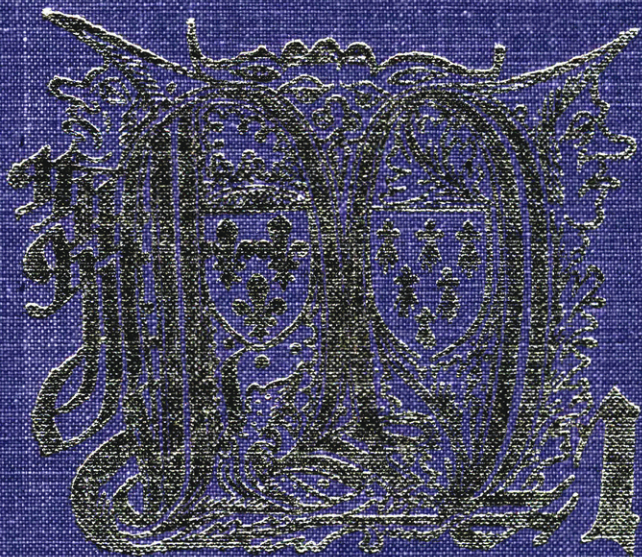


A Brit Her  
Martyre



EUSTACE MULLINS



# **A WRIT FOR MARTYRS**

by

**Eustace Mullins**

Published by: **O.T.U CHRIST CHURCH**  
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**Staunton, VA. 24401**

**Books by Eustace Mullins**

MULLINS ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE  
DER BANKIER VERSCHWORUNG DER JEKYLL ISLAND  
MY LIFE IN CHRIST  
THIS DIFFICULT INDIVIDUAL EZRA POUND  
SECRETS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE  
THE WORLD ORDER

First Edition  
Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 85-060639  
Copyright 1985  
by  
Eustace Mullins

dedicated

to the memory of my parents

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS

and

JANE KATHARINE MUSE MULLINS

and my late sister

DOROTHY LOUISE MULLINS

*"For ye are dead, and your life is hid with  
Christ in God. When Christ, who is our life,  
shall appear, then shall ye also appear with  
him in glory."*

## FOREWORD

You have read endless media lamentations about the sufferings of Mandelstam, Pasternak, Brodsky, Wiesel, Solzhenitsyn, and Sakharov in Soviet Russia. Now you can read about American martyrs, fully documented from government files. I speak for the thousands of American martyrs singled out for “special treatment” and victimized through such programs as COINTELPRO. The federal agents who carried out these brutal punishments were acting on the diktat of their London masters.

This is an indictment. I present factual evidence documenting crimes which have been committed, and some of the legal actions which have been undertaken in fruitless attempts to obtain redress under the law. The many pages of official documents reproduced here include no evidence of any kind which justified thirty years of surveillance by federal agents, at an expense to the American taxpayers of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Neither do these documents give any compelling reason why the agents continue to hold back almost half of my file. Some three hundred pages continue to be withheld from a file of some eight hundred pages.

Despite this revelation of crimes committed, and injuries inflicted on me and my family, nothing has changed. Many other innocent Americans have also been harassed, libelled, assaulted, and denied every precept of the Declaration of Independence’s guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in these United States of America. Samuel Adams defined it thus:

“The natural rights of the colonists are these: first, the right to life; second, the right to liberty; third, the right to property; together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can.”

You are not likely to see another such presentation as is documented in the pages. I have urged other victims to come forward, but in most cases, the pressure is too great to allow them to do so. Meanwhile, I continue my grim struggle for retribution, not because of what I had to endure, but because of the incredible malice of government agents acting on behalf of foreign interests. Because they failed to subdue me by criminal acts which would have crushed most Americans, they

determined to strike at me in another way, by hounding my father, my mother, and my sister to their deaths. This is not a pleasant story. It is a shocking account of conspiracy to murder, obstruction of justice, and other illegal acts. While I continue my opposition to the criminal acts of the Marielito powers in Washington, you should ask yourself whether any of this may be remedied, and whether it is time to take the asylum back from the lunatics.

## Introduction

For many years, I doubted that I had an F.B.I. file, a compilation which the Federal Bureau of Investigation maintains at its Headquarters building in Washington, D.C. Such files are kept on habitual criminals, agents of foreign governments, and other persons whom the FBI is legally entitled to observe. I had made no inquiry to see if I had such a file, because I supposed that even if it could be obtained, it would contain little or nothing of any interest. I had never belonged to any political party. In some fifty years since my maturity, I had never been arrested or charged with any misdemeanor or felony. I had served honorably for thirty-eight months in the United States Army Air Force during World War II. I later attended Washington and Lee University, where my classmates included many present day luminaries.

I was finally persuaded to request my files from the FBI in 1980, under the Freedom of Information Act. I was amazed to be informed that my file consisted of more than eight hundred pages. The FBI was willing to release about five hundred pages to me. The rest had to be withheld, because of "national security". I found this difficult to believe. As an employee of the Library of Congress, I had been cleared by the Office of Naval Intelligence to photograph Top Secret documents. I had also been employed at Ft. McNair, Va. as a federal employee of the U.S. Army. I had entree to many offices on Capitol Hill. The Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Hon. Wright Patman, had praised my history of the Federal Reserve System as "one of the few books that I have on my desk that I often refer to." Despite this background, I was considered to be involved in matters affecting our national security.

Nearly two years went by before the five hundred pages of my FBI file was finally released to me. After many months of fruitless negotiations, I requested my college classmate, Senator John Warner, (R.Va.), to intervene on my behalf. He brought pressure to bear on the reluctant bureaucrats, and at last the file was delivered to me. I answered my doorbell one dark night in December, 1981; someone thrust a package into my hand and disappeared into the darkness. I

came inside, unwrapped the package, and sat down to read some of the most incredible pages I had ever seen. Many of the pages, about fifty of the five hundred, had all of the information completely blacked out with heavy black marking pens. Nearly half of them had only a few legible sentences on each page. The rest of the page was blacked out. This was the FBI interpretation of “freedom of information”.

In the ensuing weeks, I found in these pages the answers to many of the puzzling and heretofore unexplained disasters which had struck me and my family during the past three decades. On more than a dozen occasions, the Assistant Director of the FBI had described me as “a vicious, warped degenerate”. He referred to my “demented” writings, and claimed that I had a “suicidal” nature. These files not only were routinely sent out to other government agencies on request, but were made available to foreign officials, political candidates, and journalists, always without the knowledge of the subject of the files. Jack Anderson boasted for years that he could obtain access to any FBI file he wished to consult. Like everything else in Washington, the FBI files are for sale, but only to carefully chosen individuals.

The most startling portion of the file released to me contained memoranda detailing a conspiracy to have me committed to a mental institution in 1959. I had spent part of that summer in Michigan with Russell Kirk at his Lake Mecosta cottage. During that period, I completed the final draft of the biography of Ezra Pound, and then returned to Chicago. Russell frequently entertained visiting scholars, students, and various intellectuals at Mecosta, all of whom I met during that summer. Had any of them considered me insane, Russell would have managed to bring it up, in his wry way.

While I was in Michigan, FBI officials had made arrangements with an obliging Chicago judge to have me committed to a mental institution. When they went to my apartment to pick me up, I was not there. This resulted in a national alert being sent out to have me picked up. FBI agents went to major airports, train stations and bus stations, hoping to find me! This has been described in great detail, much of which I have reproduced in this volume.

I decided that in order to forestall any further such conspiracies, I must file suit against the responsible parties. The legal results were unbelievable. The defendants failed to answer in the allotted time. I then had the clerk of the U.S. District Court enter a \$50,000,000.00 default judgment against them in the official records of the court.



These government documents prove that American citizens of my background, nativeborn, law-abiding, hardworking and patriotic Christians, are viewed with fear and loathing by the Washington bureaucrats, because we pose the greatest threat to their continued rape of the nation for their alien overlords. If you are a criminal, you will be treated with great consideration by the Marielitos in our halls of government. But — if you are an American who is seriously concerned about the tragic decline of our once great Republic, and if you have ever made this concern a public issue, as I have, you are in as great danger as I have been from these furtive conspirators. Their lives are dedicated to their foreign masters, as they steadily plot to increase their power over our daily lives. In recent years, a number of American citizens have been shot down by large groups of heavily armed terrorists, for such offenses as failing to file the proper income tax information, or for refusing to send their treasured children to dope-ridden, crime-terrorized public schools! Yet these are not listed as capital offenses anywhere in the United States Code.

As you read the official documented record of the crimes committed against my person, you may feel sympathy for me. But I survived. Your reaction should be — Will you?



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## CHAPTER ONE

# The Prisoner of St. Elizabeth's

*“What country can preserve its liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance?”* NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, By Thomas Jefferson.

In a single day, my life changed from one of peaceful artistic endeavour to one of constant struggle for survival. One dark winter day in 1948, some friends persuaded me to visit the poet Ezra Pound in his cell at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. That day was to cast a pall over my life, and to bring great suffering to my innocent family. At the time, there was no indication of any such problem. Pound and I had an enjoyable visit in his gloomy surroundings, which were like a mediaeval dungeon, and I agreed to come back for regular visits. That was a dark day, but one expects dark days in winter; there is always the certainty that spring and its sunshine will reappear, in the ensuing weeks or months. For me, that spring would never come.

I knew that Ezra Pound was being held as a political prisoner, charged with treason by the Department of Justice. The press habitually referred to him as “the crazy traitor”, but I attributed this to the natural exuberance of the native American mudslinger rather than to any actual malice. I soon understood that Pound was not crazy, and that if he was a traitor, he had displayed amazing intransigence in refusing to give up his citizenship in the very country he was accused of betraying! He constantly cited the Constitution of the United States in his political observations. The government of the United States had not brought him to trial, because the witnesses against him stated he “was always sincere in his beliefs and had no desire whatsoever to harm the United States.” See Documents G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and G-5.

Pound's family had been careful to distance themselves from his publicized views, a position which they maintain to the present day. During my days at St. Elizabeth's, I found that visitors to the captive poet were usually literary people, of the prevailing liberal persuasion. As a result, he was often balked in his desire to describe his longstanding interests in economic and political developments. The sightseers to what Ezra referred to as “the zoo” wanted only to talk

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle  
Criminal Division

September 18, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ROBERT ERRA FOUNO  
TRAVELER

On August 8, 1945, the Bureau's representative in Italy interviewed [redacted] at her home at [redacted] Naples, Italy. [redacted] advised that she had heard many of Erra Founo's broadcasts but could not remember any specific one. She advised that after Founo had made his broadcasts, he would show her the manuscripts. She stated that she could identify any particular manuscript as having been prepared by Founo, but said that she had not actually seen him prepare the manuscripts. She advised that if she could hear Founo's recordings rebroadcast, she could identify his voice. She stated further that she is willing to come to the United States to testify in this case.

In considering the advisability of subpoenaing [redacted] as a witness in this case, it should be noted that [redacted] The Bureau's representative has advised that he believes [redacted] if called as a witness, would testify truthfully although she would do her best to aid Founo by stating that he was always sincere in his beliefs and had no desire whatsoever to harm the United States.

G-1

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	Office of Origin <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	Date <b>5/21/58</b>	Investigative Period <b>5/14, 15/53</b>
Title of Case  <b>EZRA POUND</b>		Report made by <b>[REDACTED]</b>	Typed By: <b>[REDACTED]</b>
		Character of Case  <b>TREASON</b>	

US District Court, WDC, dismissed indictment on 4/18/58.

- C -

**DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

On May 14, 1958, SA ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ reviewed Criminal Action #76028, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., relating to the treason indictment of EZRA POUND. This record disclosed that on April 14, 1958, THURMAN ARNOLD, counsel for the defendant, EZRA POUND, filed a motion to dismiss the indictment. This motion was heard before Chief Justice BOLITIA J. LAWS, United States District Court, Washington, D. C., on April 18, 1958. The order dismissing the indictment reads in part, "...it appearing to the court that the defendant is presently incompetent to stand trial and that there is no likelihood that this condition will in the foreseeable future improve, and it further appearing to the court that there is available to the defense psychiatric testimony that the commission

G-2

G-2

# ERAZER POUND INSTITUTE OF CIVILIZATION

126 MADISON PLACE  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA 24401

11-22 1973



EUSTACE MULLINS  
PRESIDENT

To: Keeper of the Files,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Dear Sir;

As the authorized biographer of the poet, Mr. Ezra Pound, I would be interested in perusing these files for a revised edition of THIS DIFFICULT INDIVIDUAL, EZRA POUND, which was published in 1961.

Please advise a preliminary estimate as to the cost of this operation.

Sincerely,

*mur*

105-15727-

NOT RECORDED  
45 DEC 10 1973

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~~DEC 5 1973~~

G-3  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-27-91 BY SP16SK/abh

FILE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
INVESTIGATION CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION  
FILES, DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Part of [Signature]*

100-14090-513

G-3



[REDACTED]

b7D, C  
b2

[REDACTED] (4)

The Chicago Office under date of 10/6/61 sent a copy of the above book, "This Difficult Individual, Ezra Pound" written by Eustace Mullins. The index of the book identifies references to the FBI on pages 254, 333, and 334.

b2, b7C

[REDACTED] (Book not enclosed)  
(4)

As of 11/16/61 in an effort to determine the source of Threatening Letters to African UN Delegations, Postmarked 9/24/61 (105-103402), letters written to the Bureau by Eustace Mullins of Huntley, Illinois were examined in the Bureau Laboratory. It was determined that the typewriting on the letters in question was not done on the same typewriter as the letters written by Mullins.

105-103402-76  
(8)

b7C, b2

[REDACTED]  
information pertaining to Eustace Clarence  
Mullins

were members of the National Renaissance Party and the National States Rights Party.

Serial Number

Search Slip Page Number

10 p.4	(13, 15)
13 p.1, C, 3-5	(7)
20 p.1, 2	(7)
25	(7)

G-4

(continued on next page)

January 16, 1974

*Jan*

Mr. Eustace Mullins  
Esra Pound Institute of Civilization  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, Virginia 24401

*ull*

Dear Mr. Mullins:

Reference is made to my letter to you dated December 21st wherein you were advised that we were reviewing your request.

Please be advised that copies of the Esra Pound file, with deletions and exemptions in accordance with existing Statutes and Department of Justice regulations pertaining to the Freedom of Information Act, are now available.

The Esra Pound file is comprised of 14 volumes. We have made available to a prior requester a 37-page report, which represents a summary of the first nine volumes thereof, and a total of 193 pages from volumes 10 through 14 of the file. We are willing to make available to you copies of the above documents at 10¢ per page for reproduction costs.

If you are desirous of obtaining a copy of the aforementioned, please forward to us a check or money order in the amount of \$23, payable to the Treasury of the United States. Thereafter, we shall forward copies to you.

Sincerely yours,

REC-45

Clarence H. Kelley  
Director

*12727-129*  
*Jan 16 1974*

*RPT Form EX-117*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-89 BY SP-8/ML

- 1 - Office of The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI REQUEST)

NOTE: This is a follow-up on our letter to Mullins dated 12-21-73, wherein it was noted that we were awaiting completion of processing of [redacted]'s request for the Esra Pound file. If Mullins acquiesces, we intend to furnish to him copies of these documents previously furnished to [redacted].

A copy of Mullins' book, "This Difficult Individual, Esra Pound," is on file in the Library of Congress.

AHM:law (6)

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*Produced by [redacted]*

*copy filed in [redacted]*

about what Gertrude Stein served for lunch in Paris in 1922. They rarely concealed their impatience with his strictures on international finance.

I had no more interest in Ezra Pound's views on economics and politics than did his other visitors. Nevertheless, I appreciated his resentment at his confinement, which prevented him from carrying on his necessary research. When he asked me to find out what I could about the Federal Reserve System, a subject in which I had no interest whatsoever, I agreed to serve as "his legs" and go to the Library of Congress for him.

My previous visits to the Library of Congress had been solely to consult rare books on art and poetry, and magazines such as *Exile*, which Pound had edited in Paris. I now went to Deck 35, the Finance section, which took me into another world. It proved to be fascinating, as I discovered many suppressed or littleknown books which traced the ongoing efforts of a determined few conspirators to control the people and wealth of the entire world. Pound had already devoted some thirty-five years to this same pursuit, a total which I now have matched. Most of his research had been done in Europe, and he had never seen any of the Congressional Hearings which I found in the stacks, and which detailed startling evidence of the malefactors' misdeeds. The next few months provided revelations for both of us. Pound waited eagerly each day for me to bring the results of my previous day's research to him at St. Elizabeth's. His wife appreciated the new interests which I was developing for him.

Already a book had begun to take shape, although neither Pound nor I had any such intention. He wanted information which he could use in his correspondence and his writing; but he now realized that we had gathered enough new material for a book which could be of great service to all American citizens.

I would have scoffed at anyone who claimed that the FBI had already been alerted to my research. The attendants at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital openly referred to Pound as a political prisoner, who was under considerable restrictions compared to other inmates. No one could visit him without prior clearance, or without registering at the desk on each and every visit, regardless of how many times one had been there before. I found this irksome, and stopped by one afternoon to visit him on the lawn, without making the long trip up to the building to sign in. I had not been there ten minutes before the attendants summoned me to the office and gave me a stern lecture. Although I continued to visit Pound daily, I always had to sign in.

