



ROBERT F. KENNEDY

EMERGING

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by
Frank A. Capell

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Frank A. Capell is the editor of The HERALD of FREEDOM, a national anti-communist educational bi-weekly. Beginning as an undercover criminal investigator (tight-roper) for district attorneys and police commissioners, he later became Chief Investigator of the Westchester County (N.Y.) Sheriff's Office. In this capacity he established a Bureau of Subversive Activities. He supervised the investigation of over five thousand individuals and organizations, including Nazis, Fascists and Communists, on behalf of the F.B.I. in many cases. During World War II, he served as a civilian investigator overseas doing intelligence work.

The author has been fighting the enemies of our country for twenty-nine years in official and unofficial capacities. As a writer, lecturer, instructor, researcher and investigator, he has appeared before audiences and on radio and television from coast to coast. He maintains files containing the names of almost two million people who have aided the International Communist Conspiracy. Mr. Capell is the author of "Freedom Is Up To You" (now out of print), "The Threat From Within," "Treason is the Reason," "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe," and "The Strange Case of Jacob Javits." His biography has appeared for many years in "Who's Who in Commerce and Industry."

INTRODUCTION

The knights of Camelot are on the march again since Prince Bobby has announced he will make his move to restore the Kennedy Dynasty in 1968 instead of 1972. As our country is being flooded with pro-Bobby Kennedy propaganda, it is important that the American people have information concerning the background and activities of this man who aspires to become "The American Dictator."

Robert Francis Kennedy was born in Boston, Mass., November 20, 1925, the son of Joseph Patrick Kennedy who later became U.S. ambassador to Great Britain and whose wealth has recently been estimated as being in excess of \$400 million. Bobby's mother was the former Miss Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of a Boston politician of somewhat questionable integrity, whose nickname was "Honey Fitz."

Bobby graduated from Harvard University with a bachelor of arts degree in 1948 and from the University of Virginia Law School with a law degree in 1951. On June 17, 1950 he married Miss Ethel Skakel and at present (May 1968) they have ten children. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1951 and the U.S. Supreme Court in 1955.

Kennedy went to work in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in 1951 and later worked with the McCarthy and McClellan Committees. Upon the election of his older brother to the presidency he was appointed as attorney general of the United States in 1961. There was considerable criticism of the appointment of various members of the Kennedy family into government positions and especially that of Bobby as he had never tried a case in court in his life.

Although Bobby's published biography in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA 1966-67 does not show it, early in life he had an interest in journalism as did his brother John. On February 6, 1966 Bnai Zion, the American Fraternal Zionist Organization, honored Robert F. Kennedy at their 58th annual affair at the N.Y. Hilton Hotel. In their magazine, BNAI ZION VOICE, of February 1966 it was stated:

"Early in 1947 Robert Kennedy was in Israel as a correspondent for the BOSTON POST, where he reported extensively his impressions on the struggle of its valiant people for freedom and independence. It was then that he predicted the ultimate victory of the Jewish people in their fight for a homeland of their own. This was a year before it became a reality and at a time when many commentators were inclined otherwise."

On this occasion Kennedy was reported as stating:

"We should *INTENSIFY DISARMAMENT EFFORTS* (Emphasis ours - Ed.) in the Mid-East. It would be far better for Israel and for every nation in that part of the world if resources now devoted to arms were spent instead on bringing a better life to all the region's children."

In spite of Bobby's bleeding heart statements on integration, civil rights and poverty, he and his family maintain a palatial residence, Hickory Hill, in a lily-white section of McLean, Virginia and their children attend private schools. The Hickory Hill mansion originally was purchased by John F. and Jacqueline Kennedy from the estate of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson. In 1957 it was sold to Bobby's parents, Joseph and Rose Kennedy. In 1965 it was deeded to Ethel S. Kennedy alone.

Because Bobby decided to launch his campaign for the presidency by becoming the "Senator from New York" he established several New York residences. He maintains a home in Glen Cove, Long Island, which is unoccupied most of the time. He has a suite at the Hotel Carlyle in New York City and an apartment near the U.N.

Victor Lasky commented on Bobby's talk versus action on the subject of integration, stating:

"Sen. Kennedy could do his own personal bit about ending segregation by practicing what he is always preaching. He could have sought out living quarters in New York City that are integrated. Instead he purchased a plush \$100,000 cooperative apartment overlooking the United Nations, where the only Negroes are those who come in as maids and handymen....."

"And Sen. Kennedy could stop frequenting vacation resorts where Negro patronage is discouraged. And he could do something about Jim Crow conditions in Palm Beach, where the family mansion is located."

Bobby claims authorship of three books, all published by the firm of Harper & Row whose editorial board is headed by Evan W. Thomas, son of Norman Thomas, nationally known Socialist and former Presbyterian minister who has devoted most of his life to promoting socialism.

Bobby Kennedy was given a million-dollar trust fund on his 21st birthday and throughout his life has never had to earn his own livelihood.

BOBBY IN POWER - The First Kennedy Regime

The devious progress of Robert F. Kennedy to the point where he can hope to win the presidency 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.

Bobby is now first in line for the top job in the United States in the Kennedy family seniority plan. The oldest, Joe Jr., was killed before he could make the try; the next, Jack, was killed after having succeeded. Bobby is next and more willing and anxious probably than either of the other two. A superstitious person might be a bit frightened by being Number Three in such a list. But Bobby undoubtedly knows the facts of life in the political jungle and is confident that he has the support of those who make and break rulers of the world.

He also knows a great deal about a great many people, which helps. The position of attorney general gave him access to confidential records of the F.B.I. and power which he used to the hilt. It gave him the opportunity to make many important contacts. 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.

As virtual "Assistant President" during the reign of Kennedy The First, Bobby must share the responsibility for the tragic occurrences during that period. He must be held responsible for the Vietnam commitment and the sending of more and more American boys there to be killed as this was started by Kennedy and not Johnson. The very thing he now attacks so wildly is the result of the actions of the Kennedy Regime.

Robert F. Kennedy, who aspires to become the American Castro, coming to power as the savior of people, was involved in the consolidation of the Cuban Communist Regime. He collaborated in the maneuver which killed off the Cuban patriots and established Castro firmly in power, known as the Bay of Pigs — that well-planned "fiasco."

Bobby shares with JFK the responsibility for bombs with a 1500-mile range which are now aimed at American cities from Cuba. He participated in the

"Cuban Confrontation" hoax in which covered, uninspected, cigar-shaped objects were removed from Cuba and the American public was told: "Relax, the bombs are gone." President Kennedy was praised to the skies by the kept press for his "eyeball to eyeball" confrontation with Khrushchev, but time has showed us that the bombs are still there. We must assume that the Kennedys wanted it that way as they were part of the act put on to fool the American public. . . . the phony "success" in the "Missile Crisis" and the phony "failure" in the "Bay of Pigs."

— BOBBY AND COMMUNISM —

There can be no doubt of Bobby's pro-communist bias...his actions and words as attorney general speak for themselves. When Bobby Kennedy became attorney general of the United States, the F.B.I. 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 were financing communists with donations.

