the Obscene File or destroyed where no purpose could be served by filing the exhibit.”

P. 297 from Strictly Confidential Bureau Bulletin No. 37, Series 1946, July 10, 1946, FBI 66-03-759 “Unquestionably obscene exhibits are those which depict or describe activities which are clearly lewd, lascivious and licentious.”

P. 299 from SAC Letter 69-19, March 29, 1966, FBI 66-3286-Not Recorded “Maintenance and Destruction of Obscene Evidence -- Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter -- Because of the large volume of obscene evidence received...”

P. 300-301 passage contains excerpt from Obscene Letter, Portion of Transcript of Intercepted Conversation Between John Vitale and [Name Withheld], January 27, 1954, Nichols File in which

John Vitale and Name Withheld speak of President Eisenhower's desire to "get into her pants," apparently referring to Herbert K. Hyde's wife.

author's note "[The above document confirms that the Obscene Letter procedure was also employed to submit derogatory personal information. Because the reported information involved President Eisenhower, this Letter was routed to FBI Assistant Director Louis Nichol's office file.]"

"How the FBI Gaybaited Stevenson." Athan Theoharis. *The Nation*. vol. 2, May 7, 1990. pp. 617, 635-636.

P. 617, 635 "Well before Adlai Stevenson agreed to run for President against Dwight Eisenhower in 1952, vague rumors circulated that the Illinois Governor was gay ... J. Edgar Hoover saw the makings of a smear against the Illinois liberal. He placed on the unsubstantiated reports ... in one of the two secret files he kept in his office, and the bureau incorporated Stevenson's name in its special 'Sex Deviate' index-card file ... the report stated flatly that Stevenson and David Owen, then the president of Bradley University, were the 'two best known homosexuals' in the state of Illinois, that Stevenson was 'well known as "Adeline"'... now the F.B.I. had more than just the goods on his 'subversive activities'; it had the start of a dossier on his personal behavior ... it gave Hoover the potential to ruin Stevenson."

P. 635 "... Democratic National Committee officials suspected that Guy Hottel, the head of the bureau's Washington, D.C., field office, was 'spreading word that Stevenson was a "queer"; that the F.B.I. had a file on him.'"

P. 636 "... we do know of at least on time when Hoover personally retailed the homosexuality rumor. In 1961 he told John Sigenthaler, then a special assistant to Attorney General Robert Kennedy, that Stevenson was a 'notorious homosexual.'"

P. 636 "This summary memorandum reported in great detail the derogatory allegations compiled by the F.B.I. on these individuals' character and political activities."

P.636 "Of course, not only politicians had reason to fear. The bureau's special 'Sex Deviate' index, for example, enabled Hoover to respond to a November 1970 request by President Nixon for a list of 'homosexuals known and suspected in the Washington press corps,' as well as 'any other stuff.'"

"FBI Checks on Citizens, but Not Drugs." Jack Anderson. *The Washington Post*. May 1, 1971. D15

"... the FBI has tied up countless agents prying into the private lives of political figures, black leaders, movies stars, football players, newsmen and other prominent Americans."

“But he can spare agents to snoop into the sex habits, business affairs and political pursuits of individuals who aren’t even remotely involved in illegal activity.”

“The FBI keeps a particularly hostile eye on newsmen who are critical of government policies.”

“The file on one famous movie actor, not mentioned above, contains nothing but rumors about his sex life, indeed, the file begins by acknowledging that the actor ‘has not been the subject of an FBI investigation.’ Nevertheless, the FBI has compiled a full dossier on the actor.”

“When the FBI Calls, Everyone Talks.” Jack Anderson. *The Washington Post*. May 12, 1972.
D21

“... few sources of information are considered too personal or sacred for exploitation.”

“The FBI has used these sources to dig out strictly personal information about a variety of public figures who have not committed crimes and aren’t ever likely to do so.”

“Bedroom Peeking Sharpens FBI Files.” Jack Anderson. *The Washington Post*. May 17, 1973.
B13

“The secret files show that G-men spend an inordinate amount of time peeking into American bedrooms.”

“For all of their priggishness, however, the federal sleuths are incorrigible gossips about sex. Their memos contain the most intimate details about the people they spy on. The Los Angeles office for example, has an avid curiosity about the sex aberration of movie stars.”

“The bureau’s unusual interest in the sexual habits of the famous has by no means been confined to the entertainment world. The dossier on the well known black writer contains the report, stamped ‘Secret,’ that a teacher ‘advised during the summer of 1968’ the author had rented an apartment but ‘was evicted by the landlord for having homosexual parties.’”

“The affairs of a prominent athlete are also catalogued in titillating detail: ‘(The athlete) has been observed intoxicated on several occasions and also reportedly had an affair with an airline stewardess who became pregnant as a result of this association.’”