It was understandable that Pound would be kept under observation. However, I had no idea that a file had been opened under my name at the FBI, or that they had any interest in me. I knew that the FBI, as portrayed by James Cagney, James Stewart and other clean-cut American types, was concerned only with criminal activity. Nothing in my placid daily routine could possibly be of any interest to them. My mornings and evenings were spent at the Library of Congress, where I worked until they closed the doors at 9 p.m. My afternoons were spent at St. Elizabeth's with Ezra Pound. I had no contact with anyone who was engaged in any criminal or political activity. After I joined the staff of the Library of Congress, I was cleared to photograph Navy documents with a Top Secret clearance. I was a veteran of World War II, and later attended Washington and Lee University, where my classmates included John Warner, later Senator from Virginia, evangelist Pat Robertson, commentator Roger Mudd, financier W. Herbert Hunt, and Robert E. Lee IV, scion of the Lee family. See G-6 and G-7.

In Washington, I had already been invited on a number of occasions by Katharine Garrison Chapin (wife of Attorney General Francis Biddle) to soirees in her home. I was on good terms with another prominent Establishment figure, Huntingdon Cairns, the longtime legal counsel of the National Gallery. Cairns relied on me to keep him posted about Ezra Pound's condition, and I often visited him in his office at the Gallery. At the Library of Congress, I worked with Senator McCarran's daughter, and we occasionally had lunch with him. I also knew his older daughter, a nun who maintained a permanent desk in the Library of Congress for her scholarly work.

A member of Senator Joe McCarthy's staff heard about the research I was doing. He asked me to meet with the Senator. I was glad to do so, as he was at that time the most famous person in the nation. He was at the high point of his anti-Communist campaign, and, as I soon learned, he needed all the help he could get. He was extremely busy, but in the course of a few minutes, he rapped out just what he would like for me to do. It was in line with what I was already doing, and I assured him I could get just what he wanted. He needed reliable, documented information on the people who were behind the Communist movement. He knew the well-publicized "agents" but he suspected that they were only front men.

I prepared a special twenty-five page report for him, which summarized many of my most recent findings. I had discovered that the international tentacles of the financial octopus controlled not only

FILE DESCRIPTION  
BUREAU FILE

15

SUBJECT EUSTACE C. MULLINS

FILE NO. 105-15727

SECTION NO. 1

SERIALS 1 through 12

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

G-6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, RICHMOND  
SUBJECT: EUSTACE MULLINS  
SECURITY MATTER - X

DATE: 9/27/51

In connection with captioned individual there are forwarded herewith as enclosures three pamphlets which were sent to this office by the Washington Field Office under date of 9/14/51. The Washington Field communication related that these pamphlets had been received by [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] these pamphlets are apparently [REDACTED] in nature and mention the Aryan League of America, The American Policy Association, The American Research Council and the subject. Receipt of these pamphlets [REDACTED] was acknowledged by the Washington Field Office.

b2  
b7C

The indices of the Richmond Field Division fail to reveal any reference to the organizations listed in these pamphlets, but do reflect that subject is mentioned in Bufile [REDACTED] as the complainant in the case entitled [REDACTED]

These items are being forwarded for the information of the Bureau and it is suggested that the names of the subject and the above-mentioned organizations be indexed in the Bureau's indices. No action is being taken by the Richmond Office in this matter unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

b7C

RET/peb  
105-0  
Enclosures

SE 40  
RECORDED - 23  
INDEXED - 23

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G-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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Communism, but also every other political movement in the world. McCarthy paid me handsomely for the report, which he assured me was satisfactory in every way. I spent the money on a beautiful tailormade plaid suit, which I had made up at Stein's, the tailor for the top officials in Washington. Several years later, when I met Richard Nixon in the Senate Office Building, he was wearing the identical suit, cut from the same bolt. It looked as good on him as it did on me.

Senator McCarthy flew to Chicago to make a key speech before a prominent group of Midwest industrialists. He used my report as the basis for his entire speech. He received a standing ovation, and was given substantial pledges of financial support from these businessmen. However, that speech caused the downturn of McCarthy's career. From that night on, he was relentlessly attacked by the press. As long as he had limited his attack to the "Communists", the ruling order was content to let him proceed along certain well-defined lines. Now he had gone outside those lines, and was turning the spotlight on the people who were financing the world Communist movement. He had gone too far. Bernard Baruch soon called him to New York for a private conference in his suite at the Hotel Carlyle. Baruch informed McCarthy that he could continue to expose Communist spies, but he must never again refer to the people who financed the Communist movement. McCarthy agreed to these terms. He never again referred to the financial forces behind Communism. However, it was too late. The dogs had already been unleashed, and they pursued him mercilessly until his final hour. Few people realize that the instrument of his downfall, the Army-McCarthy Hearings, were set in motion because McCarthy had dared to attack Secretary of the Army Stevens, who was a partner of J.P. Morgan Co. Stevens was also a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Stevens, head of the giant J.P. Stevens textile firm, and married to Dorothy Whitney, found it inconceivable that McCarthy dared to criticize him. Partners of J.P. Morgan Co. consider U.S. Senators as mere mailroom clerks. A mailroom clerk does not address a partner; certainly he would never dare to criticize him. Thousands of investigative reporters in Washington observed the Army-McCarthy Hearings, yet not one of them mentioned the obvious fact that McCarthy had "forgotten his place". It was for this reason alone that he was censured by the entire Senate.

At the time I did this confidential report for Senator McCarthy, he was believed to be the single most powerful political figure in the United States. I could not have believed he could be brought down so

rapidly. Neither could I have believed that anyone would strike at me because of the research I was doing. It was dynamic and vital material, but I was not operating in connection with any political group, and posed no threat to the powerful figures behind the scenes. Nevertheless, a leading international financier, Senator Herbert Lehman, of Lehman Bros., was then serving as national chairman of the most ruthless hate group in America. His agents in this hate group alerted him to my work, and suggested that something be done to stop me. Senator Lehman requested J. Edgar Hoover to send two FBI agents to Librarian of Congress Luther Evans, and to demand that I be fired.

Luther Evans was dumbfounded by this demand, because he personally had invited me to join the staff of the Library of Congress. He had heard me giving a reading of my poetry at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, and suggested I would make a good recruit for the staff of the Library. The agents gave him a flimsy pretext, that I had written an article for *The Social Creditor*, a small English financial paper of which I was the American correspondent. This arrangement had been made by Ezra Pound, who had been a close friend of Major C.H. Douglas, founder of the Social Credit movement.

Nevertheless, Evans had no choice but to order my dismissal. The following week, he addressed the annual meeting of the American Library Association. His subject was "Freedom of Speech".

Under the arcane rules of federal employment, I had the right to request that Evans postpone my dismissal until I had the chance to personally discuss the charges with him. He gave me an appointment, and, when I went to his office two weeks later, he was very nervous. He asked me if I wrote for *The Social Creditor*. I replied that I did, but that the articles were on economic matters, and had no implication for any political party. He then asked me if I had used the letterhead, *Aryan League of American*, the second damning charge which the hate group had dredged up against me. I said that I did, explaining that it referred to a religious group in India, the *Aryan Path*, with whom Ezra Pound had been in correspondence.

At the time of this interview, I knew nothing about the visit from the FBI agents, or that the demand for my dismissal had originated with Senator Lehman and his group of subversives. I noted that Evans continued to glance longingly at a nearly empty quart of Virginia Gentleman bourbon which protruded from his desk drawer like a beached whale. I decided that it would be cruel to prolong the discussion, which was pointless anyway, when he had more pressing



things to do. Like many of the wretches whom the ruling order had dredged up from the flotsam and jetsam of the American scene to do their bidding, Evans had become a hopeless alcoholic.

George Stimpson, founder of the National Press Club, had introduced me to some of the more patriotic Congressmen, on Capitol Hill, of whom the most outspoken was Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan. After I had been dismissed from the Library of Congress, the only person then or since to have been fired for political reasons, I walked across the street to the House Office Building. When I told Congressman Hoffman what had happened, he listened sympathetically, but said his committee had no power in this matter. "You could be of some help to us, though," he said. "Several Congressmen have complained that Evans is letting the Library fall apart, because he spends most of his time travelling on junkets for UNESCO. Could you get me some details on that?"

I had many friends at the Library, and I soon obtained irrefutable statistics that Luther Evans had been absent from his duties at the Library a total of 141 days during the past twelve months. He had travelled to many countries for UNESCO, while he neglected the administration of the Library of Congress. I turned this information over to Clare Hoffman. He passed it on to the members of the Committee on the Library of Congress. After seeing the statistics, they suggested to him that he should resign. He then went to Paris as a UNESCO official, where he remained for many years.

My paycheck at the Library of Congress had been a mere \$45 a week, which hardly covered my living expenses. In order to have a place to live while I continued my research, I decided to move into the Library. I had occasionally gone into the dressing room of the Coolidge auditorium to rest during my long days of working in the stacks. It was completely isolated, except on the evenings when performers used it. There was a bed and a sink. Other facilities were just down the hall. During the next several months, I left the Main Reading Room about 8:30 in the evening, went downstairs to the Coolidge Auditorium, and retired until the Library reopened the following morning. I made it a point to go back to the main floor, leave the main entrance, and come around to the street entrance, showing the guard there that I had just come in from the outside. Ezra gave me ten dollars a week to pay for my food and daily bus ride to and from St. Elizabeth's. I never told him I was living in the Library. I thought little about it at the time; it was merely another place to live, and certainly it was better than some of the empty buildings I had occupied.

Several years passed before someone told me I was eligible to ask for my job again at the Library. I hadn't realized I was still the only person who ever been discharged for political reasons, or that this would make it impossible for any Librarian, a political appointee, to allow me to return. During the next decade, I routinely requested reinstatement, with no result. In 1974, I entered suit against Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford, after he had refused to reinstate me. The suit was never argued in court. The Department of Justice engaged in some legal maneuvers, and my action was dismissed with prejudice in United States District Court by Judge June L. Green on Jan. 14, 1975.

While doing my research on the Federal Reserve System, I had made note of the fact that almost every prominent person associated with the Federal Reserve listed himself in *Who's Who* as a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, an obscure policy group. I made notes for a book on this organization, which, in 1950, had attracted no public attention. When Kasper and Horton published the first edition of "MULLINS ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE" in New York in 1952, I included a note on the back page that I was now completing a book about the Council on Foreign Relations. This was the first mention in conservative circles of this group, which has since drawn so much attention.

The enterprising Dr. Emanuel Josephson, a New York physician, lived across the street from the Pratt mansion, which the co-founder of Standard Oil had donated to the Council on Foreign Relations as their national headquarters. Josephson did some research on the CFR, and a few months later, he rushed into print with his hasty, and incorrect, assessment of the CFR as a personal fiefdom of the Rockefeller family. However, my researches showed the CFR to be a mere subsidiary of the real power, the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, a Rothschild organization. I spent some twelve hours in an allnight session arguing with Josephson in his home, but he refused to give an inch on his largely unfounded claim that the Rockefellers maintained absolute control over the CFR, and that there was no "London Connection". Josephson's belief was taken up by a number of writers as badly informed as himself, and over the years, it became gospel among American conservatives that the CFR ruled the United States.

I needed a quiet, and above all, inexpensive, place to write the final draft of my book on the Council on Foreign Relations. Elizabeth Bishop, who was then Poet in Residence at the Library of Congress

(the only American post approaching that of Poet Laureate), said I should go to Key West. It's very inexpensive, particularly in the summer months, she told me. She had lived there for several years, finally leaving only because an ambitious young playwright, Tennessee Williams, insisted on reading his unpublished plays to her for hours at a time. You'll like Key West, she said. It's the end of the road, Highway 1, so you'll always find a few bores there.

I could have benefited greatly from a modest award from the Ford or Rockefeller foundations while writing my CFR book, but, of course, none was forthcoming. It had not occurred to me to do any research on these foundations. Thirty years later, I dug out their original charters, and found that they had all been set up by the same small group of ruthless men, who again, were answerable only to the London Connection. Their awards were usually given to the families and friends of the World Order's minions, or handed out for specific political and economic goals. In no way would I ever have been seriously considered by them. My mentor, Ezra Pound, spent his life on the bottom of the list for awards by Rockefeller, Guggenheim, or Nobel.

My only course was to invest my life savings in completing the CFR book, some \$200. It covered my total expenses handily. My transportation from Washington to Key West, was, as usual, by way of thumb, climaxed by a magnificent seafood dinner at a Miami restaurant, a gift from two kindly ladies who had asked me to drive their car from Jacksonville. The next day, I arrived in Key West. I was lucky enough to get a room in the old Martello Tower, the ancient fort, in exchange for doing a few gardening chores. My fare consisted of cans of Lykes beef stew, heated on a hot plate, with a Saturday night outing at Tony's. He served a massive plate of Jewfish or yellowtail for 99¢. At the end of the summer, I had finished the book, acquired a mahogany tan, and had \$80 left. It was time to invade New York.

After spending a few days with my parents in Virginia (they diplomatically refrained from asking any questions about my prospects, or lack of them), I went on to New York. My publisher, John Kasper, allowed me to share his \$6 a month cold water flat for a few months. See G-8, G-9, G-10, G-11, G-12, and G-13.

My plaid suit was still practically new, and I spent my afternoons on Wall Street, where my book opened many doors for me. No one offered me a job, but I was engaged in some very frank conversations about the influences behind the scenes.

*Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-15727)  
FROM : SAC, New York (100-112532)  
SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS  
S - C & IS

DATE: 7/7/53 *CF*

*EUSTACE MULLINS*

Re: Remylet 6/29/53.

*b7C*  
On 6/16/53 *b7E* [redacted] New York office, conducted the following investigation on the above captioned individual.

*b7E*  
A pretext [redacted] to the apartment house at 526 East 6th St., New York City, determined that the residence is owned by the JOHN PETERS Real Estate Firm, 210 East 14th Street, New York, New York.

*b7C*  
[redacted] records failed to disclose that any individual named MULLINS had ever resided at 526 East 6th Street, New York City. [redacted] advanced the possibility that the subject could have roomed with some resident of the premises, without the Peters firm being away of it.

[redacted] showed no individual by the name of MULLINS ever resided with the apartment house. As a matter of information, [redacted] the rentals for the apartments amounted to from nine to eleven dollars per month, and thus the management could not afford to keep too close tabs on the activities within the apartment.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Inasmuch as the subject is allegedly authoring anti-semitic literature interviews were conducted by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Encs. (11)  
1 - Richmond (INFO) (105-186)  
GLP:BNK

RECORDED-11  
105-15727-10

*G-9*  
JUN 23 1953

MULLINS, EUSTACE C., Jr. [REDACTED] b7D

"COMMON SENSE" of August 1, 1952 - Reprints again the "SPEECH OF RABBI EMANUEL RABIN"

[REDACTED] b7D

It is reported that MULLINS has admitted that the ARYAN LEAGUE OF AMERICA has been personally developed by him.

[REDACTED] b7C, D

MULLINS has been living at 526 E. 6th St. New York City, for the past two years.

b7C, D

[REDACTED] The address is a run-down tenement and MULLINS' rent is \$11 a month.

The phone number at the address is GRahercy 3-3104.

[REDACTED] b7C, D  
b7D, E

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is reported that MULLINS was a speaker at one of the meetings of the NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY.

[REDACTED] b7C, D

"DAHD'S LAMPLITER" - issue of April, 1952 - p. 1 & 5 - Viciously [REDACTED] ant Zionist article blaming everything on the [REDACTED] and tying everything together from Anna Rosenberg to the Russian Revolution, to water fluorination. Article signed by EUSTACE MULLINS.

[REDACTED] b7D

G-9

3a

"TITAN'S LAMPFLITE" - issue of January, 1953 - p.8 - Recommended book: "MULLINS ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE" by EUSTACE MULLINS.

b7D

"POLITICAL REPORTER" of February, 1953 - (Vol.2#6) p. 19 - Plug the following: "Mullins The Federal" by EUSTACE MULLINS.

b7D

b7D.C

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE.

EUSTACE MULLINS is Treasurer of the AACWC.

Article by EUSTACE MULLINS - labeling Mass points out the high percentage who are Communists, and names many Communist leaders. States that Anna Rosenberg was "identified by a Congressional Committee as a Communist." Article is a lengthy dissertation of vicious

b7D

G-10

MULLINS, EUSTACE C., JR.

331 N. Lewis St.  
Staunton, Va.

MULLINS, who was born in Roanoke, Va., on 3/9/23, is employed as a photographer's aide at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. On his application he listed his father as Eustace C. Mullins, who is employed as a manager in Kroger's Grocery Store in Staunton, Va. He also has a brother by the name of E. E. Mullins.

The Library of Congress received from a person in Texas an article by E. MULLINS, which appeared in the "Social Creditor" of 12/29/51, published by KRP Publications Ltd., 7 Victoria St., Liverpool, England, and a flyer put out by the Aryan League of America urging its readers not [redacted]

It is reported that MULLINS has visited Ezra Pound at St. Elizabeth's.

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted] giving background information on MULLINS family

[redacted]

"COMMON SENSE" of 5/1/52 - p. 4 - advertises "MULLINS ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE" by EUSTACE MULLINS for the price of \$2.00. The blurb says: "The Federal Reserve Hoax exposed! the first time the real story behind the greatest confidence trick in history as told one of the keenest contemporary American historians, EUSTACE MULLINS."