Early in his career as attorney general, Bobby was accused by Senator John Tower of "not prosecuting Communists vigorously enough." Actually he did not "prosecute" them at all. Although there was a law, passed in 1950 and upheld by the Supreme Court, under which the attorney general could have and should have acted, he did nothing. Prince Bobby, the expert on communism, informed the American public on March 24, 1962 that the greatest internal danger the U.S. faced from communism was "espionage of Communist bloc countries," instead of the Communist party itself in the United States. He said that the Communist Party of the United States, as a political organization, posed no danger and that "we have the legislation now to meet the problem." This pronouncement was acclaimed by the Communists and the Communist WORKER of March 27, 1962, carried the following headlines on the front page: "ROBERT KENNEDY ADMITS CP DOESN'T PERIL U.S. SECURITY."

Bobby had taken steps earlier to aid the Communists by approving the action of his brother in lifting the ban on importation and distribution of communist propaganda in the United States. The ban

against free distribution of Communist propaganda through the U.S. mails had been imposed by President Harry Truman thirteen years earlier.

Bobby Kennedy obviously thought that foreign communism was not much of a threat either, because as attorney general he ruled that Mario de Andrade, leader of the Communist faction among Angolan terrorists (who were conducting raids into Angola and butchering the population) was entitled to a visa to come to the United States. Bobby ruled that such a visit was in the best interests of the United States and granted a waiver required by law. Other Communists for whom Bobby granted special waivers to enter the United States, allegedly in our national interest, were Holden Roberto, another Angolan revolutionary; Cheddi Jagan, Communist leader of British Guiana; and Ben Bella, the FLN terrorist and (now deposed) dictator of Algeria. Ben Bella was given the VIP treatment—flown to the United States in President Kennedy's new private plane and received with a 21-gun salute at the White House. Ben Bella proceeded from the United States to Cuba where he was embraced by Castro.

The New Deal-New Frontier historian, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. has this to say in his book, "A Thousand Days:"

"He (Robert Kennedy) was also active on questions of visas and travel restrictions. The basic immigration law excluded politically suspect aliens from the country unless a waiver could be secured from the Department of Justice. . . . Robert Kennedy thought the system injurious to the national interest, granted waivers whenever the State Department asked for them and, if the Department hesitated, often spurred it on to make the application. . . .

"The Attorney General also strongly supported the move within the executive branch to remove restrictions on American travel to China, Albania and other forbidden lands. . . . The Attorney General went even further than the internal State Department proposal and favored lifting restrictions on travel to Cuba as well. It seemed to him preposterous to prosecute students who had a desire to see the Castro regime in action. 'Why shouldn't they go?' he once said. 'If I were twenty-one years old, that's what I would like to do this summer.' "

In September 1962, emboldened by the friendly attitude of the attorney general, the Communist party sent letters to the editors of college papers and student councils of all colleges in the United States soliciting speaking engagements. The letter stated that during the past year thirty colleges had permitted Communist speakers and they had spoken to over 75,000 students. The letter quoted Attorney General

Kennedy as stating, "The McCarran Act is not intended to prevent the public activities of the Communist party." Today, as a result of this initial breakthrough, Communist speakers are "the rage" on college campuses. Propaganda from without and from within has had a devastating effect upon the youth of our country. For this we may thank the Kennedys.

Having determined that he had nothing to fear from "internal communism," Attorney General Bobby sought the aid of a top U.S. Communist in establishing a national service corps (a nice democratic institution). A letter bearing the signature of Robert F. Kennedy was introduced into the record of hearings held by the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities by Jack Rogers, attorney for the committee. The letter was addressed to Dr. James A. Dombrowski, director of the Southern Conference Education Fund. Dombrowski is an identified Communist and the SCEF is a cited Communist-front. The letter read:

"Dear Dr. Dombrowski: On November 14, 1962, the President of the United States appointed a committee to assess the feasibility of a national service corps so that more citizens may serve their country in addressing pressing human problems.

"The feasibility study will primarily concern the Government's possible role in this undertaking.

"In view of your organization's experience, you are in a position to offer needed advice. We would welcome and appreciate your immediate response to the general outline and questionnaire which accompanies this letter.

"Should the study ultimately determine a national service corps to be prudent, we shall then request more specific suggestions.

"Sincerely yours, ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General."

Bobby is extremely proud of his "soft on communism" views and bragged in an interview with Jack Newfield, published in CAVALIER magazine: "And I pardoned Junius Scales (convicted Communist), didn't I? And the books about the Kennedy Administration all show how I was against an air strike during the missile crisis of October 1962. It's just nonsense to say that I used to be a conservative and now I've had some big conversion."

That is probably one of the truest statements Bobby has ever made; however, integrity is not one of his outstanding characteristics. He ran for the office of senator from New York after having announced six weeks previously that he would not run. He is seeking the presidency, having previously announced that he would support Lyndon Johnson. It would seem, therefore, that what Bobby says and what he proceeds to do are sometimes quite different.

In his role as attorney general, Bobby refused to add the communistic Fair Play For Cuba Committee to the Attorney General's List of Subversive Organizations. The following year a member of this organization assassinated his brother, according to the findings of the Warren Commission. Lee Harvey Oswald, an admitted Communist (not dangerous, according to Bobby) and New Orleans chapter leader for FPFC (not subversive, according to Bobby) is given sole credit for the killing of President Kennedy by the commission which didn't get much help from the President's brother or widow.

For reasons he has failed to clarify, Robert Kennedy refused to allow the commission to see autopsy photos and x-rays which might have assisted it in its final determination. Jacqueline Kennedy, who provided ten hours of tape recorded interviews for William Manchester, personally selected by the Kennedys to write the story of the assassination, found it unbearable to give more than ten minutes for the investigating commission. On June 5, 1964, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin, after much difficulty, were allowed to question Jackie in her Georgetown home, in the presence of Robert Kennedy who was assisting her with practically everything after the assassination.

While Bobby's attitude toward Communists was friendly, he had no such feelings for anti-communists. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. writes in "A Thousand Days,"

"(Kennedy) presided over a quiet and thorough liquidation of the McCarthyite heritage. . . . Anti-communist vigilantes, he continued, 'perform a disservice to the United States,' and he attacked 'those who, in the name of fighting Communism sow seeds of suspicion and distrust by making false or irresponsible charges, not only against their neighbors, but against courageous teachers and public officials.' Within the government he argued for the dismissal of unsupported security charges and recommended a pardon for the last Smith Act defendant in federal prison, the ex-Communist Junius Scales; he did this over the opposition not only of (J. Edgar) Hoover. . . but of his successive Deputy Attorney Generals."

— THE OTEPKA CASE —

The campaign to "get" State Department Security Chief Otto Otepka may be credited to Bobby Kennedy. When John F. Kennedy became President of the United States he brought into government a number of strange people. Security Chief Otepka was visited by Bobby Kennedy and Dean Rusk (two of the many strange people) who wanted him to give a security clearance to Walt Whitman Rostow (another strange person). When Otepka pointed out that Rostow had been refused security clearance three times,

one of which was by the Air Force, Bobby is reported to have snapped: "The Air Force crowd are a bunch of bums and idiots." Otepka's refusal to clear him did not keep Rostow out of government, however; it only made it clear to the Kennedy Boys that Otepka had to go.

The campaign of persecution waged against Otto Otepka, a loyal American trying to do his job, could not have been better planned if he had been working in Moscow instead of Washington, D.C. It included illegal wire-tapping, waste basket searching, planting false evidence and all the other police state trappings.