“FBI Memo on Data-Gathering Aired.” Morton Mintz. *The Washington Post*. May 4, 1973.
A14

“... the memo contained this disputed passage: ‘(6) Items with an unusual twist or concerning prominent personalities which may be of special interest to the President and the Attorney General. It is to be noted that the type of information desired in paragraph 6 may be obtained through investigations not wholly related to the security field.’”

“... a copy of the memo with an accompanying charge that the Nixon administration was ‘using the FBI as a political Peeping Tom and gossip columnist.’ The congressman also sent a letter to President Nixon requesting him ‘to find out who on his staff is responsible for this perversion of the proper role of the FBI.’”

“Wiretap Files Were Kept From Hoover, Aide Says.” Jack Nelson. *The Washington Post*. May 15, 1973. A10

“Sullivan said that because the late FBI director ‘could not be trusted’ to keep the files confidential.”

“Sullivan warned that Hoover ‘might use the records in some’ against President Nixon and Mitchell. ...he and Mardian did agree that Hoover might use the files for ‘some ill-conceived purpose...”

“‘Hoover didn’t want the records in the official file,’ Sullivan said. ‘He told me to keep them myself and have them ready for him, available any time he wanted them.’”

“‘...they could no longer depend on Hoover. He had been leaking stuff all over the place He could no longer be trusted.’”

“‘That fellow was a master blackmailer and he did it with considerable finesse despite the deterioration of his mind,’ Sullivan said. ‘He always did that sort of thing. The moment he would get something on a senator he’d send one of the errand boys up and advise the senator that we’re in the course of an investigation and we by chance happened to come up with this data on your daughter. But we wanted you to know this -- we realize you’d want to know it. But don’t have any concern, no one will ever learn about it. Well, Jesus, what does that tell the senator? From that time on the senator’s right in his pocket.’”

“Hoover War on New Left Bared.” Laurence Stern. *The Washington Post*. Dec. 7, 1973. A2

“Hoover directed that the disruption program be carried out in heavy secrecy and that it be aimed at ‘disrupting the organized activity of these groups ... No opportunity should be missed to capitalize upon organizational and personal conflicts of their leadership.’ The targets of the FBI counter-intelligence campaign were described by Hoover as ‘New Left organizations and key activists.’ The May 10, 1968, memo instructed: ‘The devious maneuvers and duplicity of these activists must be exposed to public scrutiny through cooperation of reliable news media, both locally

and at the seat of government.”

“Mr. Hoover’s Dirty Tricks.” *The Washington Post*. March 15, 1974. A30

“Mr. Hoover’s dislike of certain groups led him to instruct his agents to use unconstitutional and unethical methods to destroy them.”

“Report Hits ‘Abhorrent’ Hoover Projects.” Richard L. Lyons. *The Washington Post*. Nov. 17, 1974. A1, A10

“A Justice Department team has completed a study of secret FBI counterintelligence programs which it said included ‘isolated instances of practices that can only be considered abhorrent in a free society.’”

“The Peterson report listed 20 examples of ‘troubling’ activities by a law enforcement agency in a free society. These included: ... ‘Furnishing background of a member of a group who was a candidate for public office including arrests and questionable marital status, to news media contacts.’”

“Jane Fonda Cites FBI Ploy on Her.” *The Washington Post*. Dec. 17, 1975. A3

“Fonda called the Hoover plan part of ‘an organized systematic attempt to discredit me during the Nixon administration ... to make those of us who opposed the Nixon Administration appear irresponsible, dangerous and foul-mouthed.’ According to the documents, the plan was originated on June 17, 1970, by Wesley G. Grapp, then head of the FBI office here, suggesting that a phony letter be sent to Army Archerd, columnist for Daily Variety, the influential show business newspaper. ...Hoover sent his approval wight days later, with the caution that Grapp was to ‘insure that mailing cannot be traced to the Bureau,’ the documents showed.”

“Hoover Shadow Lingers.” John M. Goshko. *The Washington Post*. Dec. 28, 1975. A1

“Hoover involved the bureau in illegal acts of intimidation and surveillance and a cavalier disrespect for individual rights and personal privacy.”

“This was the Hoover who ruled his agents through an authoritarian set of petty and capricious rules, who made arbitrary decisions about what persons and organizations were threats to national security and who used the resources of the FBI to harass and intimidate them by frequently unlawful means.”

"FBI Bugging And Blackmail of King Bared." George Lardner, Jr. *The Washington Post*. Nov. 19, 1975. A1

"...assistant FBI director Cartha deLoach, the man in charge, 'wanted to impress Jenkins and (White House aide Bill) Moyers with the bureau's ability to develop information which would be of interest to them.'"

"When proposals were pending in Congress to declare King's birthday a national holiday, Schwarz said, for instance: 'the bureau devised plans to call in friendly congressmen for briefings (about King) ... in hopes they could keep the bill from being reported out of committee.'"