[redacted] b7D

[redacted]

MULLINS was discharged from the Library of Congress after having admitted authorship in an article appearing in the "Social Creditor" of 12/29/51 and a flyer put out by the Aryan League of America, urging [redacted]. It was reported by officials of the Library that when MULLINS was confronted with the two articles, he admitted authorship of them and was "extremely defiant and belligerent." The Direct Personnel described [redacted]. His last check was mailed to him at 331 N. Lewis, Staunton, Va.

[redacted] b7C,D

[redacted]

MULLINS is the author of [redacted] articles in the following issues of "The Broom:" 10/22/51, 10/29/51, 11/5/51, 11/12/51, 12/31/51, 1/14/52, 2/25/52. He is also the author of an article, entitled "White Race Doom Sealed," which appeared in "Common Sense" of Sept. 1-15, 1951.

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] G-11

[redacted] signed by EUSTACE MULLINS and dated 5/11/52 and [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

continued

<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Search Slip Page Number</u>
6 p.2-5	(4,10)
10 p.1,2	(10)
18 encl. p.1	(4)
28 p.4	(15)
31 p.4-6,9	(15)
33	(10)

[REDACTED]

(Protect identity)

b7D,C

[REDACTED]

(3)

On 10/23/52 Don Connors of the McCarran Committee (62-89217) requested a name check on Eustace Mullins, whom he described as being associated with Kaster and Horton, Publishers, NYC. Connors stated that Mullins had sent a letter to the Committee.

The name of Mullins was given a complete search for subversive derogatory references and because of the lack of identifying data, no check was made of the records of the Identification Division.

Background information on Mullins was set out in this reference. It was recommended that the McCarran Committee be orally advised that Bureau files contain no information on Mullins of NYC, but that one Eustace Mullins, last known to reside in Staunton, Virginia, had engaged in disseminating [REDACTED] writings.

62-88217-829  
(1)  
SI as para. 1  
62-60527-31378  
(2)

G-12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-5-

G-12



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: October 31, 1952

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: EUSTACE MULLINS  
McCARRAN COMMITTEE REQUEST

Vertical stamp or marking on the right margin.

SYNOPSIS:

The McCarran Committee requested information on a Eustace Mullins of New York City. Unable to identify in Bureau files. In 1951 and 1952 [redacted] literature had reached the Bureau bearing the name of one Eustace Mullins, 331 North Lewis Street, Staunton, Virginia. Recommended that McCarran Committee be orally advised that there is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Eustace Mullins of New York City, but that [redacted] literature has been received under the name of Eustace Mullins of Staunton, Virginia.

PURPOSE:

To advise pursuant to a request for information from the McCarran Committee that Bureau files contain no information identifiable with any Eustace Mullins of New York City.

BACKGROUND:

On October 23, 1952, Mr. Don Connors of the McCarran Committee requested a name check on Eustace Mullins whom he described as being associated with Kaster and Horton, Publishers, Box 552, GPO, New York City. Connors stated that Mullins had sent a letter to the Committee.

SCOPE OF SEARCH:

The name Eustace Mullins was given a complete search for all subversive derogatory references. Because of the lack of identifying data, no check was made of the records of the Identification Division.

ESY:lng

G-13

Settled LAG-53  
11-RECORDED-53  
INDEXED-53

62-2011-224  
20 NOV 13 1952

60 NOV 21 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-91 BY SP16SC/ha

Handwritten initials or signature.

On my own initiative, and with no assistance from anyone, I obtained a job as economist with the American Petroleum Institute. I was now esconced on the twentieth floor of Rockefeller Center, thirty-six floors below the magic "5600", where the affairs of the Rockefeller empire were administered. My newfound prosperity allowed me to move into a \$23 a month cold water flat in the East Village, near McSorley's Saloon. I had a sixth floor walkup apartment, which was one story higher than the surrounding buildings, making for a penthouse effect.

I was suprised to find the executive staff at API predominantly leftwing in their outlook. At that time, I did not know that the Rockefellers had rescued Trotsky from prison in 1916 and sent him on to Russia to set in motion the Bolshevik Revolution. My fellow executives were contemptuous of the celebrated Texas oil millionaires, whom they referred to as "rednecks". Our daily lunches were dominated by the prevailing New York Post views on current affairs. I prudently avoided political discussions, and remained on good terms with them.

At the end of my workday, I had all of New York before me. I often went by E. E. Cummings' apartment in Patchin Place for tea with Marion and him, bread and butter and always delightful conversation. Cummings always seemed determined to be lighthearted, in somewhat grim surroundings. The women's prison loomed over his place, and the prostitutes usually shouted obscenities at him whenever he came out of the door. Many other evenings, I spent with George Sylvester Viereck in his tiny apartment in the Hotel Belleclaire. He served an incredible assortment of leftovers, which he seasoned with liberal sprinklings of port and brandy.

I spent a pleasant year at API, working on toll road finance. One afternoon, I saw two well-dressed men corner the director in his office. I thought nothing of it, until I was handed a note a few minutes later saying I was discharged. Unlike the federal government's pretense of fairness by having a "hearing", private enterprise entertained no such qualms. Once again, the FBI had tracked me down.

The director's secretary remained my good friend, and at lunch a few days later, I was amazed when she told me that it was indeed the FBI agents who had demanded my dismissal. "Just what does the FBI have on you?" she asked.

“That’s the problem,” I said. “They don’t have anything on me, but they keep trying.”

I wasn’t too upset, because I thought it would be a simple matter to find another good job in New York. The president of MacMillan suggested I come by for a chat with him. When I arrived there, he was talking with John dos Passos. “Oh, come on in,” he said. dos Passos was anxious to have news about Ezra, and we spent a pleasant afternoon. Tom Collinses were brought in to ward off the midsummer heat, and I remember nothing more of the conversation. New York has one drink each year — that year it was Tom Collins, the following year it was Cutty Sark with lemon, and heaven help you if you asked for last year’s drink. I stumbled out into the blinding Manhattan afternoon, and never heard anything further from Macmillans or from dos Passos.

Weeks went by, without a single response to my massive mailings of resumes. I had run into a problem which was to dog me for years. As a published author, I was now over-qualified for most positions, according to the rule of thumb established by personnel managers. It was possible to go around them, through friends, relatives or any influential party, but none of these would be of any help to me in New York. I finally decided my best bet was to file suit against the American Petroleum Institute, to publicize the fact that it was the FBI who had had me fired. This would be an embarrassing admission for my former employer, and could force him to do something for me. I filed the suit, but, as usual, my strategy was wrong. The API lawyers stalled the suit for months, until I dropped it from lack of funds.

The nationwide network of toll roads and superhighways was being built, and with my background in toll road finance, I believed I could tie up with one of the big firms in Chicago. When I arrived there, I found that the large contractors were not concerned with finance, as they had plenty of government funds to work with. I then went to work as a writer for Institutions Magazine. I soon received a promotion, and once again everything was going well. At Christmas, I returned home to Virginia for a holiday reunion with my parents. They were relieved that I had a good income and had “settled down.” They said nothing to me about the increased FBI investigations in Staunton concerning me, although they and other people had been repeatedly contacted. The FBI agents apparently were determined to find out why I had moved from New York to Chicago, they had intensified their surveillance. I also was unaware of the FBI

agents' certainty that I would now be goaded into some violent deed. I was only thirty years old, but I had already had two promising careers destroyed by the malicious acts of government agents. I would have been content to spend the rest of my life in a modest position at the Library of Congress, but they knocked me out of that. I then had a promising career in New York, which they ruined.

I have always been very slow to pick up on what is actually going on, and this was no exception. It was standard procedure for the Counter Intelligence Program (COINTELPRO) of the FBI to deliberately goad targeted victims until they responded with some act of violence. Now that I had been fired from two very good jobs, the standard reaction was that I should brood over this a few days, and then either get some dynamite and blow up a building, or get a gun and shoot some federal official. The FBI was not concerned about what building I chose to blow up, or who I picked out for assassination — the important thing was that I should get on with it. They were making themselves very visible in my home town, so that my friends and relatives would alert me to the fact that they were still after me, and that I would respond with the usual reaction of anger and violence. See G-14, G-15, G-16.

The agents were thwarted by my parents' refusal to let me know what was going on. I would have been enraged if I had known they were harassing my family and my friends in Staunton. It was intended to be the spark which would light the fuse. As it was, I returned to Chicago with no reason to believe that the FBI was still prodding me, still waiting for my reaction. See G-17, G-18.

My editor asked me to help the Chicago Motor Club with a story project about a new hotel. I spent quite a bit of time in the next several weeks at the Chicago Motor Club building, and was pleasantly surprised when the fellows I was working with insisted I must join their staff. For several months, the editor of Institutions had been dangling the prospect of a West Coast edition, with the offer that I would be placed in full charge, esconced in an office in San Francisco. It seemed like an ideal opportunity, until I learned at a lunch session that this was a standard ploy to keep good writers from quitting. My informant had no idea that I was the current recipient of this offer, and after a few Martinis, he was falling out of his chair, laughing about another staff member who had fallen for the gag. There would never be a West Coast edition.

I told the editor I was resigning, and the next day, I was installed in the Water Street headquarters of the Chicago Motor Club. I had

Letter to Director

11-28-52

Re: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS,  
SM - C & IS

b7D  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] advised that he has never heard anything that would reflect against the reliability or loyalty of subject MULLINS and believes that he would be willing to do anything that he could to help the FBI. He mentioned, however, that due to the fact that he has spent little time in Staunton, Virginia since 1947, very few people, if any, know of his recent activities and no one apparently knows what he is doing at the present time, [REDACTED]

b7D  
[REDACTED] advised that EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS has not lived in the Staunton area for a number of years, but has visited with his father and brother on several occasions since graduating from college. He also advised that EUSTACE MULLINS impressed him as being a very intelligent young man despite the fact that he has apparently become a fanatic on writing about the Communists. [REDACTED] has no reason to question the loyalty of EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS and believes that he would be very cooperative if called upon for any information by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b7D  
[REDACTED] was contacted and furnished substantially the same information as given [REDACTED]

It is the opinion of this office the subject should be interviewed concerning the manner in which he received the alleged speech of Rabbi EMANUEL RABINOVICH.

b7D  
As noted above, [REDACTED]  
RVL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: APR 17 1953

FROM : SAC, New York (100-112532)

*LYE*  
*had*

SUBJECT: MUSTACHE CLARENCE MULLINS  
SM - C & IS

*ye*

Reference is made to 0-1 Form received by this office on 2/20/53 from the Bureau concerning the above captioned individual.

Numerous attempts have been made to contact MULLINS with negative results, inasmuch as he no longer resides at his former address. Continued efforts will be made to contact him, and when pertinent information has been received, a report will be promptly submitted.

*0-1 NY 5/6/53 - one. Serial number 6-36-53*  
*0-1 NY 6/12/53*

RECORDED-138

G-15

105-15727-6

APR 20 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-19-91 BY SP1 GSE/ah

*100*

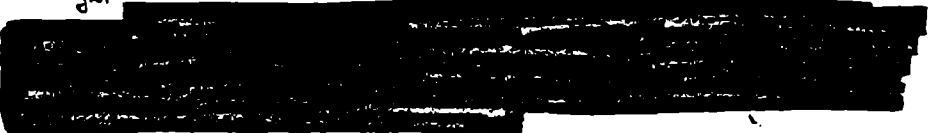
APR 20 1953

WSP:JH

G-15

continued

Legislative Branch information not subject to FOIPA



b7c Mullins' handwriting specimens available at the Library were compared at the FBI Laboratory with those of [redacted] and the Laboratory advised Mullins' handwriting was not that of [redacted]

[redacted] one of the witnesses in the [redacted] case, indicated that photographs of Mullins looked more like [redacted] than any photograph she had seen. b7c

The WFO advised that Mullins during the Christmas holidays of 1954 was staying at his parents' residence at 834 Springhill Road, Staunton, Virginia.

b7c [redacted] (9)

Correlator's note: It could not be determined whether the two men, [redacted] and Eustace Mullins, were identical. b7c

ICUA report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups, issued 12/17/54 stated that Eustace Mullins, who had joined James H. Madole, head of the National Renaissance Party (NRP) in his street-corner propagandizing, was the contributor of an article entitled "[redacted]": An Appreciation in the NRP "Bulletin of October, 1952.

Articles written by Mullins appeared in "Common Sense" since at least September, 1951 and in 1953 he became a writer on the staff of "Common Sense."

A copy of his article "[redacted]": An Appreciation" appeared in this ICUA report.

61-7582-2578 p.5,14,27  
(1)

G-16

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sizoo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TO : DIRECTOR FBI  
 FROM : SAC NEWARK (104-235)  
 SUBJECT: EUSTACE C. MULLINS  
 IS - GE

DATE: July 8, 1955

Attached hereto is [redacted]  
 to SA [redacted]  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted]

b7c  
 b7D  
 b7D

A copy [redacted] is being forwarded to the New York Office inasmuch as MULLINS resides in New York City.

ENCL: 1 ENCL.  
 REG MAIL  
 BFJ/njm  
 (5)  
 CC: (1) New York (Encl-1)(REG MAIL)  
 (1) NK 97-134

b7c  
 [redacted]

RECORDED - 78  
 INDEXED 73  
 SE 35

165-15727-13  
 98  
 JUL 11 1955

6-17  
 7-15  
 1-7  
 50 JUL 28 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-19-81 BY SP1 GSC/ldk



1/24/56

AIRTEL

REGULAR MAIL

RICHMOND (140-405)

DIRECTOR, FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED] b7c

Rebulet to Richmond dated 1/12/56.

Investigation at Staunton, Va., reflects

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b5

CLARENCE EUSTIS MULLINS, a former resident of Staunton now working as a writer for a New York City publication. He stated that during a West Coast investigation by the Post Office Inspection Dept. of [REDACTED] it was determined [REDACTED] had quoted CLARENCE EUSTIS MULLINS of Staunton in some literature.

[REDACTED]

This source claims that MULLINS, who worked for the Library of Congress at one time, has the reputation of being a prolific letter writer.

[REDACTED] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-91 BY SP-8/STW/STW

- 3 - Bureau
  - 1 - Washington Field (Regular Mail)
  - 2 - Richmond
- WAB:ngz  
(6) G-18

105-15727-1  
NOT RECORDED  
164 FEB 26 1956  
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

71 MAR 1 1956

no qualms about leaving Institutions Magazine, but, years later, I finally realized it was the only job I ever had which had not ended with my being fired.

The next two years were very productive at the Club. I had been given almost twice the salary which I received at Institutions, and I soon found the reasons. The staff was undermanned, dispirited, and had allowed the public relations department to put most of its projects on hold. My first task, and perhaps my most important win for the Motor Club, was to renew the ties with the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune was our most important outlet for our daily production of press releases and announcements. Some months before I arrived, the best friend of the Tribune reporters at the Club had been callously fired. As a result, all of our material was being tossed in the wastebasket. I knew nothing of this when I began taking the Tribune people to lunch, but we became good friends. They then told me the background of the chill which they had put on the Club. Now that it was over, the Motor Club handouts were regularly featured in the Tribune, and I was the person who could get things done. I created many other outlets for our material, setting up an Industrial Editors News Service which got us space in every company newspaper in the Midwest. I delivered lectures at schools and colleges, edited the Motor Club publications, and was asked to head the corporate fund drive of the Red Cross for the entire Chicago area.

I was actually doing the work of four people, and the head of the Motor Club took notice. Weekly memos were placed in my In box, thanking me for the work I was doing. The vice president wrote me, "Because of the projects you have initiated, I have never been more pleased with this department." I saved most of the memos, but I never had the chance to make use of them.

When I visited Staunton before moving to Chicago, I had suggested in a personal letter to J. Edgar Hoover that I could be of some assistance in his fight against Communism. At that time, I believed he was sincere in his anti-Communist views. I could not have known that he would hire the founder of the Communist Party of the United States, Jay Liebstein, or Lovestone, to author "Hoover's" book, "Masters of Deceit". Hoover never responded to my letter, because I had been put on the "Do Not Contact" list, a blacklist which Hoover maintained of persons who he thought might be critical of him or of the FBI. This is explained by the January 18, 1956 letter in my FBI file. See G-19.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: January 18, 1956

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(INTERNAL SECURITY)  
Bufile 105-15727

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Letter of 1-7-56 from Eustace C. Mullins, Staunton, Virginia, congratulates the Director on his fight against Communism. Mullins' letter states there are, however, reasons why the Director has not been able to pursue this struggle more forcefully. Mullins offers to be of service against Communism and Zionism.

Bufiles reflect that Mullins has been described as being vehemently [redacted]. A security investigation of him was opened by New York Office in 1953; however, the case was closed because there appeared to be no violation within Bureau's jurisdiction.

In February, 1955, Bureau received a leaflet entitled "Impeach Eisenhower" by Eustace Mullins which contained a scurrilous attack against the President. Copies of the leaflet and data in Bureau files were furnished to the Special Assistant to the President, Secret Service and the Department.



RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the information in Bureau files concerning Mullins, no acknowledgment be afforded his letter. Attached letter be sent to Richmond and New York Offices, informing that no acknowledgment is being given Mullins' letter.

G-19

enclosure  
cc - Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-21

SE 15 105 - 15727 - 15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

MAILED 1/19/56  
(5)

DATE 1-19-81 BY sp15/clm

JAN 19 1956

My Chicago weekends were usually spent in long discussions with Joe McWilliams, who had been active in America First in New York at the outset of World War II, and who had been charged with sedition, and with Max Nelsen. Together, we formulated intellectual theories which have been the basis of much subsequent work. Max and I founded the Realpolitical Institute, and the Institute for Biopolitics, to carry on our work.