— BOBBY AND WIRETAPPING —

Wiretapping was widely used by Bobby to secure desired results and was the basis of an open dispute with F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover. While Bobby was attorney general it was no secret that there was bad blood between J. Edgar Hoover and himself. NEWS-WEEK 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 F.B.I. 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 F.B.I. 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.

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, of course, and was actually given another government job.

Although Bobby has stated that he did not know of the wiretapping that was going on, evidence has proved that this is just another one of his "statements" which are less than the truth. Not only did Bobby Kennedy know of the F.B.I. 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 F.B.I. J. Edgar Hoover, who has served under many presidents and attorneys general since 1924, is not one to allow his department to be discredited.

A U.S. Government memorandum dated August 17, 1961, on the subject of "Microphone Surveillances," has been made public. 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 (R. - 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 subcommittee 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." Even without "confirming files" Bobby Kennedy fan clubs would not prosper if his actions as attorney general are remembered by the American people.

— BOBBY'S POLICE STATE —

One of Bobby's most vicious acts in the "Police State" he was creating was his persecution of the anti-communist Major General Edwin A. Walker, U.S.A., Resigned. Hitler's Gestapo and Moscow's OGPU rolled into one could not have done better than Bobby, killing two birds with one stone — forcing perennial "student" Negro James Meredith into an unwilling southern university and railroading an innocent man into a federal insane asylum.

This operation involved the use of Federal Marshals who were described in a report of the General Legislative Investigating Committee of Mississippi as having spat upon students who already had been beaten with clubs and kicked and forced to sit in cramped attitudes for hours; cursed, starved, denied medical relief, and rough-housed when they dozed off. General Walker, who was present, cautioned the outraged crowds against violence. He was falsely accused of the opposite, inciting to riot, with lying stories printed in the kept press (which he later sued for libel and won).

On direct orders of Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Gen. Walker was arrested while leaving Oxford, Mississippi, on October 1, 1962 and charged with seditious conspiracy and insurrection. A government psychiatrist in Washington, D.C., who had never

seen or examined Gen. Walker, adjudged him "mentally ill" on the basis of the false newspaper stories. However, even before this professional "diagnosis" could be made, Gen. Walker was whisked away and committed to the Federal Prison Medical Centre at Springfield, Mo. Bail was set at the excessive amount of \$100,000.00. Such excessive bail has never been set for Communists or Negro agitators advocating violence and killing.

The hell-hole to which Gen. Walker was sent has been described by another political prisoner of the Kennedys, Fred Seelig, who was never granted a trial and was declared sane:

"Infections tormented the feet and legs of the nude prisoner lying on the cement floor of a United States Federal penitentiary drain-hole cell. Except for a roll of toilet paper, the cell was barren. There was no blanket, mattress or cot. The cement floor was his bed. Soreness of flesh, muscles and bones caused excruciating discomfort.

"An animal is conditioned to withstand hard and rough surfaces but a human being is not. As a political prisoner, incarcerated without a trial or conviction of any offense, he had no human or civil rights and was reduced to animal status by inhuman cruelties, brutality, and torture.

"At meal times the heavy steel cell door was opened by three prison guards who watched in silence as he crawled in weakness. On the floor outside the cell door was a paper plate with mashed food. He'd reach out, bring in the food plate. The guards then slammed and locked the cell door. A small cardboard spoon, the only eating utensil, easily broke and was useless. With his fingers he stuffed the food into his mouth and wiped them off with the sweat of his body.....The only relief he got was being confined in a strip-nude drain-hole cell, but the cement floor could hardly be called 'relief.'

"The drain-hole served as a toilet and an outlet for blood and puke hosed off a beaten prisoner. Flushed but once daily, the drain-hole still stank with a sickening odor. Techniques of torture and inhuman cruelties in the Federal prison were Kremlin-created. They could only have been devised by demented, sadistic fiends and applied by perverted doctors with moron mentalities.

"Systematically, the prisoner's health was shattered and his mind kept under unrelenting pressure. In Communist Russia political prisoners, government dissenters and accusers are incapacitated and destroyed by psychiatrists with torture punishment called 'therapy in the name of science.' The same Communist psychiatric methods are used by the U.S. Justice Department. Arrests are made on charges with no intent

to permit trial; quickly substituted is subterfuge psychiatric prosecution.

"Within a few days after being incarcerated, the political prisoner was thrust into a 'special' strip-nude drain hole for Pavlovian 'music therapy' to soften his mind and brain. A loud-speaker concealed in a wall ventilator, covered by heavy mesh steel wire, emitted shrill, high-intensity ultra sound played continuously day and night from a tape recorder. Blasts of cold air gushed out of the ventilator at intervals.

"Huddled on the cement floor in a corner of the cell, he closed the palms of his hands over his ears in a futile effort to muffle the din. Within minutes he lapsed into a stupor and then unconsciousness. His mind couldn't cope with the sound vibrating in his head. Three days and nights he lay in a coma on the cement floor without food or water.

"Consciousness was regained with the 'music' ceased. His head throbbed with the sound vibrating in his mind for weeks afterward. The Federal prison psychiatrists entered his cell daily and made notes on the effects on his mind and the extent of damage, if any, to his brain." (DESTROY THE ACCUSER, pp.7,8)

Gen. Walker was rescued from this torture by the prompt action of his friends. He did, however, have to submit to the indignity of being stripped nude and having to eat off the floor. When the General was finally examined by three government-approved psychiatrists he was found to be sane and of superior intelligence. Unfortunately, as a result of irresponsible reports in the kept press the impression remains in the minds of some Americans that he is insane—and this is not just accidental. The left-wing power-seekers want all "right-wing extremists" to be considered mentally ill if not outright insane. The Kennedy maneuver against Walker is typical of Bobby's ruthlessness in trying to get rid of any potential threat to the left-ward steering of the American Ship of State during the Kennedy Regime. If Bobby is returned to power as Kennedy The Second, this type of treatment can be expected by those who disagree with his policies.

Bobby was determined to force integration upon the Southern states and his tactics should be remembered by all when deciding if this man should be president of the United States. A United Press International report from Greensboro, N.C., dated May 27, 1963 indicated that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had ordered the F.B.I. to make a survey to determine the ownership and "home office" of all chain stores in North Carolina which operated on a segregated basis. The report indicated further that his information would then be turned over to the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE).

On October 7, 1962, THE SUNDAY TIMES in

London published an interview with Attorney Gen. Kennedy and quoted him as stating:

"I have been talking this week to the top executives of 40 important business firms whose central offices are not in the South, but who have branches and investments in Mississippi, and have asked them to use their influence, either by persuasion or by threatening to curtail their investments in Mississippi..

"I have recently talked to two publishers whose newspaper chains include newspapers in Alabama....

"The federal government is spending about 650 million dollars in Mississippi...There are possibilities of withholding some federal money from Mississippi, but it's a lever that must be handled with great delicacy."

Bobby might be called "devious" but hardly "delicate". Federal troops were sent to "occupy" Southern states and Northern agitators encouraged in their "Freedom Rides." The South suffered greatly under the Kennedy Regime and one wonders how Bobby plans to make the Southern people forget it. Of course, if he can get enough Negro voters registered he won't need the white votes as his courting of the Negroes has been nothing short of ridiculously obvious.