"FBI Pondering Intelligence Role." John M. Goshko. *The Washington Post*. Dec. 30, 1975. A1, A4

"Triggering the controversy has been the disclosure of how the FBI, under the late J. Edgar Hoover, used its intelligence gathering powers for years to invade the privacy and trample on the civil rights of those who didn't meet Hoover's standards for patriotic orthodoxy."

"Hoover Hounded King, Others." *The Washington Post*. Jan. 5, 1976. D12

"The Late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. wasn't the only innocent victim the FBI hounded. There were several other names on J. Edgar Hoover's hate list; the old bulldog subjected most of them to FBI harassment. Here's how Hoover used to harass his enemies and smear his rivals: The New York Post's liberal editor, James Wechsler, was high on Hoover's hate list ... Hoover assigned FBI squads to follow the reporters. Agents broke into the room of one reporter at the old Raleigh Hotel hoping to find black mail evidence. ... Hoover came to hate the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy ... Hoover solicited affidavits from the agents about Kennedy's private remarks on wiretaps. The purpose was to portray Kennedy as a liar. ... Walter Bedell Smith ... Hoover directed his agents to gather gossip about Smith and to spread rumors that Smith was having an affair with a top woman official. ... Hoover conducted an ugly 'running memo' campaign against former Immigration Commissioner Joseph Swing, who had the audacity to complain that Hoover wasn't cooperative. The FBI chief went personally to President Dwight Eisenhower with gossip about Swing."

"Hoover Used Press, Maligned Foes." Jack Anderson and Les Whitten. *The Washington Post*. Jan. 7, 1976. D14

"We have been digging into the secrets of the late J. Edgar Hoover, whose abuses of power made him

the most formidable and feared bureaucrat in the history of the republic. ... He built his enormous power by manipulating the press and maligning his critics. ... Writers who dared to criticize Hoover wound up on his hate list ... more deadly than the FBI's 10 most-wanted list."

"Max Lowenthal, for example, questioned the FBI's fabled reputation in a book entitled simply, 'The FBI.' ... summoned a trusted assistant whose function it was to prevent such embarrassments. Hoover angrily threatened to fire the man for failing to block publication of the book. ... Hoover ordered his minions to prepare half a dozen black, fiber-bound volumes of critical analysis tearing apart the Lowenthal book. ... He also ordered every index in the FBI checked for derogatory information about Lowenthal. He seized upon a vague tie with a Communist-front group which was spread through FBI field offices to the media."

"The Fund for the Republic, meanwhile, conducted a scholarly study of domestic communism, which concluded the FBI was overblowing its importance. This inflamed Hoover, who ordered an all out investigation of both the Fund and its head, Robert Maynard Hutchins."

"A recalcitrant former agent, Jack Levine, was railroaded out of the FBI by Hoover but struck back with an article ridiculing the FBI director. The vengeful Hoover blocked his admission to the Arizona bar. Similar smear campaigns were run against former agents Bill Turner and Bernard Connors, who also wrote critical books about the FBI."

"Hoover's Dossiers: Gossip to Slander." Jack Anderson and Les Whitten. *The Washington Post*. Jan. 12, 1976. D18

"We have established beyond reasonable doubt that the late J. Edgar Hoover kept blackmail files on prominent people, including Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. ... His agents spent a great deal of time, for example, observing and reporting on the sexual adventures of celebrities. The choice tidbits ranging from gossip to vicious slander were swept into fattening folders. ... These files could have had no possible purpose except blackmail. ... The truth is out now. Hoover's agents followed the affairs, sexual and political, of the nation's leaders. The FBI also spied on other famous personalities who committed no crimes. This abuse of power..."

"Domestic Spying Abuses Said to Cover 40 Years." Laurence Stern and George Lardner, Jr. *The Washington Post*. April 29, 1976. A1

"Aides of President Truman received wiretaps of conversations of a high-ranking executive official with Justice Felix Frankfurter and columnist Drew Pearson. President Eisenhower received reports on purely 'political and social contacts' with foreign officials by Eleanor Roosevelt, Bernard Baruch, and Justice William O. Douglas. In the Kennedy administration reporters and congressional staffers were wiretapped and civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. was placed under intensive electronic

surveillance.”

“In a report on domestic spying by the FBI and other government agencies, the committee disclosed a steadily expanding pattern of unwarranted invasions of privacy, manipulation of the press, and violations of constitutional and statutory rights, all in the name of countering supposedly ‘subversive’ activities.”

“The target of the tap, which had nothing to do with national security...”

“The Senate report alluded, for instance, to November of 1964 when Washington Post executive editor Benjamin C. Bradlee, then Washington bureau chief of Newsweek magazine, told Attorney General Burke Marshall that the FBI had approached one of his reporters and offered an opportunity to hear some ‘interesting’ tapes involving King.”