As part of our observance of the national scene, we decided to cover the Democratic National Convention of 1956 in Chicago. I stood next to an insignificant little fellow in a hotel, who turned out to be the candidate, Adlai Stevenson. Our intention had been a modest one, that we would welcome any patriots who happened to attend the convention. As it happened, there were none. The FBI duly noted this inauspicious event by a report from G-2 5th Army Headquarters, passing on a fake report that we "had some intention of storming the rostrum of the Democratic National Convention". See G-20 and G-21. As none of us had ever committed any such overt act, the rumor was ridiculous. Very likely, the person who reported it received \$100 for his trouble, so that someone gained something from it.

From time to time, concerned citizens wrote to the FBI, requesting that they do something about my writings. J. Edgar Hoover made a great show of responding to these letters, but artfully dodged the fact that I had committed no offense. The FBI could do little except harass me and keep me under surveillance. One such citizen went over Hoover's head, writing directly to his superior, Attorney General Herbert Brownell. The writer apparently was a well-heeled citizen who made substantial contributions to the Republican Party. Brownell had to reassure him that I was not about to seize control of the nation. Brownell was also national president of my college fraternity, Delta Upsilon, although he probably never knew that he was giving the knife to a fraternity brother. See G-22.

There was no one at the Chicago Motor Club with whom I would ever have discussed any serious issues. It seemed unlikely that my writings would ever surface there, as none of the employees read anything but the daily papers. I was busy with my work. I entertained journalists and politicians at lunch every day, and regularly drank them under the table. My bills from the most expensive restaurants in Chicago were never questioned. I was doing valuable public relations work for them, as they well knew.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL  
KXKXX

Transmit the following teletype message to:

FBI, CHICAGO (105-1152)

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

7/20/56

Re Chicago Airtel to the Bureau dated 7/20/56 captioned [REDACTED]

G-2, 5th Army Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, furnished a report to the Chicago Office dated 7/12/56 containing information obtained [REDACTED]

which is as follows:

EUSTACE MULLINS is currently residing at 409 West Deming Place, Chicago, Illinois. This address is a roominghouse [REDACTED] which is being utilized as a headquarters for a "hate group" called "The Chicago Committee for Receiving Nationalists Observers at the Democratic National Convention". This group has rented rooms at the Atlantic Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, from 8/12-15/56

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
- 3 - Chicago
  - 1 - 105-1152
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
  - 1 - 105-New (THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING NATIONALISTS OBSERVERS AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION)

LOB:JAG  
(6)

105-15727  
NOT RECORDED  
148 JUL 31 1956

Mr. Belmont

58 AUG 7 1956

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

This has been reviewed and classified  
 HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-19-88 BY SP-3/STG/ALC

from file in [REDACTED]  
 7/20/56  
 [REDACTED]  
 7/14/56  
 [REDACTED]

G-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following teletype message to:

DIRECTOR, FBI  
EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS

7/20/56

b7D,C

for the purpose of participating in some way in the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. [redacted] no definite information concerning the mission of this new organization or of MULLINS' particular task in it but [redacted] heard that the group had some intention of storming the rostrum of the Democratic National Convention.

b7D,C

This group has sent out invitations to many persons to join this organization and the letterhead includes the name "ALICE JOHNSON" as the secretary; [redacted]

The files of the Chicago Office disclose that MULLINS, who has been living in Chicago recently, is closely associated with HAROLD NELSON of the Neopolitical Institute.

EUSTACE MULLINS has written numerous [redacted] articles for "Women's Voice", a publication of We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc. MULLINS has also visited with WILLIAM WERNICKE, 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is head of the Nationalist Conservative Party.

b7D,C

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on 7/20/56 that MULLINS is the individual who was fired from his employment with the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., because of his anti-

G-21

- 2 -

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

TRUE COPY

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

December 19, 1956

The Honorable Herbert Brownell  
Attorney General of the United States of America  
Justice Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Herb:

It was good to talk to you on the 'phone this date.

I just came across the enclosure which is a peculiar document. Who is Eustace Mullins, and what is "The Women's Voice"? This little pamphlet was distributed out of the town of Cody, Wyoming. How come? Give me a little dope on this if you can. I would appreciate it.

With expression of warm personal regard, and the Season's Greetings, I am

Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

105-15727-✓  
SEARCHED  
70 JAN 1 1957

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

G-22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-19-81 BY SP1/SC/klb

TRUE COPY

G-22

After more than a year of this pleasant existence, my background finally surfaced. Look Magazine had run its leading feature on John Kasper, who was then in the news. The Look reporter seemed to think that the most damaging fact he had uncovered about Kasper's past was that "Kasper had been the roommate of Eustace Mullins". The general counsel of the Motor Club called me to his office for a serious talk. He was certain that I would understand the Club's position; that the publication of this article would make it impossible for me to remain as an employee. Instead of picking up my hat and leaving, I patiently explained to him that if my past acquaintance with John Kasper would interfere in any way with my work at the Motor Club, or if the members of the Club demanded it, I would go. Otherwise, I would stay on and continue to perform my duties. As a lawyer, the counsel saw the strength of my position. The Club would have to show some deleterious effect on my employment before they could fire me, and I was not about to quit. He had hoped that once he told me there was a problem, I would walk away. Now he saw that I was standing firmly on the grounds of "probable cause", of which there was none. I had become a good friend of the senior vice president of the Club (he was the only concerned person in the building), and he came in to support my stand. I thought I had come over that hurdle rather nicely. Eight months went by, and the matter was forgotten.

I had come back from lunch about three o'clock on a hot August afternoon, and was hard at work getting out the next edition of Motor News, when two snappily attired men strode past my desk. One of them gave me a pronounced sneer as he went by. The men went into the vice president's office, closing the door behind them. Five staff members, myself, another man, and three secretaries, were seated in the open area. We were amazed to hear loud voices coming from the office, a place where no one ever raised his voice. A violent argument proceeded for about ten minutes, while we looked at each other, wondering if we should interfere. The vice president buzzed for his secretary, and she went in. She came out with something balled up in her hand. The vice president emerged with the two men, who were half-dragging, half-carrying him through the office. I was sure that they were arresting him. It was high drama for the quiet executive floor, which was usually as silent as a bank vault.

The vice president and his companions left on the elevator. The secretary then came to my desk and handed me a tightly folded note. As I unfolded it, I saw that it was wet. Tears were streaming down her face, and she was unable to speak. I unfolded the note and read it. "You have ten minutes to get your things and get out of the office."



“Does this mean what it says?” I asked. She nodded, without speaking. I was certain I would collapse. I sat there for a few minutes. No one spoke to me. I finally threw a few things into a briefcase, and left the building, never to return. I went to a little German tavern near my apartment, and spent the rest of the afternoon.

That evening, alone in my apartment, I realized that I had been struck the most crushing blow of my life. I was thirty-five years old, and I had no place to go. That morning, I had been a rising young executive with a prominent firm, dining at the best places in the city, and welcomed in the citadels of wealth and power. Now I had less prospects than an unskilled laborer. The suddenness of the blow, the impossibility of my being prepared for it, and my awareness that there could be no comeback for me, was more than I could handle. I believe that many persons, faced with my dilemma, would have committed suicide.

In retrospect, I can understand that the FBI agents had been intent on my noticing them in the office and that I should give them full credit for what happened. The entire affair was orchestrated as a typical COINTELPRO operation. Not only was it intended to injure me as deeply as possible, but it should also provoke me to some irrevocable action, either suicide, or that I should strike back at the vicious conspirators in Washington with pistol, dynamite, or whatever weapon I should choose.

The next morning, I had recovered my equilibrium. I was like a ship which had suddenly struck a reef. I would either go down from the damage, or I would refloat and continue my passage. I had now been through this devastating experience three times. I intended to see to it that it never happened again. A few days later, I arranged to have lunch with the secretary. She gave me the whole story. A call had come in from the FBI, asking for an appointment with the vice president. The caller refused to divulge the reason for the appointment, but it was set for three o'clock. When the two agents went into the office and closed the door, they explained their purpose. “We’re here for one reason, to tell you to get rid of Mullins.” This was the most shocking thing they could have said. The vice president was very pleased with my work. He also was a businessman, and he had no intention of letting me go. He told the agents his decision, in a very positive tone. “You don’t understand,” one agent said, “We didn’t come here to ask you to get rid of Mullins. We’re telling you.”

The vice president was not a man who could be pushed around. He was on friendly terms with the Mayor, Congressmen, and other

leading figures. Now he raised his voice. "Who the hell do you think you are?" he shouted. "I'm not going to let you walk into my office and dictate to me. Now, tell me what's behind this? Show me some reason why I should do this."

"We don't give reasons," the other agent said. "You ought to know that."

The vice president continued to argue with them. He was an elderly man, who had already suffered five heart attacks. The strain of the situation was too much for him, and he slumped back, clutching at his chest. "You'll have to get out," he whispered. "I have to call my doctor right away. When he reached for his phone, the FBI agents pulled it away from him.

"You really do need medical attention," one of them said. "Of course we checked you out; we know all about your five heart attacks. You're on number six right now, and it could be your last one!"

"Please help me," gasped the vice president.

"No problem," said the agent. "Just write a little note to your secretary."

"Why should I?" he replied.

"Because you are just like anybody else," the agent told him. "You want to survive."

The agent dictated the note which the secretary later handed to me. The vice president scrawled it and again reached for the phone. The agent took the note from his hand, and again pushed the phone away.

"Not so fast," he said. "You don't think we're going to walk away and let you screw this up, do you? You'll go out there and tell Mullins to ignore the note. No, you're going with us. We'll get you to the doctor."

When the vice president left with them, his face was already turning gray. They escorted him to his doctor's office, where he was treated and released. He called the Motor Club from his doctor's office, and his chauffeur picked him up in his limousine. He went straight home without coming back to the office. No doubt he feared that I might have refused to leave, and he didn't want to face me.

Like most people, I was concerned only with the tragic results of the actions taken against me. It never occurred to me that the people I had worked with, on intimate terms, for periods of months and

years, could also be adversely affected by these events. I knew that it was a shattering experience for this secretary to watch her boss pushed to the point of a fatal heart attack, and for me to be given an order to vacate the office. Most people who are fired from jobs on such summary notice have given good cause. They are habitually late to work; they are incompetent; disagreeable; drinking on the job; dishonest; or show other failings which the employer cannot tolerate. In all three of the jobs from which I have been fired at the behest of the FBI, I had been punctual, honest; I performed better than my employers had any right to expect; I maintained excellent relations with the people I worked with, whether they were superiors or of lesser status than myself. I did these things because it was natural for me to do them. I had been brought up to always do my best; to be honest; to treat everyone alike, regardless of their rank in life; and to be pleasant. Because of these traits, my sudden departure must have been a traumatic experience for those who worked with me. There are always people in any office whose dismissal is a relief to fellow-employees, because they are hard to get along with. What did these employees think, when the FBI ordered my dismissal? I had never discussed any political matters with them; they knew I was not a propagandist, seeking to further some alien philosophy. What they had to feel, after I had gone, was a great insecurity, a greater distrust of "the government", and a feeling that things could only get worse.

Because the FBI officials hoped I would be goaded into violent acts of revenge, they maintained a close daily surveillance on me during the months after I left the Motor Club. I had only to make the slightest overt act, threaten someone with a gun, or try to purchase some dynamite, and I would have been gunned down without mercy. This surveillance is revealed in further pages of my files, See G-23, G-24 and G-25

These pages refer to the FBI's preoccupation with my "violence", "extremism", and other potential dangers which existed only in the minds of the FBI. It was the FBI, in fact, which was and is deeply committed to promoting and encouraging extremism and violence in the United States. Page G-25 attached notes that "A review of Chicago files concerning (blacked out) extremists corroborates the non-existence of group activity in Chicago at this time". We can only ask, what was the FBI spending many thousands of dollars of taxpayers' funds on, if there were no extremist groups to be watched? It was for this reason that a large part of FBI expenditures since 1945 has been the actual funding of extremist groups, advancing them the

NY 100-112532

In connection with efforts to locate MULLINS in June, 1957

b7D

[REDACTED] made available a number of clippings regarding MULLINS [REDACTED]

The Photostats [REDACTED] clippings were made by the NYO and furnished to the Bureau, [REDACTED] In the event that the Bureau deems these Photostats pertinent they can be furnished to Chicago for their information. NYO is in possession of Photostats of the clippings [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] information from these clippings has not been included in this report.

[REDACTED] utilized to document the Nationalist Party and the National Renaissance Party [REDACTED]

b2  
b7D

INFORMANTS

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

This report has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information which was obtained from ONI report of SA PAUL A. LOESCHE, at NY, dated 2/27/57, which report was so classified.

1  
f

COVER PAGE

G-23

- A |

CG 105-1152

The investigation in this case was based upon instructions set forth in re Bureau airtel dated October 22, 1958, which directed that investigation be conducted on suspects who may be affiliated with any of the various "hate" groups and/or who have indicated they may result to violence. When all outstanding leads have been covered in this case, consideration will be given to requesting authority to interview EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS.

**b7c** MULLINS was viewed by SA [redacted] on November 14, 1958, at MULLINS' residence, 2239 North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago. **b7D, c**

**b7c** SA [redacted] has been designated as alternate agent responsible for background information on MULLINS, and is fully aware of the subject's residence **b7D**

A suitable photograph of EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS is available in the files of the Chicago office.

**b7c** Information provided by [redacted] was furnished by [redacted] to Investigative Clerk [redacted]

By letter dated December 29, 1958 the St. Louis office was requested to review MULLINS Army Service Record at the Department of Defense, Military Personnel Records Center and submit in report form all pertinent information contained therein.

**b7c** Employment records at the Chicago Motor Club and Institution Magazine, Chicago were not reviewed [redacted]

**G-24**  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 0 -  
COVER PAGE

G-24

[REDACTED] stated that MULLINS is strictly an "odd ball" and associates with very few people. He said that MULLINS holds friends for a short period of time only, uses them, and then casts them aside. He knows of no one who is actually close to MULLINS.

b7D,C

[REDACTED] is aware of no organized activity on the part of MULLINS or of other [REDACTED] extremists in the Chicago area at the present time.

b7D,C

[REDACTED]

b7D,C

A review of Chicago files concerning [REDACTED] extremist organizations reflected that there is no organized group activity in the Chicago area at the present time other than [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

A review of Chicago files concerning [REDACTED] extremists corroborates the non-existence of group activity in Chicago at this time, other than the two meetings set forth above [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D,C

- B -

COVER PAGE

G-25

money to have meetings, to plan action, and to expand and organize. The FBI never handed out this money without strings attached. An FBI agent, or a trusted stool pigeon, must be on hand at all meetings. Most important, the group must plan violent action — plan to dynamite a synagogue or a black church, for which the FBI would handle all the details of obtaining the explosives; set up a firefight such as the Greensboro incident, in which as many people could be gunned down as possible; launch demonstrations which should always, if at all possible, be turned into violent riots and street battles. This is the contribution of the FBI to domestic tranquillity.

Neither I nor my few associates in Chicago were stupid enough to become the FBI's trained seals. We were interested only in intellectual meetings, and in peaceful change. Because of their intensive surveillance, the FBI agents were aware of our goals. As a result, they never offered us any money, nor did they try to ensnare us in the wellknown FBI goals of gunfights, blowing up buildings, or assassinations.

Page G-26 includes FBI coverage of a lecture given by myself and Matthias Koehl at Shimer College, and a later lecture at the University of Illinois at Urbana. This obvious KGB type of surveillance speaks volumes about the true function of the FBI in a democratic society.

The fact that I had not gone berserk because of the outrages committed against me, and that I continued to function on an intellectual plane, seemed to drive the FBI agents to great distraction. Page G-27 from my file notes the use of a letterhead, M & N Associates, for use in correspondence by myself and Max Nelsen. Here again, the mere use of a letterhead is construed as worthy of intensive surveillance by the FBI. After all, I had been fired from the Library of Congress on the charge of having used the letterhead, Aryan League of America. This FBI surveillance was taking place in a nation which was plagued with coast to coast organized crime; with increasing rates of assault, burglary and rape each year; and with the free operation of espionage agents from many countries, who went about their tasks relatively free from surveillance or any interference by the FBI. As Jack Anderson gleefully related, J. Edgar Hoover personally set up a "safe" zone in Washington, on Capitol Hill, where no FBI agent could follow a spy. The favorite place for spies to exchange funds, information, and other necessities of the trade was the lawn of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67D,C

[REDACTED] "The Truth Seeker." Page 40 contained an article by Eustace Mullins regarding a speech made by Mullins and Matthias Koehl, [REDACTED] at Shimer College, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

105-77481-1  
(7)

67D,C

[REDACTED] (protect identity).  
[REDACTED] 1950 issue of the Anti-Defamation League "Bulletin" which contained an article captioned "Angry Young Men of Hate." Eustace Mullins and Matt Koehl of Chicago, were listed as two of these men. Koehl and Mullins shared living quarters in Chicago as they did in NYC a few years previously.