Another individual persecuted by the Kennedy Regime, with Prince Bobby making (as they say) a federal case out of it, was Jimmy Hoffa. 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 jury-tampering case. Congressman Glenn Cunningham of Nebraska placed into the Congressional Record a resolution adopted by 350 delegates to the AFL-CIO Construction Trades Legislative Conference held in Washington, D.C. on March 24, 1964. It reads in part:

"Recent events in the trial of James R. Hoffa in the Federal Court in Chattanooga, Tenn. raise serious questions concerning the administration of Justice in the United States and—the actions of the government during the course of the Chattanooga trial included the surveillance of the defendants, their lawyers and witnesses, the employing of labor spies for the purpose of subverting and disrupting Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the interference with the defendant's rights to effective counsel through the planting of spies and informers who reported back the daily plans of the defense, which actions have led members of Congress to call for a Congressional investigation and there is additional evidence indicating that the government attempted to influence the jury by providing liquor, gifts and other favors during the course of the trial

making the trial one of the blackest pages in American justice....."

Congressman Cunningham also placed 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 snooper 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."

The government's star witness in this trial was Edward Grady Partin, jailed for embezzling \$1,600 in union funds, sentenced to fifteen years in jail for breaking into a restaurant, indicted June 27, 1962 for thirteen counts of falsifying union records and thirteen counts of embezzlement, and again indicted on Sept. 26, 1962 for first degree manslaughter. Partin was also under indictment for kidnapping and had a history of having trained militia for Castro in Cuba. On the basis of testimony of such a man Bobby sent Hoffa to jail.

This does not mean that Bobby is against all labor leaders, however. He is quite friendly with Walter Reuther who submitted the infamous "Reuther Memorandum" to Bobby for implementation. The full title of this document was "The Reuther Memorandum to the Attorney General of the United States," who happened to be none other than our little friend, Bobby.

— THE REUTHER MEMORANDUM —

The Church League of America issued a special report on this attempt to destroy the Conservative movement in the United States. They stated:

"Walter and Victor Reuther called on Attorney General Robert Kennedy in the Fall of 1961 and laid out an oral plan on how to destroy the Conservative rebellion within the United States. Robert Kennedy requested that the plan be submitted to him in writing. On December 19, 1961 a 24-page memorandum was given to the Attorney General and the writer was identified as Victor Reuther.

"The memorandum, which was distributed to all high Kennedy Administration officials and to 'certain sympathetic Senators and Congressmen' contained five major courses of action which should be initiated by the Attorney General:

1. Muzzle the military and stop the recall to active duty of Conservatives such General James Van Fleet by having the Secretary of Defense

issue orders against speeches or articles opposing Communism.

2. Stop listing pro-communist organizations exclusively as subversive on the annual Attorney General's list and add the names of conservative organizations so that the list would not be 'lop-sided.' This would cause the membership of the conservative organizations to drop out as they would not want to be associated with a 'subversive' organization on the Attorney General's list. That would then bring about the end of the organization.
3. Stop the flow of funds to the conservative organizations by having the Internal Revenue Service investigate all tax-exempt conservative religious and educational organizations and find some pretext for removing tax-exemption.
4. Use the power of the Federal Communications Commission to investigate radio and television stations carrying conservative programs and see if such stations are violating FCC regulations.
5. Curb the activities of J. Edgar Hoover who 'exaggerates the domestic Communist menace at every turn and contributes to the public's frame of mind.' Hoover was charged in the memo with 'fifteen years of overstating a problem.' "

Under "Extent of the Problem" the memo states:

"New radical right organizations have sprung up like weeds in the last few years; it is estimated by the Anti-Defamation League that almost a hundred such organizations have been organized in 1961 alone. . . . all these groups together are only part of an even larger and constantly growing movement which is well manned and even better financed. . . .

"All of these radical right organizations have the same general line. The danger to America is domestic Communism. . . . Treason in high places is their slogan and slander is their weapon. They undermine loyal Americans' confidence in each other and in their government. . . . The growing strength of the radical right may indeed be an inconvenience to the Republican Party, but it is far worse than that for the Nation and the Democratic Party—for it threatens the President's program at home and abroad. By the use of the twin propaganda weapons of fear and slander, the radical right moves the national political spectrum away from the Administration's proposed liberal programs at home and abroad. By vicious local pressure campaigns against teachers or preachers or any one else who supports anything from negotiation in foreign affairs to governmental programs in domestic affairs, they frighten off support for much-needed

Administration programs."

Under the title "Action on the Problem," we read:

"As the radical right cannot be wished away or ignored, likewise its demise is not something that can be readily accomplished. The struggle against the radical right is a long-term affair. . . . What are needed are deliberate Administration policies and programs to contain the radical right from further expansion and in the long run to reduce it to its historic role of the impotent lunatic fringe."

After pointing up General Edwin Walker as a prime example of the "widespread infiltration of the radical right into the Armed Services" and stating that "the shocking thing about the Walker case is not that his resignation was accepted in 1961, but that the Armed Services rejected his resignation in 1959," the Reuther Memorandum states:

"Then, too, Secretary McNamara should try to take the offensive at the forthcoming hearings. * (*Possibly the public release at this time of the Army's interrogation of General Walker would be helpful in this regard.) Secretary McNamara certainly has the right to be the first witness at the hearings. Instead of being on the defensive concerning his muzzling of Walker, he should take the offensive by telling how action against Walker was too long delayed and how there is a serious problem in the Armed Services concerning persons who no longer believe in democracy. If, as suggested in this previous paragraph, Secretary McNamara has by that time instituted his own investigation of radical right Generals and Admirals, he should give a report of his plans in this regard."

On its second course of action the Memorandum states:

"The Attorney General's list of subversive organizations is lending aid and comfort to the radical right. Although the radical right poses a far greater danger to the success of this country in its battle against international Communism than does the domestic Communist movement, the latter has been branded subversive by the Government and the former has not. . . . It might . . . be advisable for the Attorney General to announce at this time that he is going to investigate one or more of these (right wing) organizations . . . The mere act of indicating that an investigation will be made will certainly bring home to many people something they have never considered—the subversive character of these organizations. . . To make this announcement before the hearings of the Armed Services Committee on the muzzling of General Walker might well be an additional way to take the offensive against Senator Thurmond and the radical right.

"It is not known the extent to which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has planted undercover agents inside the radical right movement. . . .If it has already done so, the information would be readily available upon which to draw up charges for a hearing against one or more of the radical right groups."

On Point Three, the Memorandum states: "As funds are a source of power to the radical right, action to dam up these funds may be the quickest way to turn the tide now running in their favor."

"Adequate information on the financing of the radical right can only come from the inside of these organizations. . .it is not known what the Treasury Department has done in the way of undercover operations to get at tax violations in the financing of these organizations."

The Memorandum specifically states: "The Administration should take steps to end the Minutemen." All who read the papers have no doubt that the head of the Minutemen has been deliberately harassed and persecuted by the federal government. Would that the same criterion would be applied to the militants seeking to destroy our country as is applied to the militants seeking to save it.

Demanding that the domestic Communist problem be put in "proper perspective," the Memorandum states:

"Each Administration since World War II has maximized the Communist problem. It will, therefore be no easy task for the Administration to turn the corner and take a different attitude. But action along this line is necessary to contain and in the long-run roll back the radical right. . . .There is no need for a further effort to dramatize the domestic Communist issue; the need now is to rein in those who have created the unreasoned fear of the domestic Communist movement in the minds of the American people and slowly to develop a more rational attitude. . . ."

The Reuther brothers, Walter and Victor, were trained in the Soviet Union and, while there, ended a letter to friends at home "Yours for a Soviet America." The Kennedy Administration found their advice acceptable, however, and anyone who reads the papers knows that their suggestions have been implemented.

— BOBBY — ASSISTANT PRESIDENT —

Many criticisms which were directed against the late President John F. Kennedy and for which he took full responsibility were actually for recommendations and decisions made by his younger brother, who sought help from such persons as the Reuthers and Dombrowski, the top level Communist. Today, as is well illustrated by the farce being enacted in Vietnam under the guise of "fighting communism," the mili-

tary is under the complete control of a civilian "Inner Circle." During the Kennedy Regime, Bobby Kennedy was a top member.

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 the 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. They give us a picture of Bobby's modus operandi - ruthless removal of opposition. Bobby had not wanted LBJ as a running mate for JFK in the first place and it is certain he would not have been his running mate had JFK lived, and been renominated which possibly might not have happened. Kennedy's popularity was definitely on the wane when he was sainted by assassination.

Early in the Kennedy Regime an article appeared in the N.Y. NEWS (Nov. 19, 1961) under the headline: "Barry Fears Dictatorship In JFK Gov't." It stated:

"Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) said today the Kennedy Administration is filled with left wing extremists whose big-government policies will bring dictatorship.

"I don't think the country can stand another three years of the Kennedy Administration. There is no longer any fuzziness about it—centralized government leads to dictatorship in some form.He's surrounded with extremists of the Americans for Democratic Action. The real extremists are the people to the left, the Socialists in the Kennedy Administration."

An article by Henry J. Taylor documents the fact that LBJ inherited both our permissive Cuban policy and our tragic commitment in Vietnam from the Kennedy Brothers. He states: "Behind President Kennedy's sheen, which will be forgotten entirely..... history will always mark him as the man who began the retreat of the West."

"Chroniclers of the Kennedy period portray Robert Kennedy as practically a co-President with his brother, and no living man has contributed as much as he has to the downhill slide in world affairs that President Johnson inherited."

"Robert Kennedy's propaganda machine tries to make us forget that when the Kennedy Administration took office there were only 750 American military men in South Viet Nam and all were serving only as advisers."

While President Kennedy refused to fight communism ninety miles from our shores, he sent American boys to fight and die "fighting communism" in jungles thousands of miles away after his C.I.A. operatives connived the murder of Catholic, anti-Communist President Diem. Since time has proved that we are not trying to win over the Communists even there, we obviously are not "fighting communism" at all.

— BOBBY AND THE PRESS —

Perhaps the story of the involvement of a man "who holds a very high elective office" with a Soviet agent, which appeared in the N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN of June 29, 1963, might have had something to do with our not fighting communism in the Kennedy days. The copyright story by James G. Horan and Dom Frasca began as follows:

"One of the biggest names in American politics—a man who holds 'a very high' elective office—has been injected into Britain's vice-security scandal. London party girl Marie Novotny's 'spokesman' made this revelation today in a trans-Atlantic telephone interview. Marie listened in on an extension phone and backed him up with her own knowledge of 'the American affair.' The 20-minute interview was taped by these reporters.

"As the story unfolded with shocking implications, a beautiful Chinese-American girl now in London was described as the former paramour of the American government official. Marie and her 'spokesman,' British newspaperman Peter Earle, whose newspaper, NEWS OF THE WORLD, has Marie under contract for her story, stopped short of actually naming the girl. But the highest authorities here and in England identified her as:

"Susy Chang, who was mixed up in the Harry Alan Towers vice case in New York in 1961 and later went to London and operated as a call girl from the fashionable Chelsea layout of Dr. Stephen Ward. Towers, a television producer, was arrested here as a procurer for Marie Novotny and skipped out on \$10,000 bail in a flight behind the Iron Curtain. He is now reported back in England."

The results of the publication of this story appear in the publication COUNTERATTACK, whose publisher is a former F.B.I. agent. It states:

"The ring engaged in international vice as a cover for espionage and blackmail on behalf of the Soviet Union.

"Robert Kennedy was Attorney General of the United States at the time. He demanded that the newspaper kill the story immediately and have the offending newsmen report to him in Washington.

"Because of the power a vindictive Attorney General can invoke against the object of his wrath,

the newspaper pulled the story out of its second edition and ordered the by-lining newsmen to report Monday to Robert Kennedy in Washington.

"They did so, carrying a tape recording for playback. Robert Kennedy demanded to know the identity of the high American personage who had slept with Susy Chang, harlot member of an international espionage ring.

"The reporters named a person whom the Attorney General particularly wished to protect. Robert angrily demanded proof, apparently thinking that either they didn't have it or would be afraid to produce it.

"They set up their equipment and played the conversation back to him. Robert Kennedy waved them out of his office. They had stood by their facts and Robert Kennedy could do nothing to punish them. The paper already had capitulated..."

Papers have a way of capitulating when threatened with anti-trust suits. The Department of Justice, where such suits originate, had an increase from seventy-five lawyers in the Anti-Trust Division when Bobby took over to three hundred in this department used to harass and blackmail business firms. In the Congressional Record of April 11, 1962 Congressman Robert Wilson cited the case of a newspaper publisher who was dined at the White House and then taken to the Department of Justice for a conference with Robert Kennedy. The conference had to do with a possible anti-trust violation. So the orders went out that the publishers, columnists and newspapermen were to let up on criticism of the New Frontier.

— THE END OF POWER —

While his brother was President of the United States, Bobby had a free rein with all the resources of the U.S. Government. He manipulated and stage managed. He was probably more important and influential than his brother as he was more "pushy" about things. After the assassination of JFK which Bobby, as attorney general, should have been more anxious to solve, Bobby's power faded although he remained attorney general until he had decided on his next political move. When he knew for sure that Johnson would have no part of him on the Democratic ticket for 1964 he announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate from the State of New York. He rode to victory on Johnson's coattails with a big assist from his family fortune and a high-powered public relations job.

He spent his years as "the Junior Senator from New York" attacking Johnson, feuding with him, reportedly even personally assaulting him. Bobby's years "Out of Power" are even more revealing than his years "In Power."

THE JOHNSON REGIME

When Johnson took over the reins of government the "Kennedy Men" in government were gradually eased out. The establishment men stayed — Rusk, McNamara, Katzenbach, Rostow, etc. Some "Kennedy Men" went back to the universities which spawned them, others went into the business and newspaper world....most of them awaiting that happy day when the Kennedy president-making machine could go back into operation.