157-2-53-19X encl. p.1,3  
(8)

67D,C

[REDACTED] acquainted with Eustace Mullins, a "hate" subject of the Chicago Office. No other information was brought out regarding Mullins.  
[REDACTED]

62,67D

[REDACTED]  
(3)

62,67D

[REDACTED] a bulletin announcing Eustace Mullins as a featured speaker on 10/14/58 appeared on the University of Illinois bulletin board, under the sponsorship of the Channing-Murray Foundation, student foundation of the Universalist Unitarian Church, Urbana, Illinois. His subject was to be "Man in Our Image." Mullins was billed as a former investigator for the late Sen. McCarthy and an economist for the American Petroleum Institute and on the occasion of his appearance, Mullins was accompanied by Marin Koehl, editor of "Poetry Chicago" who spoke on "The Revolt of the Elite."

100-430303-2  
(5)

G-26

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-15-

G-26

44



FBI

Date: 12/24/58

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-0)

M & N ASSOCIATES;  
E. MULLINS  
RACIAL MATTERS

7-1  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY SP16SK/AM

b7c  
b7D, b7C

[REDACTED] leaflet entitled "THE ATLANTA REPORT" by EUSTACE MULLINS, State Chairman, Constitution Party of Illinois. This is printed under heading "M & N ASSOCIATES, Box 1785, Chicago 90, Illinois," with names E. MULLINS and M. NELSEN appearing to the right.

There is enclosed for the Bureau and each office receiving this airtel one autostat copy of this publication. It is noted the last paragraph contains allegations concerning a relationship between the FBI and the Anti-Defamation League.

b7D [REDACTED]

b2 [REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Cincinnati (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte (105-0)
- (1) [REDACTED]

105-15727-22

2 DEC 30 1958

EX-128

JMU:mmg  
(9) 52 JAN 12 1959

6-27  
ENCLOSURE

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

Capitol Building. Spies were guaranteed that no FBI agent would arrest them there.

J. Edgar Hoover's righthand man, William C. Sullivan, exposed this situation in his book *The Bureau* (p. 183). He remarks, "Once the Soviets and other eastern bloc agents caught onto Hoover's policy, Capitol Hill became their favorite place to meet." Sullivan sarcastically adds, "It was fortunate that Hoover never realized his ambition, which was to direct worldwide intelligence."

Page G-28 notes the increasing importance attached by the top echelon of the FBI to the non-existent M & N Associates of Chicago. The Office Memorandum, dated Feb. 4, 1959 to Mr. Tolson (Number Two man in the FBI) notes that the Investigative Division and Crime Records Division should give attention to M & N Associates. It further notes that I am state chairman of the Constitution Party of Illinois, hardly a revolutionary type of organization. The Enclosure is routed to Mr. Rosen, Number Four man in the FBI at that time, and Mr. DeLoach, who was then Number Three in J. Edgar Hoover's hierarchy. It is worthy of note that these were not obscure office clerks who were devoting a great deal of their valuable time to my activities. These were the top officials of the FBI.

Page G-29 of my file shows that the investigation of my affairs was continuing at an accelerated pace, not merely in Chicago, but in Lexington, Va., where I had attended Washington & Lee University, but also in Richmond, Va. and in my home town of Staunton. Although I had no suspicion of what was being planned for me, the FBI conspirators were now ready to commit what they conceived of as the final solution to "the Mullins problem".

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 4, 1959

FROM : J. J. MCGUIRE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:

b7D, c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] M & N Associates, Box 1785, Chicago 90, Illinois," allegedly an organization run by E. Mullins and M. Nelsen, who describe their business as political engineering and creative propaganda.

[REDACTED]

b7D, c

It is recommended that this memorandum and its attachment be routed for the attention of the Investigative Division and the Crime Records Division and it would be well to summarize information in the Bureau's files regarding M & N Associates and E. Mullins.

67

b7D

[REDACTED] It is noted from the enclosure that E. Mullins is apparently Eustace Mullins, state chairman of the Constitution Party of Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-24-81 BY SP6 GSK/AM

Memo, M.A. Jones re: Jehosiah  
 2/12/59  
 BDA

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure  
 1-Mr. Rosen  
 1-Mr. DeLoach  
 JJM:jmr  
 (4)

633 MAR

REC-15 105-15727-25

23 FEB 25 1959

CRIM/APP

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>RICHMOND</b>	Office of Origin <b>CHICAGO</b>	Date <b>3/4/59</b>	Investigative Period <b>1/29/59-2/27/59</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.</b>		Report made by <b>[REDACTED]</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RACIAL MATTERS</b>

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-27-81 BY SP16C/ku**

**REFERENCE:** Report of SA [REDACTED] at Chicago dated 1/19/59.

- RUC -

**ADMINISTRATIVE:** Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

The investigation at Lexington, Virginia, was by SA [REDACTED]

The investigation at Staunton, Virginia, in 1952, was by SA [REDACTED] and the remainder by SA [REDACTED]

Richmond files contain the following data concerning MULLINS which is not set forth in the details of this report:

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: 5-Bureau (105-15727) (REGISTERED MAIL) 3-Chicago (105-1152) (REGISTERED MAIL) 1-Richmond (105-1867)		105-15727-32 11 MAR 9 1959
1-ACSI by Reg. 8/31/64. PBT:vm		STAT. SECT
52 MAR 13 1959		

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to

## CHAPTER TWO

# The KGB Touch

### *Chapter Two*

*“ . . . let me speak to the yet unknowing world  
How these things came about: So shall you hear  
Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts,  
Of accidental judgements, casual slaughters,  
Of deaths put on by cunning and forced cause,  
And, in this upshot, purposes mistook  
Fall'n on the inventors' heads . . .  
But let this same be presently performed,  
Even while men's minds are wild; lest more mischange,  
On plots and errors, happen.”* HAMLET,

*William Shakespeare*

During the months after my termination from the Chicago Motor Club, I tried to find another job. I naively supposed that the FBI was the least of my problems, and that I would get another good job in the Chicago area, and ignore them. The FBI did not intend to be ignored. They maintained fullscale daily surveillance on the front and rear entrances of my apartment. When I came out the front door, an agent would be seated in a car (illegally parked) just outside the entrance. He would ostentatiously duck down, pick up a microphone, and speak into it, watching me the while to be certain that I too got the message. Occasionally, a team of agents would come banging on my front door. When I refused to answer, they would go to the rear entrance, which had a glass upper partition. I sometimes spoke to them through the glass partition, but I always refused to open the door to them. I was alone, and whatever took place would be my word against that of two FBI agents. There was little doubt that my telephone was tapped, although the FBI officials have always denied this. There is no record of it in the papers which they released to me, but almost half of the file was withheld, and unknown quantities of papers relating to the campaign against me were destroyed.

I specifically requested all papers from my file, which was maintained under File No. 105-15727-65. I learned from an article in the New Republic that there was also a secret file which was maintained on dissidents like myself, File No. 66-1686. I specifically requested File No. 66-1686 in a letter to the FBI, and I received this response on Dec. 10, 1981 (See G-29A).

Mr. Eustace C. Mullins

Please be advised, due to a clerical error, three additional pages are being released to you than were quoted in our letter of November 3, 1981. The addition of these 3 pages brings the total number of enclosed pages to 515 pages.

In reviewing the enclosed document, you will note that your book, My Life in Christ, consisting of 90 pages, which is maintained as an enclosure to serial 111, has not been duplicated and included inasmuch as you are aware of its contents.

You will further note that 32 pages of documents which originated with the Department of the Army, Central Intelligence Agency and the Civil Division of the Justice Department have been referred to those Agencies for review and direct response to you.

Please excuse the delay in releasing the enclosed documents to you; however, your additional inquiries set forth in your letters dated October 15, 1981, and November 11, 1981, necessitated additional research in order to provide an adequate response to you.

Your letters cited a specific file number, 66-1686. In checking our Central Records for this file, it was determined that this file was destroyed and is, therefore, no longer retrievable.

With regard to your request for references to you in the "June" file, please be advised, there is no mention of June mail in your file. You have never been the subject of an electronic surveillance; however, there is a reference to you having been overheard during the electronic surveillance of another subject matter. This information is classified "Confidential" in conformance to Executive Order 12065 and is not releasable pursuant to subsection (b) (1) of the FOIA.

In searching our Central Records for information pertaining to you in a "Do Not File" file, we have established that such a file on you does not exist. "Do Not File" documents generally are of an administrative nature and are not intended for permanent retention in FBI files.

If you desire, you may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy (Attention: Office of Information and Privacy), United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, within thirty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

- 3 -

G-29A

“Your letters cite a specific file number, 66-1686. In checking our Central Records for this file, it was determined that this file was destroyed and is, therefore, no longer retrievable.”

File No. 66-1686 contained records of the illegal telephone taps maintained by the FBI, and it was destroyed to forestall criminal indictments of those responsible.

Despite this FBI campaign against me, I went about the process of finding another job. Although I had frequently met with leading city officials in my public relations work for the Motor Club, I had never exercised any political allegiance or taken part in any partisan political campaigns. I had never been arrested, and, in my mind, there was no reason why I would not be offered a job through my widespread contacts in the press, City Hall, and the large corporations in the area.

During the next few months, I found that the people I had been wining and dining for two years were now too busy to talk to me. I was receiving no answers to the many resumes I had been mailing. I had lunch with Max and brought up my dilemma. He grinned. “You’ll never get a single response,” he said.

“Why not?” I asked.

“You’re getting the knife,” he told me. “Every request for a reference from the Motor Club is probably answered with the response that you’re Attila the Hun.”

“I can’t believe that,” I said. “They would be in a lot of trouble if they did that.”

“I’ll find out,” Max promised.

He called the Motor Club, and was put through to the vice president. “Listen,” he said, “I’ve got a resume here from a guy who sounds like a real livewire. We need him, and I can put him to work right away. He gives you as his last employer, so all you need to do is say the word, and he starts to work.”

Max told me the vice president began to sputter and started shouting into the phone. He told Max I was a dangerous criminal who always carried a pistol, and that he had found out that I made my living by robbing banks. This was a favorite smear story, one of many, which had been making the rounds for at least five years. Max responded that I didn’t look that kind of guy. “If this is true,” he said, “my people don’t want him. But they won’t accept anything but real evidence. Just send me a note telling me what you’ve just said, and I’ll be very grateful to you.”

Of course the vice president never sent any note. I learned that he had repeated the same libel to at least three other area firms. My only recourse was to file suit, in the hopes that the Motor Club would stop their campaign against me.

My lawsuit came up before Judge Sbarbero, who frequently dined with the executives of the Club. He refused to allow the suit to be argued in court, even though I had requested a jury trial. It was dismissed. Once again, I had no funds for an appeal, and was forced to let the matter drop.

I had visited Ezra Pound on my vacation that summer, at the time he was released from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington. As he had predicted to me a decade earlier, the government was unwilling to give him a trial, and had to drop all charges against him, resulting in his immediate release from confinement. Government agents do not dare go into court and recite the criminal acts which they have conspired to commit, and have committed, against law-abiding citizens of the United States. In the past twenty years, I have filed suits against the Librarian of Congress, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and two Directors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Not one of these suits has ever been argued in court, nor have the defendants ever answered a single charge brought against them. Of course this itself is obstruction of justice.

I had kept Ezra informed about my dilemma, and he said that I should take advantage of this period "at liberty" to go ahead with his biography, which he had requested me to write. He closed the letter "with the blessings of the undersigned", which gave me the title of Pound's only authorized biographer. There were to be other biographies, but none produced with Ezra's specific written permission.

By chance, there was an excellent library in Chicago, the Newberry Library, which contained a collection of the modern poets and expatriates of whom Ezra had been the leader. This had come about because of the support given by a few Chicago families to the arts. Harriet Monroe had published her magazine, Poetry, in Chicago, and Pound had become the European correspondent. He sent her early poems by T. S. Eliot and many other poets who were soon to become famous. Much of this original material had been donated to the Newberry Library, where I made good use of it.

I had saved some money during my two years at the Motor Club, and it seemed that I could get by until the book was finished. Nevertheless, I saw no reason why I could not obtain an advance from a publisher. The book would be an account of the career of the



leading literary personage of the twentieth century, not only by right of his own work, but because of the tremendous influence he had exercised on the development of many modern writers.

My first target was Henry Regnery in Chicago. His family owned Joanna Western Mills, the largest windowshade factory in the world, the third largest bank in Chicago, and many other profitable investments. At that time, he was worth some fifty million dollars. With a portion of this fortune, he operated a small publishing house.

Henry's gloomy response was that books about conservatives never made any money, because they were never reviewed. I reminded him that he had published William Buckley's maiden work, "God and Man at Yale," which apparently had been a best seller.

"Oh yes, it got plenty of coverage," he said, "but it still didn't sell. I lost money on it." No advance was forthcoming.

My next contact was James Laughlin, heir to one of the great American fortunes. At Pound's insistence, he had used some of his inheritance to start an avant garde publishing house, New Directions, in 1934. Laughlin informed me that he would be interested in doing the book, but that he never paid any advances to writers. There was no point in pursuing him further. If I had to put up the money for writing the book myself, I would go to a larger publisher when it was completed. I had now been turned down by the two largest personal fortunes in the entire publishing world. Once again, I was on my own.

I settled down to the daily grind, seven days a week, of completing my research and writing the biography. Unknown to me, the FBI was intensifying its surveillance, preparatory to implementing their "final solution" of the Eustace Mullins situation.

On April 3, 1959, J. Edgar Hoover sent a special memorandum to the Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, demanding to know why the Bureau had not received a report about me. "The deadline in this case has passed." See G-30. The New York office of the FBI also furnished a special report on me April 3, 1959 to unknown parties. See G-31.

An April 6, 1959 FBI report noted that agents had gone over all my writings with the Postal Inspector, J.S. Burger, in Chicago. The report noted that photographs of me were available, and gave my home address, and the make of my car, a 1950 black Plymouth which I had purchased from a co-worker at the Motor Club for \$100. See G-32.

0  
(9-2)

June 10 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Chicago (Your file 105-1152)      DATE: 4/3/59

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile & serial 105-15727)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE MULLINS, JR.      Office of Origin:  
RACIAL MATTERS

1. ( ) The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to submit a report immediately. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau, Room # 5738.

Report submitted \_\_\_\_\_

Report will be submitted by 4-22-59

Reason for delay awaiting coverage of lead by  
(\* we received number 0-1, same case,  
last Friday 4-3-59)

2. (X) Advise Bureau re status of this case.
3. (X) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.
4. ( ) Surep immediately.

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY [signature]

G-30



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

NY 100-112532

New York, New York  
April 3, 1959

Re: Eustace Clarence Mullins, Jr.  
Racial Matters

b7C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York.

b2

b7D

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

G-31

G-31

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will place this case in a closed status upon receipt of the information requested in the airtel set forth above dated April 8, 1959.

ADMINISTRATIVE

b7c The Agent who observed MULLINS' 1950 black Plymouth in the vicinity of 2239 North Lincoln Avenue on April 6, 1959 was SA [REDACTED]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

Suitable photographs of MULLINS are available in the files of the Chicago Office.

A request for authorization to interview MULLINS is not being made for the following reasons:

1. MULLINS' extremely antagonistic attitude towards the FBI could result in possible embarrassment to the Bureau.

2. MULLINS, [REDACTED], is reported to have [REDACTED]

3. No information has been developed to indicate MULLINS has been involved in any bombing incidents.

G-32  
b7c On April 8, 1959, Postal Inspector J. S. BURGER, U.S. Postal Inspector's Office, New Post Office Building, Canal and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, made available to SA [REDACTED] for examination various writings of EUSTACE MULLINS maintained by that office. All of the writings examined are also in the possession of the FBI and pertinent information therein has been set out previously in report form.

- A -

COVER PAGE

On April 20, 1959, the Chicago office of the FBI again made a report on me to unidentified parties as a "loan," not to be distributed outside the agency to which it is loaned. See G-33.

I have reproduced a page from my file, (See G-34), which is one of approximately fifty pages on which all information has been blacked out by the FBI censors, with no explanation given. Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, this is absolutely illegal. I can only believe that the blacked-out information reveals further criminal acts and conspiracies by officials of the FBI against me, and that it is a blatant act of obstruction of justice.

On April 27, 1959, the FBI distributed a report on me to all field offices concerning their continued surveillance, (See G-35), which is notable for the number of notations stamped upon it.

Another memorandum dated April 27, 1959 came from the Director, and contained a personal note scrawled by J. Edgar Hoover. "Who is Mullins? If he really exists we should make him put up or shut up." See G-36.

This response had been activated by my own reaction to the constant provocation from the FBI. I had written a letter to a newspaper stating that the FBI actions could only properly be understood if the American public realized that there were foreign agents operating in the FBI. Informed intelligence estimates were that there were from three to five KGB moles in deep cover in the FBI organization, and eight or ten moles from Mossad, Israeli Intelligence. As J. Edgar Hoover had always cooperated with British Intelligence (he turned over his most secret files to KGB agent Kim Philby while Philby was stationed in Washington as the senior representative of MI-5, British Intelligence), it would not have been necessary for the British to maintain agents at the FBI in deep cover.

My observation was not the result of an overwrought imagination. Anyone familiar with the workings of intelligence knew that both the FBI and CIA were the prime targets for foreign infiltrators. The KGB would hardly send a top agent to the United States to infiltrate the Campbell Soup Company.