— BOBBY — LEADER OF THE REVOLUTION —

Bobby foisted himself upon the people of New York State and used the office of senator as a means of keeping himself in the limelight until such day as he could make his big try for the presidency. His strategy has been to try to become the leader of the Revolution of Youth now being fomented. Paul Scott, in the Allen-Scott Report of May 11, 1964 stated:

"He has decided to go after the leadership of what is known in U.S. Intelligence quarters as the Revolution of Youth that is flaring excitedly throughout the world.....Kennedy has begun to align himself and his political future with the revolutionary aims of the youthful leaders of Africa, Asia and Latin America who represent a wide range of ideologies.... In a speech in Toronto Kennedy stated, 'We must recognize that the young in many areas of the world today are in the midst of a revolution against the status quo....And we must recognize one central fact. They will prevail. They will achieve their idealistic goals one way or another. If they have to pull governments tumbling down over their heads they will do it...We in turn are part of their revolution, at least we should be. I believe we must encourage them. Someone will share their aspirations and their leadership. If this means that the future is perilous I must admit that I think it is.' "

— BOBBY IN SOUTH AFRICA —

The far-left National Union of South African Students (Nusas) invited Robert Kennedy to come to South Africa in May 1966 to address them. For some time there was a question as to whether the South African government would grant him a visa because of his anti-South African attitude. The SOUTH AFRICAN OBSERVER ran an article concerning Kennedy under the headline: "Robert Kennedy Not Wanted in South Africa." The article commented on his appointment as attorney general as follows:

"At the time he was appointed attorney general by his late brother, Robert Kennedy had never tried a case in court in his life, and it was impossible for anyone to justify such an appointment. Even Kennedy supporters said that he was too young (at 35

years), too inexperienced and too partisan...

"What Americans did not expect, and what they got, however, was an Attorney General who never missed an opportunity—and the record is complete with evidence of this—to shamelessly use his high office to further his own political ends.

"On a number of occasions, too, his office proved helpful. For instance, during the West Virginia primary, a 'Baltimore Sun' correspondent—one of the best political analysts in the business—found himself cut off from official sources of information within the Kennedy camp after he reported he had personally witnessed the passing of money for votes.

"John Kennedy's rivals had then hoped that a local grand jury might be induced to indict brother Robert, who was his campaign manager, for illegal spending of monies, but the new Attorney General could hardly be expected to indict himself."

After reviewing Bobby's sorry record as attorney general, the article concluded:

"Since his brother's death, Robert Kennedy has been taking a more and more radical posture, taking special care to identify himself with the totalitarian liberals of the Democratic Party, and rarely missing an opportunity to be a visible and vigorous advocate of extreme liberal measures.

"He has, apart from his wholehearted support of the communist-inspired civil rights agitation in the U.S. criticised U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, he has been cool towards the Vietnam struggle; and has urged inclusion of Red China in atomic arms negotiations. And in seeking to represent himself as a nuclear statesman, he is pressing the Johnson Administration to push harder to get a nuclear non-proliferation treaty with the Soviets and other countries.....it is a highly questionable situation for a prominent American politician to accept an invitation from such a far-Left wing organization . . .

"But this is precisely a situation which would have a special appeal to Robert Kennedy who has now thrown overboard the age-old principles of racial, national and political integrity.

"By aligning himself with the forces of the far-Left and going over to the enemy, as he has done, he has made of himself not a political example for the youth of any country, but a political traitor to the race that gave him his being and to the system that gave him his position and wealth.

"Clearly, South Africa can well do without the presence of a politician such as U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy."

However, Robert Kennedy went to South Africa and his visit was described by Bishop C. Edward Crowther, deported from South Africa on June 30,

1967 because of political activity against the government, as follows:

“Kennedy’s visit to South Africa was a breath of fresh air in a political museum....Kennedy’s visit was a tremendous stimulation and shot in the arm to the liberal course in Africa.”

When Bobby made his controversial trip to South Africa he met with Bishop Crowther and then later that same year when the bishop visited the United States he was a guest at the Bobby Kennedys’ home. This was during a two-month speaking tour of the United States during which Bishop Crowther attacked the South African government so strongly that there was doubt as to whether he would be readmitted to South Africa at the end of his U.S. visit. Bishop Crowther, a former chaplain of the University of California at Los Angeles, joined the staff of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Cal. after his deportation from South Africa.

While in South Africa, Bobby also visited with Albert Luthuli. His visit was followed very shortly by the assassination of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, a staunch Christian anti-communist. His killer, Dmitri Stafendas, identified as a Communist by Gen. H.J. Vandenbergh, head of South Africa’s Security Police, had tried to contact Bobby Kennedy during his visit to South Africa.

Bobby wrote an article concerning his trip to South Africa which appeared in the Kennedy-loving LOOK magazine. Addressing a group at the University of Natal in Durban, Bobby was horrified to hear that the church to which most of the white population belongs teaches apartheid as a moral necessity. In the LOOK article, he states:

“A questioner declared that few churches allow black Africans to pray with the white because the Bible says that is the way it should be, because God created Negroes to serve.

“‘But suppose God is black,’ I replied. ‘What if we go to Heaven and we, all our lives, have treated the Negro as an inferior, and God is there, and we look up and he is not white? What then is our response?’

“There was no answer. Only silence.”

What this profound statement means we haven’t figured out—probably Bobby himself doesn’t know as it was undoubtedly written for him, like all his other “statements.” What its purpose is we can figure out all too easily—another grab for the Negro vote.

— BOBBY — INTERNATIONALIST —

Although Bobby Kennedy has a job, namely that of senator from New York, he spends most of his time interfering in matters that have nothing to do with New York State. His left-leaning interests are

world wide and the mischief he seeks to create will affect the whole world. Latin America, of course, has not escaped his notice.

A UPI dispatch from Brazil which appeared in the Santa Barbara NEWS PRESS of November 26, 1965 stated:

“Kennedy, with his wife, Ethel, and a few aides, is on a three-week, five-nation tour of Latin America. He denied yesterday that the tour is a preliminary to a presidential campaign. . .

“He also suggested that Brazil form a Peace Corps and send some of its members to the United States to help cope with ‘our problems of illiteracy and poverty.’ ”

An article in the (Newark, N.J.) SUNDAY STAR-LEDGER of May 30, 1965 carried the headline: “Kennedys Cause Concern Among Latin Americans...PANAMANIAN EXILE RECEIVED SURPRISE VISITORS.” The article stated:

“Do the Kennedy clansmen suffer from short political memories? It seems unlikely, and yet—

“Pained concern and raised eyebrows have been caused among Latin Americans overseas by the successive compassionate visits of Sen. Robert Kennedy and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy to Roberto ‘Tito’ Arias, the former Panamanian diplomat in political exile in England, recuperating from bullet wounds.

“The millionaire Arias, husband of the London ballerina Margot Fonteyn, was charged by the Panamanian government with being a major plotter in the effort by Cuban guerrillas to capture the Panama Canal and overturn the Panama Republic in 1959.

“Arias is a British-educated owner of a fleet of shrimp boats operating on the Pacific coast of Panama, which have been under surveillance by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for supposed co-operation with Cuba.”

— HO CHI KENNEDY —

Bobby, who has “demanded” that the United States take “some initiative” toward getting Red China into the United Nations, spends most of his publicity-seeking barrages on the Viet Nam situation. Sen. Kennedy stated at a Los Angeles news conference that he favored sending blood to Communist North Viet Nam. “I think,” he said, “that’s in the oldest tradition of this country. . . I’m willing to give blood to anybody who needs it.” Professor Eugene Genovese (formerly of Rutgers University in New Jersey) stated that he would welcome a Communist Viet Cong victory and was supported in this stand by Gov. Richard Hughes of New Jersey and Sen. Kennedy.

Genovese has been quoted as stating at a Rutgers “teach-in”: “Those who know me know that I am a Marxist and a Socialist. Therefore, unlike most of

my distinguished colleagues here this morning, I do not fear, or regret the impending Viet Cong victory in Viet Nam. I welcome it. . . .” Governor Hughes defended Genovese’s “right to his own political opinions outside the class room,” and Sen. Kennedy strongly defended Hughes’ stand, declaring that trying to fire Genovese was identical to putting pressure on the University of Mississippi to fire professors who publicly support integration. Perhaps someone should tell Bobby there is a difference between integration and communism, even though the Communists are pushing integration.

As a solution to the Viet Nam situation Bobby has proposed the Communist’s own favored plan. . . . a “coalition government.” Unfortunately it looks now as if this actually might come to pass. An article in the Chicago TRIBUNE looks realistically at such an eventuality:

“Sen. Bobby Kennedy has reached a level of irresponsibility without parallel even for him in suggesting that the way out of the war in Viet Nam is for the United States to accept a coalition government in South Viet Nam which would admit the Communist Viet Cong as a ruling element. . . .

“The record of coalitions with communism demonstrates that any coalescence of this sort leads inevitably to a surrender to communism. Czechoslovakia, after World War II, tried the experiment. It led to a complete Communist take-over. . . .

“Sen. Kennedy, out of his ignorance and political ambition, has compromised his loyalty to the United States when it is at war by subscribing to Communist myths and adopting them as his own, in opposition to a national policy, which is supported by an overwhelming majority of American citizens.”

The February 27, 1966 issue of the Communist paper, THE WORKER, carried a banner headline on its front page: “RFK JOLTS WHITE HOUSE, GAINS POPULAR SUPPORT.” The WORKER claimed that there had been “an enthusiastic response from the people to the call of Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) for participation of the National Liberation Front (Communists) in a coalition South Vietnamese government.”

– BOBBY – THE NEGROES’ FRIEND –

Bobby’s proposals for handling things on the national scene are no less pleasing to the Communists. In an effort to divert funds from the war in Viet Nam, Bobby joined with two Negro leaders in demanding that the War on Poverty be given priority over the War in Viet Nam. A U.P.I. dispatch published Dec. 7, 1966 stated:

“Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, (D.-N.Y.), joined two

Negro leaders yesterday in warning of an explosion among Negro youth if President Johnson decides to finance the war in Vietnam at the expense of the war on poverty. . . .

“Kennedy praised 77-year-old A. Philip Randolph, a leading organizer of the 1962 civil rights march on Washington and Bayard Rustin, a leader of the march who now is executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, for their assessment of the restlessness of Negro young people.”

Bayard Rustin served time in jail as a result of homosexual activities and also spent a few years in a federal penitentiary as a draft dodger after refusing to serve in the U.S. armed forces. He was active in the Young Communist League, in Communist-sponsored activities, and has been a long-time associate of the late Rev. Martin Luther King. A. Philip Randolph has been affiliated over the years with 35 Communist fronts or enterprises and was president of the National Negro Congress, the largest Negro Communist front in the United States. Robert Kennedy was attorney general at the time these two “Negro leaders” carried out their march on Washington and must have known then and still know now their unsavory backgrounds.

Kennedy has been friendly with Adam Clayton Powell who boasted, “He’s my man. Robert F. Kennedy would not be in the Senate if it weren’t for me.” It has been suggested that Kennedy was considering Martin Luther King as a running mate before the latter’s unfortunate demise. The Allen-Scott Report of April 12, 1968 stated:

“Titled ‘The Battle for Black Liberation,’ the special issue of POLITICAL AFFAIRS lays down the Communist party’s line for 1968, calling for the creation of a new ‘People’s Party.’

“Significantly, the new party is to be built on the same type of political coalition which Senator Robert Kennedy, D.-N.Y., was trying to build with Dr. Martin Luther King before the latter’s assassination in Memphis last week.

“This powerful political coalition is to consist of anti-war, Negro, student, and civil rights groups, the newly organized poor, and radical liberals from the present Democrat and Republican parties. . . .

“ ‘The coming to power of such a new party is a prerequisite to basically change our foreign policy, eliminate the ultra-right danger and begin the reconstruction of our economic and social life,’ the (Communist) party’s publication states.”

Bobby Kennedy would like to have all these votes as he is not one to overlook any possibilities votewise. He reportedly told prisoners at a San Pedro, Calif., federal prison when addressing them as attor-

ney general, that when they came out into the world again they should "sign up for the Democratic party." Bobby would like to have the "Catholic vote" but good Catholics should realize that with Bobby religion comes second to politics.

— BOBBY — THE CATHOLIC —

In order to curry favor with the leftist-liberal important figures behind the scenes, whose endorsement and assistance may propel him into the White House, Bobby Kennedy has taken a stand in favor of abortion, a position the Roman Catholic Church opposes. His support of the controversial New York State abortion legislation, however, did not cause it to pass so his thought brigades may have informed him that perhaps he should change his position. One cannot help feeling that with Bobby only the VOTES count; poor Eugene McCarthy seems to have some PRINCIPLES, even though we don't agree with them.

Bobby has attended a couple religious services in which the average Catholic would hesitate to participate. One was an outdoor "Mass of Thanksgiving" at which Cesar Chavez ended his 25-day fast. Chavez, left-wing leader of the California grape strikers and protege of Saul Alinsky, has had the continued support of Communists and Communist organizations to such an extent that he and his pro-Marxist Farm Workers Association have been the subject of an investigation by the California Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.

Robert Kennedy was quoted as stating to the 8,000 attending the "Mass of Thanksgiving:"

"You stand for justice, and I am proud to stand with you," adding that he came to Delano "to honor you for the long and patient commitment you have made to this great struggle for justice. . . . The victories are yours and yours alone. . . . When your children and grandchildren take jobs, they can say 'I was there at the point of difficulty and danger. . . I marched with Cesar.' So I come here today to honor a great man. . . Cesar Chavez."

The TABLET, official diocesan paper of Brooklyn, N.Y., carried the following article in its April 11, 1968 issue:

"Few Catholic ecumenists were satisfied with Senator Robert F. Kennedy's explanation that his reception of communion at New Bethel Baptist Church, Washington, was meant as 'a gesture of fellowship' and not as sacramental communion. . . . The present discipline of the Catholic Church is in a document issued by the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity: Catholics may be allowed to attend occasionally the liturgical services of other brethren if they have reasonable ground. . . This participation,

from which reception of the Eucharist is always excluded, should lead the participants to esteem the spiritual riches we have in common and at the same time to make them aware of the gravity of our separation."

After the assassination of Martin Luther King Bobby and most of our other "political leaders" went berserk trying to outdo each other in eulogies of the slain Negro apostle of "nonviolence" who always ended up producing violence. He provided a plane for King's widow to fly to the site of the assassination and, as related above, attended a Negro church the following Sunday and paraded through the riot-torn areas of Washington, D.C.

— THE MARILYN MONROE CASE —

That boy wants the presidency and NOTHING is going to stop him if he can help it. Although he piously kept denying that he planned to steal the nomination from LBJ, many people realized that the fact that he said it did not necessarily make it so. The publication, WASHINGTON OBSERVER, stated 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 and electronics 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 3:30p.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 name of Robert F. Kennedy and Peter Lawford are mentioned.