In 1978, shortly before he was shot in an "accident," Hoover's righthand man, William Sullivan, verified my statement in his book about the FBI, "The Bureau." On p. 190, Sullivan relates that he informed Hoover that there was a Soviet agent in the New York office. Sullivan had concluded that the only way to nullify him, since he was in deep cover and would not be exposed by any routine internal



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Chicago, Illinois

April 20, 1950

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

105-1152

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b2

b7D

b2

b7D

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

G-33

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G-33

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D, C

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D,

C

[REDACTED]

G-74

- 7 -

G-34

**CONFIDENTIAL**

06/5

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Reporting Office <b>CHICAGO</b>	Office of Origin <b>CHICAGO</b>	Date <b>5/27/59</b>	Investigative Period <b>4/21 - 5/11/59</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>HUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <i>Chicago</i></b>		Report made by <b>[REDACTED] 67C</b>	Typed by <b>BCG</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RACIAL MATTERS</b>	

**DATE** 5/13/59 **D.S.** D.S. **67C**

References: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 4/20/59 at Chicago. Chicago airtel to Louisville dated 4/27/59, and Louisville airtel to Director dated 4/16/59, both captioned [REDACTED]. Newark letter to Director, dated 5/5/59.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

DECLASSIFIED ON 1-21-81  
BY SP1 GSK/MLL

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identity of the sources must be concealed.

Suitable photographs of MULLINS are available in the files of the Chicago Office.

**67C D** On May 6, 1959, [REDACTED] Automobiles Registration Department, Illinois Secretary of State Office, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA [REDACTED]

**DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW**

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: G-35 2 - Bureau (105-15727) (RM) 3 - Chicago (105-1152)		105-15727-39	REC-20
1 - ACSE by reg. 8/31/64 6/23/59 6/23/59 7/17/64		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">         6-3-59          MAY 12 1959          FBI - CHICAGO          MAIL ROOM       </div>	
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		COVER PAGE <b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>	



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: 5/27/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The enclosed report is submitted for the Bureau's information.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

CES:JAM  
(3)

*Who is Mullins? Is he really just a name or should we take him seriously or shut up.*

105-15727 - 41

REC-55

EX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-24-81 BY SP1 GSK/aw

52 JUN 12 1959

G-36  
Memo Present to Director  
6-2-59  
KEM:dea  
ENCL ATTN: 1500  
1-2-59

investigation, was to gradually transfer all of the agents out of the New York office. Hoover objected that some journalist would see what was going on. Sullivan warned him, "Mr. Hoover, your reputation is going to be severely tarnished if the public ever learns that we have been penetrated by the Russian KGB." Hoover said, "I know that, but no transfers." Sullivan states that the Russian agent remained in place in the New York office, and probably is still there today.

Because I had publicly referred to the secret which Hoover feared might ruin him and his organization, he now implemented a full scale plan to destroy me. A June 2, 1959 memorandum referred to the fact that "Mullins has been critical of the Bureau in his writings" (nowhere is this defined as a criminal offense in the United States Code). The June 2 memorandum states that

"Mullins is a warped, degenerate and depraved individual" . . . . The FBI has never offered any substantiation of what can only be termed as a hysterical denunciation by persons who themselves suffered from serious mental problems. J. Edgar Hoover made a personal notation on this memorandum, "Does he have any criminal record?" The FBI had been carrying on a full scale investigation of me for some ten years. Had there been any criminal record, it should have surfaced by this time, yet the field offices of the FBI, because of this personal directive from J. Edgar Hoover, now launched a frantic search of police files in every city in which I had ever lived or visited. This effort alone represented a considerable expense, yet it was only the beginning. The June 2, 1959 memorandum (See G-37) gave a further order, one which was to put me out of circulation forever. "Chicago was also instructed to determine whether there is any basis upon which the local authorities could arrange for the commitment of Mullins to an institution." This was underlined in black, apparently by J. Edgar Hoover himself. As such, it became a direct order from the head of the FBI. No agent dared to ignore, or fail to fulfill, such a directive. To emphasize its importance, Hoover added a further handwritten note at the bottom of the page,

"We should give this top priority and see that some action is taken."

It was now the official goal of the FBI, personally ordered by the Director, that I should be committed to a mental institution. This might have seemed an impossible goal. I was wellknown through my writings and appearances. Many people disagreed with my factual writings because they would be forced to rethink their most treasured preconceptions and errors, but they never doubted my sanity.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

TO : The Director

DATE: June 2, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen *R*

DATE *1-21-81* BY *SP16SK/AM*

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Director has inquired, "Who is Mullins? If he really exists we should make him put up or shut up."

[REDACTED]

*b7D  
C*

Eustace Mullins is identical with Eustace Clarence Mullins, Jr., subject of a current Racial Matters investigation. He is an alleged [REDACTED] and he is known to be a prolific writer of extremely vicious [REDACTED] propaganda. He has associated with the principal suspects in the Atlanta bombing case. Mullins has previously been critical of the Bureau in his writings, and letters he has written to the Bureau in the past have not been acknowledged.

In February, 1959, Mullins wrote three letters to the Director, criticizing the investigation of his activities and engaging in a tirade against the Director and the Bureau. The vicious material [REDACTED]

*b7D*

[REDACTED] does not appear in them and the letters were not acknowledged.

Mullins is a warped, degenerate and depraved individual. His [REDACTED] writings show a complete disregard for the [REDACTED] and he has authored propaganda which he apparently knows to be [REDACTED].

*REG 55 105-15727-228-415*

ACTION TAKEN

*Does he have any criminal record? 47*

The Chicago Office has been instructed to immediately interview Mullins to demand that he put up or shut up. Mullins will be forcefully admonished to refrain from making such reckless and baseless charges in the future. Chicago was also instructed to determine whether there is any basis upon which the local authorities could arrange for the commitment of Mullins to an institution.

*G-37*

WLM:ago  
(6)

*we should give this top priority and see that some action is taken right off*

In strong contrast, the man who issued the order for my commitment to a mental institution was later characterized by many persons who had worked closely with him as being "definitely insane." A longtime FBI agent, Arthur L. Murtagh, was interviewed on a national news program shortly after J. Edgar Hoover's death. Murtagh unhesitatingly stated,

"Those of us who were in contact with J. Edgar Hoover concluded that during the last three years of his life, he was insane."

Robert Kennedy's opinion of Hoover, and vice versa, is too well known to repeat here. In this instance, the mutual dislike was so pronounced that any reference to "insanity" might well be discounted as personal animus. However, at least one other Attorney General was quoted as stating that Hoover was insane. The book appeared in 1979, and the Attorney General quoted has never denied saying it. In "The Bureau," written by William C. Sullivan, Hoover's Number Two man, who was widely expected to replace him on Hoover's retirement, Sullivan records (p. 248) a conversation in Attorney General Richard Kleindienst's office, when J. Edgar Hoover called on the phone. Sullivan states that "Kleindienst held the receiver away from his ear, looked at me, and pointed to his head with his finger." Sullivan states that Kleindienst then told him (in 1970), "That man has been out of his mind for three years." Sullivan diplomatically responded, "I would say that he is out of touch with reality." Kleindienst replied, "That's the definition of insanity." Kleindienst, as a lawyer, was referring to the legal definition of insanity, which, he stated, was an accurate definition of Hoover's mental condition.

This was the man, widely viewed among high-ranking officials in Washington as a madman, who now declared that it was "top priority" to have me committed to a mental institution. Another teletype, marked URGENT, was sent out by Director FBI on June 3, 1959, "You are to give this matter top priority." (See G-38). This page of my file has an addition notation near the bottom "COPIES DESTROYED June 23, 1960." A number of other pages from my file also carry this notation.

Another memorandum from Director FBI to SAC Chicago dated June 3, 1959 orders that "Intensified efforts should be made to develop confidential informants in direct contact with Mullins." See G-39.

A teletype from Louisville, Ky June 4, 1959 notes that surveillance of "Fields residence," (a Kentucky acquaintance) in hopes I would

June 3, 1959

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REBUTFL  
JUNE TWO INSTANT. YOU ARE TO GIVE THIS MATTER TOP PRIORITY.  
RECHECK RECORDS OF CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE  
IF MULLINS HAS CRIMINAL RECORD THERE. SUTEL ANY PERTINENT  
DEVELOPMENTS.

FVO:ers  
(8) JA

EX-128

G-38

REC-44

105-15727-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-97 BY SP1 GSE/lan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

14 JUN 4 1959

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~  
480 JUN 23 1959

JUN 3 1959

105-15727-40  
TELETYPE

JUN 9 1959 UNIT

B

G-38

SAC, Chicago (105-1152)

6/3/59

101-73  
4

RECEIVED, FBI (105-15727)-39  
REC-20  
EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

hrc

Rerep SA [REDACTED] 5/27/59.

Change status to pending and continue to follow Mullins' activities. Intensified efforts should be made to develop confidential informants in direct contact with Mullins who can give detailed information concerning him.

G-39

MAILED 8  
JUN 3 1959  
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

WLM:dsj:hrc  
(4) *hrc*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY Sp/ace/lin

*hrc*

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

67 JUN 10 1959

G-39

turn up there was "negative," but that spot checks were continuing. See G-40.

An unforeseen problem had developed. At the very time that J. Edgar Hoover ordered a top priority campaign to have me committed, I had disappeared from my Chicago residence. This caused nationwide consternation in the FBI. All the arrangements had been made, the agents had gone to my apartment to pick me up and take me before an obliging local judge (most judges are very obliging where the FBI is concerned, because the FBI has the manpower and the authority to investigate any judge for corrupt activities) but I had vanished.

I had not run away or escaped. I was simply pursuing my career as a writer. After Regnery and Laughlin had refused to advance any money for the Pound biography, I scouted around for a secluded spot where I could live inexpensively and without interruption while completing the final draft. Although Regnery would not let me have any money, he contacted Russell Kirk, who had a lakeside cottage in Michigan, and asked if I could use it for a few weeks. Russell lived in a large, rambling old house in the village, and used the cottage for summer weekends. He agreed to let me stay there, and I departed for Michigan. I expected to be gone about two months, but, having learned to live like a hunted animal, I refrained from telling any of my neighbors or acquaintances where I would be. The FBI maintains large numbers of paid informants for just such contingencies. This time, they were unable to come up with any information about my whereabouts.

If I had known about the FBI plan to seize me and incarcerate me for the rest of my life in a madhouse, I would hardly have remained in Chicago waiting for them. In fact, I knew nothing about their bizarre conspiracy until December, 1981, when I finally obtained part of my FBI file. The FBI agents, frantically making excuses to Washington, tried to excuse themselves with the supposition that I had been tipped off to their plan. The next few days must have been pure panic and chaos in both the Washington headquarters of the FBI, the Chicago office, and in other cities where I was known to have stayed in the past. Another June 4, 1959 teletype noted "Mullins car not located. Mullins mailbox contains several letters." Page Two of this memorandum (See G-42) gives my make of car "1950 black 2 door Plymouth sedan bearing 59 Kentucky license J 54-175. "It further states that "Mullins . . . shut up concerning reckless, vicious and fantastic lies concerning Bureau," that is, my statements about the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 4 1959

TELETYPE

**b7c**

REC-28  
JUN 4 1959

URGENT 6-4-59 312 PM CDST CKA PM CDST MRP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, LOUISVILLE-1P

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE CHICAGO

**b7c**

TELETYPE THIS DATE. PHYSICAL CHECK FIELDS RESIDENCE THIS DATE

NEGATIVE RE MULLINS.

[REDACTED]

**b7c**

SPOT CHECKS OF

105-15727-48

FIELDS RESIDENCE CONTINUING.

REC-28

END AND ACK

EX-113

GA A WA 6-14 PM OK FBI WA JS

Mr. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DAV I OK FNXXX OK FBI CG DFS

DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1 GSK/um

52 JUN 10 1959

[REDACTED]

G-40

[REDACTED]



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 4 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1GSE/MLL

URGENT 6-4-59 -5.1 2-12 PM MJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD, NEW YORK, LOUISVILLE  
AND RICHMOND

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 3PGS

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REFRUTLS JUNE

TWO AND THREE LAST. EFFORTS TO LOCATE MULLINS FOR INTERVIEW

UNSUCCESSFUL TO DATE. RELIABLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOURCE ADVISED

MULLINS LAST OBSERVED MAY THIRTYONE LAST AT RESIDENCE, TWO TWO

THREE NINE NORTH LINCOLN, CHICAGO. <sup>PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE</sup> ~~FLIGHT~~ COVERAGE MAINTAINED

AT RESIDENCE. MULLINS CAR USUALLY PARKED ON SIDE STREET NEAR

RESIDENCE LIKEWISE NOT LOCATED. MULLINS MAILBOX, ABOVE

ADDRESS, CONTAINS SEVERAL LETTERS INCLUDING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CHECK. ARREST RECORDS, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT,

CHECKED JUNE FOUR INSTANT, NEGATIVE RE MULLINS. LOUISVILLE

IMMEDIATELY PHYSICALLY CHECK VICINITY RESIDENCE EDWARD R. FIELDS,

ONE SIX ONE SEVEN BARDSTOWN ROAD, LOUISVILLE, FOR POSSIBLE

PRESENCE SUBJECT-S CAR. ALSO CHECK SOURCES CLOSE TO FIELDS

TO DETERMINE WHETHER MULLINS IN CONTACT WITH FIELDS SINCE LAST

SUNDAY. RICHMOND, AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, IMMEDIATELY CONDUCT

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Rosen

33 JUN 12 1959

RELAYED TO 1/7

750 001 100 000

PAGE TWO

SIMILAR TYPE PHYSICAL CHECK VICINITY ONE TWO SIX MADISON PLACE AND THREE THREE ONE NORTH LEWIS STREET, WHICH ARE REPORTED ADDRESSES OF MULLINS PARENTS. RICHMOND NOTE ALSO THAT MULLINS HAS BROTHER WHO MANAGES KROGER GROCERY STORE, ALSO IN STAUNTON. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] WFO

b7D

RECONTACT [REDACTED] FOR ANY CURRENT INFORMATION RE MULLINS WHEREABOUTS. [REDACTED] ADVISED MAY THIRTEEN LAST THAT MULLINS CONTEMPLATED MOVING TO WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA FOR EMPLOYMENT. MULLINS DRIVES NINETEEN FIFTY BLACK, TWO DOOR, PLYMOUTH SEDAN BEARING FIFTYNINE KENTUCKY LICENSE J FIVE FOUR DASH ONE SEVEN FIVE. FOR INFORMATION ABOVE OFFICES, BUTEL JUNE TWO LAST INSTRUCTED CHICAGO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW MULLINS. INTERVIEW TO BE CONDUCTED BY TWO MATURE AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS WHO ARE TO DEMAND THAT MULLINS EITHER PUT UP OR SHUT UP CONCERNING RECKLESS, VICIOUS AND FANTASTIC LIES CONCERNING BUREAU. FORCEFULLY ADMONISH MULLINS TO REFRAIN FROM REPEATING THESE

END PAGE TWO

b7C

G-42

KGB moles. It seemed that I had struck a nerve, and the agents were to “forcefully admonish Mullins.”

The FBI operation against me was a standard KGB operation. In Soviet Russia, the KGB routinely confined critics of the Bolshevik government in mental institutions, and administered “treatment,” usually mind-altering drugs, which would correct their mistaken attitudes. It is extremely likely that the FBI operation against me was suggested to J. Edgar Hoover by the very KGB mole whose existence I had exposed. See page G-43 of my file for further mention of my “vicious and fantastic lies.” See page G-44, which not only emphasizes “top priority” in locating and seizing me, but closes with the ominous warning that “This case continues to receive close supervision.” To the layman, this would be of no particular significance. However, any memorandum from the Director which mentioned “close supervision” was FBI code for the fact that “The Director is supervising this himself.” No field agent could afford to ignore such a warning.

A June 5, 1959 teletype noted that I might make an appearance in Arlington, Virginia on June 15, 1959 at a hearing there. See G-45. See G-46. Another June 5, 1959 teletype noted that FBI agents had inquired at service stations near my Chicago apartment, and had checked parking lots at Chicago airports. See G-47. Surveillance continued at “Residences of known associates of Mullins.” See G-48. This memorandum closed with the assurance that “Chicago continuing efforts to determine possibility of committing Mullins to mental institution.”

Another June 5, 1959 marked URGENT from Director FBI ordered that Chicago should “Give all leads top priority.” See G-49.

A June 6, 1959 teletype noted that efforts to locate me were continuing, and included the warning that “Subject has suicidal tendencies.” If indeed I was considering suicide in 1959, twenty-six years have since elapsed without my either attempting or succeeding in it. See G-50.

In retrospect, I can understand that quite a few careers were in jeopardy during the frantic weeks in which the FBI made a nationwide search to locate me. A June 8, 1959 teletype from Director FBI ordered Chicago to “Advise bureau results of discussions with local authorities as to possibility of committing Mullins to mental institution,” There is little doubt that in June, 1959, this project occupied all of J. Edgar Hoover’s attention. He had become acutely paranoid by this time, and probably was in deadly fear that I might show up in

PAGE THREE

WILD RECKLESS CHARGES IN THE FUTURE. KFFP BUREAU ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS. BUTEL JUNE THREE LAST INSTRUCTED THIS MATTER BE GIVEN TOP PRIORITY. IN EVENT MULLINS CAR LOCATED OR WHEREABOUTS OF MULLINS DETERMINED, IMMEDIATELY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT CHICAGO OFFICE IN ORDER THAT DETAILS OF VICIOUS AND FANTASTIC LIES CONCERNING THE BUREAU CAN BE PROVIDED AND MULLINS CAN BE INTERVIEWED AND PROPERLY ADMONISHED. MULLINS ONCE POSSESSED A GUN AND STATED HE HAD PURCHASED IT TO COMMIT SUICIDE. CHICAGO CONTINUING <sup>Physical Subsequent</sup> FTSUR COVERAGE SUBJECT-S RESIDENCE AND PHYSICALLY CHECKING ALL OTHER LOCAL LOGICAL POSSIBILITIES FOR PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHEREABOUTS. CHICAGO LIKEWISE CONDUCTING PHYSICAL CHECKS VICINITY RESIDENCES OF OTHER RACIAL MATTER SUBJECTS IN CHICAGO AREA.

END AND ACK PLS

NY VIA WA PLS

WA 3-21 PM OK FBI WA NY

LS OK FBI LS MRP

RHOK FBI RH LCW

TU DSC

G-43  
11/1

10

[REDACTED] b7c

G-43

June 4, 1959

The field has been instructed to give this matter top priority. Mullins has no criminal record in Identification Division or Chicago Police Department. Chicago has been unable to locate Mullins who was last observed by a neighborhood source in Chicago on 5-1-59. Mullins' mailbox contains several letters including an unemployment compensation check. Teletype leads have been set out for Washington Field, New York, Louisville and Richmond to locate Mullins and all offices have been instructed to give the matter top priority. This case continues to receive close supervision.

G-44

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-21-81 BY SP16SK/aw

ENCLOSURE

105-15727-47

G-44

F B I

Date: June 5, 1959

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS CHICAGO AND RICHMOND  
 FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8067) 67- [redacted]  
 EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, RACIAL MATTERS. RE CHICAGO b7c  
 TEL TO DIRECTOR JUNE FOUR FIFTY NINE REQUESTING WFO TO  
 INTERVIEW [redacted] INTERVIEWED b7c  
 THIS DATE AND HE ADVISES MULLINS IS DUE TO COME TO  
 ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA, FOR ROCKWELL'S TRIAL IN ARLINGTON  
 COUNTY FOR BEING A PUBLIC NUISANCE. TRIAL WAS POSTPONED  
 THIS DATE FROM JUNE EIGHT FIFTY NINE TO POSSIBLY JUNE  
 FIFTEEN FIFTY NINE. [redacted] HAS NOT b7c  
 HEARD FROM MULLINS LATELY AND MULLINS MAY SHOW UP IN  
 ARLINGTON ON JUNE EIGHT FIFTY NINE. [redacted]

[redacted] BELIEVES MULLINS IS IN CHICAGO [redacted] AT PRESENT. b7c  
 HE FURNISHED THE NAME QUOTE [redacted] UNQUOTE  
 AS THE QUOTE GIRL FRIEND UNQUOTE OF MULLINS WHO ALSO RESIDES  
 IN CHICAGO. [redacted] PROMISED TO INFORM WFO IF HE IS b7c

3-Bureau  
 1-Teletype Unit  
 1-WFO

RBL:sas  
 (5)

Mr. Rosen

TELETYPE

REC-405-15727-53

2 JUN 9 1959

ALL INFO CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-21-88 BY SP/ase/ky

6-45  
 62-8067-100

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1 M Per \_\_\_\_\_

F B I

Date:

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 62-8067  
PAGE TWO

CONTACTED BY MULLINS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] P. **b7c**

G-46

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 5 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 6-5-59 4-42 PM MS  
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, INDIANAPOLIS  
FROM SAC, CHICAGO 2P

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REMYTEL JUNE FOUR LAST. FISUR COVERAGE AT MULLINS RESIDENCE CONTINUING. CHECK OF RESIDENCES OF OTHER RACIAL MATTER SUBJECTS AND KNOWN ASSOCIATES OF MULLINS NEGATIVE. INQUIRY AT SERVICE STATIONS IN VICINITY OF SUBJECT-S RESIDENCE ALSO NEGATIVE. CHECK OF PARKING LOTS AT CHICAGO AIRPORTS NEGATIVE REGARDING MULLIN-S CAR.

[REDACTED]

KNOWS MULLINS

WHEREABOUTS, CHICAGO SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE TELEPHONICALLY

END PAGE ONE

G-47

43

67 JUN 15 1959

REC-41  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1 GSK/pan

105-15727-54

[Handwritten initials]



PAGE TWO

DEFINITELY WAS NOT AT THAT LOCATION INSTANT DATE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 570  
[REDACTED] CANVASS OF ALLEYS VICINITY OF MULLINS- RESIDENCE  
NEGATIVE RE AUTOMOBILE. MULLINS- MAIL REMAINS IN MAILBOX AT  
RESIDENCE. RESIDENCES OF KNOWN ASSOCIATES OF MULLINS RECHECKED  
AS WERE PARKING LOTS AT CHICAGO AIRPORTS WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

[REDACTED] 670  
[REDACTED] CHICAGO CONTINUING EFFORTS TO DETERMINE  
POSSIBILITY OF COMMITTING MULLINS TO MENTAL INSTITUTION.

END

WA6-13 PM OK FBI WA JDS

TU DIS C O

G-48

G-48

6-5-59

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, RICHMOND

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE CHICAGO TEL JUNE FOURTH. SUTEL STATUS IMMEDIATELY AND GIVE ALL LEADS TOP PRIORITY. CHICAGO ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - Chicago (By Mail)

WLM/jdn  
(4)

REC-4

105-157751

23 JUN 1959

G-48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1 GSK/lan

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JUN 15 1959

G-49

JUN 7 1959

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SPK/S/du

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 6-6-59 1-38 PM EST DLN

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, RICHMOND XXOQQUOLYX

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR. RACIAL MATTERS. REBUTEL SIX FIVE LAST. PHYSICAL CHECKS MADE AT RESIDENCES OF SUBJECT'S PARENTS AND BROTHER, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA, NEGATIVE. THESE RESIDENCES AND VICINITY BEING PERIODICALLY CHECKED

[REDACTED]

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. CHICAGO ADVISED

BY MAIL. SUBJECT HAS SUICIDAL TENDENCIES AND ALLEGEDLY ONCE POSSESSED A GUN.

EX 109 REC-44

105-15727-46

E CORR THIRD LINE AFTER RICHMOND SHD BE /105-186/

END AND ACK PLS

2-40 PM OK FBI WA NH

Mr. Rosen

TU DISC

58 JUN 12 1959

G-50

[REDACTED]

Washington at any time and assassinate him. He ordered Chicago to "Submit daily teletype summary until case fully resolved," and again referred to the fact that "Mullins once possessed a gun," a fact which seemed to be preying on the Director's mind. This would have been news to me if I had been apprised of it. I had not touched a gun since I left the U.S. Army Air Force in February, 1946, and I did not own a gun. I would have been glad to reassure Mr. Hoover about this, if I had known of his fears. However, most persons suffering from acute paranoia are not so easily persuaded in these matters. See G-51 and G-52.

Another June 8, 1959 teletype to Director FBI assured him that the nationwide search for Mullins was continuing, and that informants who had been interviewed stated they had not heard from him. See G-53.

A June 9, 1959 to Director FBI contained the embarrassing admission that (name blacked out) has no information re Mullins present whereabouts. See G-54.

The network of FBI informants, many of whom apparently had been submitting regular reports on my activities (and who may still be doing so) now came under a great deal of pressure both from Washington headquarters and from the field offices. (Teletype June 8, 1959). Although nearly all of the information on this page has been blacked out, it apparently refers to intensive efforts to wring information from the usual FBI stool-pigeons. See G-55.

Another teletype from Director FBI to SACS Chicago and New Orleans dated June 8, 1959 referred to efforts to locate me in New Orleans. I had visited there in 1958 during my annual vacation, and had met with several aged Southern buffs who were interested in pre-Civil War history. To my knowledge, they had no political interests and were not active in any movement. They showed me some of the more interesting historic places in New Orleans, which the average tourist never sees, but I made no alliances which would have caused me to flee to New Orleans for security, or to escape a nationwide FBI search for me. See G-56.

A teletype from SAC Chicago to Director FBI informed him that surveillance on Mullins residence was continuing (June 8, 1959). Most of the information on this page, presumably referring to informants, also was blacked out by the FBI. See G-57.

A June 9, 1959 teletype to Director FBI from SAC Chicago (PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE) noted that "Mullins whereabouts remain

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 8 1959

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-1-81 BY SP1GSK/klh

URGENT 6-8-59 3-00 PM NH  
TO SACS CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS  
FROM DIRECTOR 2P

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE WASHINGTON  
FIELD TEL JUNE FIVE LAST NO COPY NEW ORLEANS INDICATING MULLINS  
IN CHICAGO AREA AND HAS QUOTE GIRL FRIEND UNQUOTE [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]  
ADVISE BUREAU RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS  
TO POSSIBILITY OF COMMITTING MULLINS TO MENTAL INSTITUTION.  
CHICAGO ALSO ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] AS b7c  
INDICATED IN NEW YORK TEL JUNE FIVE FIFTY NINE. FOR INFORMATION  
OF NEW ORLEANS EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LOCATE MULLINS FOR  
INTERVIEW. SEE BULET JUNE THREE LAST CAPTIONED [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] MULLINS DRIVING NINETEEN FIFTY  
END PAGE ONE G-51

omit

PAGE TWO

TWO DOOR PLYMOUTH SEDAN BEARING NINETEEN FIFTYNINE KENTUCKY  
LICENSE J FIVE FOUR DASH ONE SEVEN FIVE. IF MULLINS LOCATED  
TELEPHONE CHICAGO FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO CONDUCT OF INTERVIEW.  
ALL LEADS MUST RECEIVE TOP PRIORITY. SUTEL RESULTS TODAY AND IF  
LEADS ARE SET OUT FOR OTHER OFFICES INSTRUCT THEY BE GIVEN TOP  
PRIORITY AND THAT RESULTS BE SUBMITTED BY TELETYPE TO BUREAU  
AND CHICAGO WITHIN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. CHICAGO SUBMIT DAILY  
TELETYPE SUMMARY UNTIL CASE FULLY RESOLVED. MULLINS ONCE POSSESSED  
GUN WHICH HE STATED WAS PURCHASED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

END ACK ORDER PLS

CG OK FBI CG MS

NO OK FBI O NO RS

TU DICT

G-52

G-52

FBI

Date: 6/8/59

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Mr. [unclear]	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE  
WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE TO BUREAU JUNE FIVE, LAST,  
CONCERNING INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]

REINTERVIEWED THIS DATE TELEPHONICALLY, AND HE ADVISES  
HE HAS NOT HEARD FROM MULLINS. [REDACTED] PROMISED TO CALL  
WASHINGTON FIELD IF MULLINS SHOWS UP IN ARLINGTON. SPOT  
CHECKS OF [REDACTED] RESIDENCE DURING DAY OF JUNE EIGHT,  
INSTANT, DID NOT REFLECT ANY SIGN OF MULLINS CAR. P.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Teletype Unit
- 1 - WFO

RBL:jd  
(5)

G-53

REC-4

105-15207-56

JUN 9 1959

Mr. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-21-81 BY SP6SK/ck

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

67 JUN 15 1959

G-53

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gandy	

URGENT 6-9-59 3.01 PM CST JM BL  
 TO. DIRECTOR, FBI -8S SAC, CHICAGO  
 FROM. SAC, [REDACTED] 67D

67C

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REMYTEL  
 JUNE EIGHT. [REDACTED] ADVISES

HAS NO INFORMATION RE MULLINS-PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. RUC  
 END AND ACK PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-21-81 BY SP16SK/ear

MRM D  
 WA 5-00 PM OK FBI WA JHM  
 OK FBI CG MEA  
 TU DISCM

100  
 REC-36

105-15727-50  
 2 JUN 10 1959

Mr. Rosen

67C

57 JUN 16 1959

G-54

G-54



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-21-81 BY SP6GSK/ku

URGENT

6-8-59

9-30

PM CST

TJB

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC CHICAGO

FROM SAC [REDACTED] 1- P **LTD**

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR. RACIAL MATTERS. REBUTEL TODAY.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED [REDACTED]

*b7D 'C*

[REDACTED] AGREED MEET  
AGENTS [REDACTED] DID NOT SHOW.

*b7D*

[REDACTED] REFUSED ADMIT IDENTITY  
[REDACTED] HAD NOTHING ELSE TO STATE. [REDACTED]

END AND ACK  
WA11-31 PM OK FBI WA ELR REC-4  
OK FBI CG EDH  
TU DISCO

105-15727-55  
JUN 9 1959

*63*

*[Signature]*

Mr. Rosen **67 JUN 15 1959**

PLAIN TEXT

June 8, 1959

TELETYPE

URGENT

REC-55

100-11727-42

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP16SK/aw

TO SACS CHICAGO  
NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ESTACE CLARENCE MILLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE WASHINGTON  
FIELD TEL JUNE FIVE LAST NO COPY NEW ORLEANS INDICATING MILLINS  
IN CHICAGO AREA AND HAS WHITE GIRL FRIEND UNKNOWN [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED]  
ADVISE BUREAU RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS  
TO POSSIBILITY OF COMMITTING MILLINS TO MENTAL INSTITUTION.

CHICAGO ALSO ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]  
INDICATED IN NEW YORK TEL JUNE FIVE FIFTY NINE. FOR INFORMATION  
OF NEW ORLEANS EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LOCATE MILLINS FOR  
INTERVIEW. SEE BUILT UP THREE LAST CAPTIONED [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] MILLINS BIRTHING, NINETEEN FIFTY

RLM:ers  
(6)

G-56 3 1/2

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO.

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
JUN 10 1959  
V R 2 11

67 JUN 13 1959

URGENT

JUN 8 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 6-8-59 5-08PM EDH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 2P

[REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED]

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REBUTEL JUNE  
PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE  
EIGHT INSTANT. WHEREABOUTS REMAIN UNKNOWN. FISUR MAINTAINED ON MULLINS  
RESIDENCE PAST WEEKEND AND CONTINUING. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUBJECT UNKNOWN TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FISUR AT OFFICE  
OF QUOTE "WOMAN-S VOICE" UNQUOTE INSTANT DATE INDICATED MULLINS NOT  
THERE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED AFTER VIEWING PHOTOGRAPH OF MULLINS THAT HE  
END PAGE ONE

G-57

105-15727-45

REC-44

Mr. Rosen

EX 100

JUN 9 1959

JUN 15 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1 GSK/kuh

[REDACTED]

unknown." The rest of this page also has been carefully blacked out by the FBI censors. See G-58. It further stated that "Bureau has instructed this case be given top priority." A physical description followed, stating that Mullins described as "black hair." It would have been difficult to locate me with this description, as I have had chestnut brown hair all of my life. See G-59.

Another June 9, 1959 teletype to Director FBI from SAC Louisville reported the disappointing news that I had not turned up there, despite "close contact with sources" and "spot check residence." See G-60.

A June 10, 1959 memorandum stated that "extensive efforts are being made to locate Mullins." See G-61.

On June 10, 1959, a lengthy report from Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, to Director FBI, transformed the Mullins operation from one of harassment to one of criminal conspiracy. Until this date, Director Hoover's orders to his cohorts and their activities against me had been illegal, but an excuse might have been made that the surveillance could be justified on the grounds that I might at some point in the future come into contact with someone who might be a foreign agent, or who might want to improve conditions in America.

June 10, 1959 proved that a criminal conspiracy to violate the law was now in effect. This memorandum from SAC Chicago to J. Edgar Hoover informed him that "In line with Bureau instructions to explore the possibility of having MULLINS committed to a mental institution," U.S. Attorney D. Arthur Connelly was contacted on June 4, 1959. Connelly gave the discouraging advice that "The federal government does not have any facilities for committing someone for mental reasons, this being a state power." This was a definitive legal statement that the FBI had no authority to act in a "mental" commitment. Thus, everything which the FBI did in this regard after June 10, 1959 was an illustration of "intent," a crucial matter in criminal law. "Intent" is a wilful and knowing action to commit an act in violation of law. The U.S. Attorney advised the FBI that this matter was outside their jurisdiction; ordinarily, this meant that they could not proceed any further. The U.S. Attorney further pointed out that "there were no exceptional circumstances which would require immediate restraint." See G-62. See G-63.

The U.S. Attorney pointed out that even if "exceptional circumstances," that is, my being violent or threatening to kill someone, were present, the commitment would still have to be done through local police and a States Attorney. See G-64.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 6-9-59 7-12PM EDM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS WASHINGTON FIELD AND KNOXVILLE  
FROM SAC, CHICAGO 2P

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REMYTEL JUNE  
EIGHT LAST. MULLINS- WHEREABOUTS REMAIN UNKNOWN. FISUR  
CONTINUING ON RESIDENCE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

47 C.D.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1/ST/SLK

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Rosen

G-58

REG-36

EX 109

105-15727-49

JUN 10 1959

67C

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] AND ALSO PHYSICALLY CHECK AREA [REDACTED] b7D,C  
[REDACTED] FOR MULLINS- CAR, A NINETEEN  
FIFTY BLACK PLYMOUTH, TWO DOOR SEDAN, NINETEEN FIFTYNINE  
KENTUCKY LICENSE J FIVE FOUR DASH ONE SEVEN FIVE. IN THE  
EVENT MULLINS LOCATED THROUGH ABOVE LEADS CG SHOULD IMMEDIATELY  
BE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED WHEREUPON FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS WILL  
BE ISSUED. BUREAU WAS INSTRUCTED THIS CASE BE GIVEN TOP  
PRIORITY. CG ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE MULLINS FOR IMMEDIATE  
INTERVIEW. NOTE MULLINS ONCE POSSESSED GUN, WHICH HE STATED  
WAS PURCHASED TO COMMIT SUICIDE. MULLINS DESCRIBED AS  
THIRTYSIX YEARS OLD, WHITE, FIVE FEET ELEVEN, MEDIUM BUILD,  
BLACK HAIR. COMPLETE DETAILS REGARDING INFO DEVELOPED ON  
POSSIBILITY OF COMMITTING MULLINS WILL BE SUBMITTED BUREAU  
BY AIRTEL JUNE TEN NEXT.