According to Mr. Spindel, the conversation in the car was the offer of a \$25,000.00 bribe by Bobby to Spindel if he would work against Hoffa. Bobby had previously offered him a good job "when my brother is elected."

The book, THE STRANGE DEATH OF MARYLYN MONROE, documents many other reasons why Bobby would be interested in suppressing evidence in the Marilyn Monroe case. One of them is Marilyn's former press secretary, Patricia Newcomb who was whisked to the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport directly after the funeral of the glamorous star, from there to Europe and placed on the government payroll. She worked in the U.S. Information Agency and then worked in an office next to Bobby Kennedy in the Justice Department. When he departed and ran for senator in New York, she joined the ranks of his campaign workers.

Although Bobby's "friendship" with Marilyn Monroe was well known to the press, not one word about it appeared in the newspapers. The closest thing to it was a NEWSWEEK magazine story concerning a book called "Norma Jean Baker—A Venture Into Mythology." The author, Ezra Goodman, told of his inability to find a publisher for his book which suggested involvements in her later life that reached up to the national Administration.

— PUBLICITY STUNT —

What has appeared in the newspapers, however, are stories about the wonderful family man, brave

sportsman and champion of the poor and underprivileged. One of his publicity stunts was exposed in an article in HUMAN EVENTS which stated:

"Bobby Kennedy's attempt to make political hay out of climbing Mount Kennedy in Canada may actually have backfired. Supposedly, the Canadians had proposed that the ascent be a joint venture between the United States and Canada, but Bobby's group (sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the Boston Museum of Science) went ahead on its own. It also went early 'to forestall any other group from making the climb.'

"Members of the Explorers Club dinner in Manhattan, recently treated to a five-minute color film showing Bobby's conquest of Mount Kennedy, burst into derisive laughter at the New York Senator.

"Richard Steel, a director of the Explorer's Club, was quoted in TIME magazine as saying: 'When you see Bobby being carried 8,000 feet up the mountain by helicopter, then being carried the rest of the way between two professional climbers, a certain amount of gibing is to be expected.'

"As one veteran climber put it, the group accompanying Kennedy 'could get an 85-year-old woman to the top and back.' "

— BOBBY — PROUD AND GREEDY —

An article on Bobby's "self-importance" appeared in another issue of HUMAN EVENTS which is one of the few outlets for conservatively oriented news. It concerned Bobby's conduct on the occasion of Pope Paul's visit to the United Nations:

"After failing to answer to any RSVP to the arrangements committee, Kennedy showed up minutes before the Pope's plane landed and refused to wear a security badge. At the service in the Cathedral, the Kennedys took over the front seat but were asked to move back because that seat had been reserved for Mayor and Mrs. Wagner. At the Mass in Yankee Stadium at night, the Kennedys arrived with their eight children and sat in the first row of the VIP section. A priest again approached and said the Kennedy children would have to be moved back because the seats were reserved. The Kennedys refused to move. The priest had another row of seats placed in front of the Kennedys and signaled for the seminarians who were scheduled to sit there."

Bobby Kennedy is not known for spending his own money freely even though his speech-makers put pretty words in his mouth aimed to making his listeners believe he wants equality for all. We may be sure, however, that he will spend his money and that of his family to buy his way into the White House. It takes more than money to get elected, but money helps to buy advisers, speechwriters, publicity and even votes.

CONCLUSION

The main obstacle to Robert Kennedy's nomination as candidate for president of the United States on the Democratic ticket was removed when President Johnson announced that he would not be a candidate. This shocked most people who had anticipated a sniping contest between Kennedy and Johnson who have long been feuding. One person who called the shots, however, was Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane in a column in the St. Louis GLOBE-DEMOCRAT of Aug. 22, 1967. He stated:

"The Kennedy clan is reaching for power.....The rats are ready to desert the ship.....There is a growing conviction in the country that Lyndon Johnson must go.....The camp followers are looking for a new leader....."

"By setting a course to the left of the President, especially on Vietnam, Senator Kennedy can count on the support of the Communist Party and the voices of the left which Soviet policy controls or manipulates.....The President has failed to build his own organization. It may now be too late to escape the Kennedy encirclement. In the showdown, Lyndon Johnson may quietly announce that he will not run next year."

An article in the New Brunswick, N.J. SUNDAY HOME NEWS of Dec. 17, 1967 headlined that "IZVESTIA EXAMINES RFK's ROLE in '68" and stated:

"Izvestia (Soviet newspaper) examined the political situation in the United States yesterday and said Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., has 'quite real chances' of taking over the leadership of the Democratic party and becoming president.

"The paper said this was because of his 'personal popularity, dissatisfaction in the ruling Democratic party with the politics of its leaders, and the big financial resources of the Kennedy family.'

"The article...did not explicitly praise or criticize Kennedy. But it seemed calculated to give the Soviet public a generally favorable impression...

"It also depicted the candidacy of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn., as the 'first battle of the advance guard' to determine the strength of Johnson's position, 'after which the main struggle for control of the Democratic camp will follow' . . .

"Izvestia said an 'open challenge to President Johnson, the official leader of the party, threatens not only to split the ranks of the Democrats on the eve of the election but also to cost them their power.'

"It said that, according to observers, Kennedy did not want this and, although his 'forces are ready to clash, he is waiting for his hour.' "

The Kremlin likes Bobby and Moscow Radio featured a speech by Sen. Kennedy at Berkeley, Calif. in which he stated that "the South Vietnamese people are against Premier Ky, who is supported by the U.S. government." Bobby has had secret meetings with a "Mystery Russian VIP," and is known to have "sources of information" in important spots around the world....his own spy-information apparatus.

Just to make it look on the level, the kept press has given out little squeaks of protest about Bobby's opportunism and ruthlessness in muscling in on the results of Eugene McCarthy's hard work. But the possibility that it was planned this way right along must not be discounted. Wittingly or unwittingly Eugene McCarthy was Bobby's stalking horse. All that has to be arranged now is how Eugene can gracefully withdraw and turn his workers over to Bobby. Richard Goodwin, who became a McCarthy man temporarily, is one of those who have gone back to their own boy already.

The press in other parts of the world is not as kind to Bobby as the home grown variety. Peregrine Worsthorne of the London Sunday TELEGRAPH has stated:

"Backed by immense wealth, buttressed by an immortal name, buoyed up with a sense of destiny, Senator Kennedy is exploiting a war situation in America to capture the White House.....If his fellow countrymen are not prepared to recognize the impropriety of his methods, if they cannot see that this knight has no shining armor, then it is going to be up to us to point it out."

We can only hope that they *WILL* point it out and that the news will filter through to the American voters that they should ask not what Bobby Kennedy can do for them but what he will do to their country. His dictatorial and ruthless methods combined with the power to implement them bode ill for the future of our country. Power-hungry dictators have come and gone but America has yet to have her first.....Bobby Kennedy can be it if the public is not aroused to the threat he poses.

The Big Names for Bobby for President has swung into action with two filmed interviews in which ex-Defense Secretary and now World Bank President Robert McNamara praised Robert Kennedy. Regarding this Sen. Thruston Morton said: "If this is an example of the future course of Sen. Kennedy's steamroller tactics, then both friend and foe, and all those concerned with the national interest, had better beware." We have news for Sen. Morton - this is a typical example. . .and Americans should BEWARE.

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