END

WA 8-12 PM OK FBI WA JHM

KX OK FBI KX GH

TU DISC OO

G-58

CC-MR. HUSTON

G-59

F B I

Date: June 9, 1959

Transmit the following in AIRTEL  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

From: SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-11)

**AIR-TEL**

Re: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Chicago teletype 6/4/59 and Louisville teletype same date.

Continued spot checks [redacted] and contact with sources this Division failed to indicate subject currently visiting [redacted] Division will continue to maintain close contact with sources and to periodically spot check [redacted] residence in an effort to determine whereabouts of the subject. **b7c**

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Chicago
- 1 - Louisville (157-11)

WLW:aha

(6) G-60

REC-21/105-15727-59

18 JUN 11 1959

57 JUN 16 1959  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP16SK/CAW

Approved: [Signature] Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

G-60

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 6-10-59

FROM : W. B. Welton

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

b7E

At the present time extensive efforts are being made to locate Mullins. It is believed that

\_\_\_\_\_ be immediately brought to the attention of SA \_\_\_\_\_ Extension 2074.

b7E

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the

2 - Identification Division

WLM:dsj:ers  
(7)

G-61

107

105-15727-60

JUN 15 1959

62 JUN 19 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP15K/bk



FBI

Date: 6/10/59

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)  
SUBJECT : EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, Jr.  
RACIAL MATTERS

*msw 7*

Re Bureau radiogram 6/9/59 and Chicago teletype 6/9/59.

*b7c* In line with Bureau instructions to explore the possibility of having MULLINS committed to a mental institution, on 6/4/59 AUSA D. ARTHUR CONNELLY was contacted by SA [redacted] CONNELLY advised as follows:

The federal government does not have any facilities for committing someone for mental reasons, this being a state power. The federal government can and will examine someone who has been brought to the attention of the federal court for other reason and if found mentally deficient this person will be turned over to state authorities for commitment purposes. AUSA CONNELLY advised that the States Attorney's Office in Chicago should be contacted regarding the possibility of having MULLINS committed through that office. He pointed out that the States Attorney's Office through the cooperation of the local police can bring MULLINS before a county judge who has the power to commit MULLINS if he is found mentally deficient.

The Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 91, captioned "Mental Health", is summarized as follows:

A person alleged to be mentally ill, mentally deficient or in need of mental treatment to a degree which

- ③ - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Chicago

CTF:mks  
(4)

*G-62*

REC-12

105-15721-70

[redacted]

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

62 JUN 25 1959

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-22-81 BY SP5/STB/ML

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 105-1152

warrants hospital care may be admitted to and confined in a hospital by compliance with any of the following admission procedures:

1. By voluntary application
2. By court commitment
3. By emergency admission

Item 1 is self-explanatory. Item 2 requires that a reputable citizen must file a petition with the court alleging the person is mentally ill, mentally deficient or in need of mental treatment. This petition, among other things, must be accompanied by the names of witnesses by which the facts alleged may be proven, one of which must be a qualified physician or psychiatrist. If the person has not been examined by a qualified physician, then the court shall order such examination. The States Attorney's Office has the responsibility of presenting the petition and the accompanying evidence to the court. Item 3 is a procedure which is used only in exceptional cases where immediate restraint is necessary for the protection of the person or of others.

On 6/9/59 [redacted] the Civil Division, States Attorney's Office, and [redacted] who specializes in commitment cases,

67C were contacted by SA [redacted] was of the opinion that of the three procedures of commitment, items 1 and 3 would definitely be out inasmuch as it did not appear that subject would present himself voluntarily and since there were no exceptional circumstances which would require immediate restraint. Regarding the second procedure, [redacted] pointed out that the filing of the petition by a reputable citizen accompanied by a certificate executed by an examining physician is almost impossible unless the complainant G-63 is a relative of the person and in a position to persuade or otherwise arrange for the person to be examined by a physician

- 2 -

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

G-63

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 105-1152

b7c

On 6/10/59, it was determined that

[REDACTED]

On 6/11/59, [REDACTED] will be recontacted and the facts relating with MULLINS presented to him for the purpose of soliciting his cooperation in [REDACTED] interviewed. The purpose of this interview will be to develop specific information regarding [REDACTED] MULLINS and to obtain any admissions of any two. If [REDACTED] admissions are obtained this information will be made available to the [REDACTED] Chicago Police Department who will utilize same for proceeds as described previously herein. If interview [REDACTED] is unsuccessful, consideration will be given to having

b7c

[REDACTED]

G-84

AUERBACH

- 5 -

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

G-64

Despite this factual warning by the U.S. Attorney, the FBI continued its criminal conspiracy to have me committed. An URGENT report from SAC Chicago to Director FBI noted that "Passenger lists of all airlines with flights Chicago to Washington D.C. on May thirty one last reviewed this date." See G-65. J. Edgar Hoover was still suffering from a paranoid terror that I was on my way to Washington to shoot him. Because I had no gun, this would have been a difficult achievement.

Another June 10, 1959 teletype from Washington to Chicago URGENT reported on further checks "with negative results." These were very bad days for the FBI. See G-66.

A June 11, 1959 teletype from Chicago to Director FBI stated the embarrassing admission that "Whereabouts of Mullins remain unknown." Here again, FBI censors have blacked out nine of the thirteen lines typed on this page. See G-67.

June 12, 1959 proved to be a happy day for J. Edgar Hoover. On that day, the pall of gloom and terror which had hung over FBI headquarters and the field offices was suddenly lifted. The intensive FBI surveillance paid off when a visitor to my Chicago apartment willingly revealed my whereabouts. Hoover was tremendously relieved. I had been located at a cottage at Mecosta, Michigan. I was nowhere near Washington, and there was no danger that I might assassinate him with the gun which I did not possess.

A teletype announced that "On June 12, 1959, it was determined through a suitable pretext that EUSTACE MULLINS was vacationing during the month of June, 1959 at a cottage near Mecosta, Michigan." See G-68. Like so much other information in my file, this was false. Not only was I not vacationing; I had been working seven days a week typing a final five hundred page draft of my biography of Ezra Pound (subsequently published by Fleet Publishing Co. New York, 1961, under the title, "THIS DIFFICULT INDIVIDUAL EZRA POUND" by Eustace Mullins").

What was the "suitable pretext" by which this vital information had been discovered? As usual, it was by an act of typical FBI hooliganism. I had been working hard for several weeks at a remote lake cottage owned by Russell Kirk. His uncle, a local political leader and county supervisor, decided to treat his wife to a weekend in Chicago. They intended to see a play, go to a couple of good restaurants, and enjoy a memorable weekend. It turned out to be the most memorable weekend of their lives.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-91 BY SP1GSC/ML

DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
CRIMINAL SECTION

JUN 10 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

URGENT 6-10-59 7-31 PM JFM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM SAC, CHICAGO

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REMYTEL  
JUNE NINE LAST. SUBJECTS WHEREABOUTS REMAIN UNKNOWN. COMMENCING  
JUNE ELEVEN NEXT COVERAGE AT RESIDENCE WILL BE MAINTAINED FROM

[REDACTED] b7E

[REDACTED] PASSENGER LISTS OF ALL AIRLINES WITH FLIGHTS  
CHICAGO TO WASHINGTON, D.C. ON MAY THIRTY ONE LAST REVIEWED  
THIS DATE. MULLINS NAME NOT LOCATED ON ANY LIST. MULLINS  
LAST REPORTED TO ILLINOIS STATE UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE ON FIVE  
TWENTY EIGHT LAST AND WILL NOT REPORT FURTHER AS COMPENSATION  
BENEFITS EXHAUSTED FOR PRESENT. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

REC-69 105-15727-58  
JUN 11 1959

END AND ACK

8-33 PM OK FBI WA JG

Mr. Rosen

TU DISC 0

58 JUN 16 1959

G-65

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

F B I

Date: June 10, 1959

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE CHICAGO

TELETYPE JUNE NINE INSTANT REQUESTING CHECK

FOR REGISTRATION FOR MULLINS OR INFO ON

APPROPRIATE CHECKS MADE JUNE NINE INSTANT WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

- 1 - TELETYPE UNIT
- 3 - BUREAU
- 1 - WFO
- RBL/flw
- (5)

G-66

REC-58

105-15727-57

3 JUN 11 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-81 BY SP10SK/ML

Mr. Rosen

Approved: Jg/la Sent 1 M Per           
Special Agent in Charge

57 JUN 15 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

67c

URGENT 6-11-59 6-26 PM DFS

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC CHICAGO

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REMYTEL AND MYAIRTEL

JUNE TEN LAST. WHEREABOUTS OF MULLINS REMAIN UNKNOWN. COVERAGE AT

RESIDENCE CONTINUING.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

67 D.C.

REC-32 105-15727-61

CORRECTION LINE THREE WORD SIX SHLD BE - CHIEF-

G-67

END ACK PLS

7-28 PM OK FBI WA JDS

TU DIC

JUN 18 1959

EX-136

Mr. Rosen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-21-91 BY SP19SK/ML

CG 106-1152

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

[REDACTED] b7D,C

On June 12, 1959, it was determined through a suitable pretext that EUSTACE MULLINS was vacationing during the month of June, 1959, at a cottage near Mecosta, Michigan.

[REDACTED] b7D,C  
MULLINS returned to his apartment at 2239 North Lincoln Avenue on June 29, 1959, after having been away from that apartment since approximately May 31, 1959.

Employment

[REDACTED] b7D,C  
MULLINS was obviously unemployed [REDACTED]

G-68 [REDACTED] b7D,C

- 2 - [REDACTED] b2, b7D



When Russell mentioned his uncle's proposed trip, I suggested they might have time to stop by my apartment and pick up my mail. They were planning to stay at a hotel for the weekend, but I offered them the use of my apartment, which was located near downtown, and which had adequate parking. They were delighted with this offer. I mentioned that it was sometimes difficult to park near the front of my building. Since they would be carrying suitcases, I suggested to Russell's uncle that he stop in the alley in the rear of my building, unload the suitcases at my back door, and find a suitable parking place nearby.

Russell then saw his aunt and uncle off to Chicago on what would prove to be a unusual weekend. They drove into the alley behind my apartment, stopped the car, and carried the suitcases one flight up to my back door. The keys were left in the ignition, since the uncle was returning momentarily to move the car. In Mecosta, everyone left their keys in the ignition in those days, and perhaps they still do. The aunt went into my apartment to freshen up, while the uncle hurried down to park the car. He later stated that when he got to the bottom of the steps, he was surrounded by at least six men, all of whom were shouting, "Where's Mullins?"

Three or four of them thrust their FBI identifications in his face. They carried long flashlights, and it must have been a riotous scene. The uncle was taken aback by all this, but he replied, with no attempt at dissimulation, that I was in Mecosta. What a relief that must have been! The long nightmare was over. The uncle knew that I had made no attempt to "hide out," and I had said nothing to him about keeping my location secret. Indeed, it was of no importance to me. Nevertheless, the worst was yet to come. The FBI agents rushed to their cars — they had pulled in in front of and behind the uncle's car, so that the wanted man could not possibly escape — to radio the glad tidings to Chicago headquarters, and, immediately, to Washington. My uncle then noticed that his keys had been taken from the ignition. This is also standard FBI procedure. No agent would stand there while a wanted man got into his car, turned the key, started the motor and drove away. They had stolen his keys. However, since the uncle was not a wanted man, the agents would be in serious difficulty if they admitted they had taken his keys. They or the FBI could be sued. There were no charges against him, and they could not offer any excuse for harassing him. They denied that they had his keys. In that instant, one more American citizen developed a permanent dislike for the FBI. The agents insisted he must have dropped his keys when he went up the stairs. They made no pretence of helping

him to look for them, but they jumped into their cars and roared away. The uncle was left standing in the alley besides what was now his disabled car. He shouted a few obscenities after the departing agents, and went back upstairs to tell his wife the bad news. They were marooned in Chicago with no car keys. My phone was still connected, and he immediately began to call for locksmiths. It was several hours before one agreed to come. In Chicago, a call at night for a locksmith may mean that someone wants you to open a purloined safe, after which both the locksmith and the emptied safe are dumped into Lake Michigan. A nervous locksmith finally appeared, and for a horrendous fee, forged a new key for the uncle's car. By this time, the aunt was in no condition either to enjoy Chicago's night life, or to spend a night in an apartment which was under surveillance. They carried their suitcases back down to their car, drove out of the alley, and began the long night drive back to Michigan.

Their sense of uneasiness might have been justified by the neighborhood. A few feet north of my apartment was the Biograph Theatre, then sadly rundown, where John Dillinger had been shot (some said executed), by FBI agents from ambush. A few feet to the south of my apartment was the Clark Street garage where Al Capone observed St. Valentine's Day by rubbing out a considerable part of his competition.

The next morning, a bevy of FBI agents was pounding on the Mesosta cottage door. The hour was dawn. As I often wrote until two or three in the morning, I was half-awake when I stumbled to the door. Even in that moment, I was sufficiently alert to obey the first rule in dealing with the FBI — never open the door to them. "Can we come in and talk to you?" one of them asked. He was a middleaged man, rather wellspoken, a person with whom I would have had no quarrel in less troubled times.

"I can't do that," I replied. "This is not my cottage, and if I let you in, you'll carry off things that I'll be asked to replace."

"We don't take things," argued the spokesman.

"I could cite you a lot of examples," I replied.

We then went over some of my writings which had been particularly irksome to J. Edgar Hoover and his cohorts. I still had no inkling of the obscene conspiracy which had prompted their visit, nor did I have any idea that J. Edgar Hoover had had his most trusted agents scanning the Chicago to Washington air line passenger lists to learn whether I was flying down to assassinate him. To

me, it was simply more of the same harassment which I had now endured for nearly a decade. I had great hopes of writing my way out of the problems which this harassment had created for me, and that the Ezra Pound biography would not only educate the American people to the true aims of a dedicated American Constitutionalist, but would bring me a modest return which would enable me to carry on my always precarious existence for another year or two.

With this in mind, I was thinking principally of getting these people away from the cottage so that I could get back to work. The discussion soon turned into a "bitch session;" I complained about what they were doing; they complained about what I was doing. I did note that they were not unduly hostile. They seemed greatly relieved to be able to talk to me. Twenty-two years later, when I read my file's description of the frantic weeks of nationwide searching for me, I could understand that these men, by actually finding and talking to me, had probably risen many points in the future scale of promotion in the FBI.

A June 12, 1959 teletype to Director FBI from SAC Chicago informed J. Edgar Hoover that "Mullins presently at cabin at Mecosta Michigan located sixteen miles south of Big Rapids, Michigan. Mullins at cabin with one Russell Kirk where he and Kirk are writing book." See G-69. This information, as usual, was well-garbled. Russell Kirk was not at the cabin with me. He lived at his home in the village. Nor have Russell Kirk and I ever written an article, a book, or any literary production together. Russell specializes in academic tomes on conservative thought, while I deal with the seamy side of life, our national government.

A June 15, 1959 memorandum to The Director gave a brief summary of my conversation with the FBI agents at the lake cottage. It concluded with a report on "ACTION: The Chicago office has explored the possibility of having Mullins committed to a mental institution . . . . It may be possible for Chicago authorities to have Mullins committed. This will be closely followed." See G-70.

An hour or so after the FBI agents drove away, Russell arrived at the cabin. He was not a person who usually showed emotion, but on this occasion he seemed rather agitated. I told him about the visit from the agents, which didn't seem to surprise him. For a moment, I thought he might have been the one who revealed my location. This was unfair of me. Russell was eying me rather strangely, perhaps contemplating the shortest sentence he might get for harboring a fugitive from the FBI. He then told me about his aunt and uncle's hegira to Chicago, and their night drive back to Mecosta.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 12 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

*chm*  
**b7c** [REDACTED]

URGENT 6-12-59 8-27 PM DFS

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC CHICAGO

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. REMYTEL JUNE ELEVEN LAST. INFORMATION DEVELOPED MULLINS PRESENTLY AT CABIN AT MECUSTA, MICHIGAN LOCATED SIXTEEN MILES SOUTH OF BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. MULLINS AT CABIN WITH ONE RUSSELL KIRK WHERE HE AND KIRK ARE WRITING BOOK. COMPLETE DETAILS REGARDING BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS THIS CASE PROVIDED DETROIT OFFICE THIS DATE TELEPHONICALLY. DETROIT ADVISED TO IMMEDIATELY SUBMIT TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND CHICAGO UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW. MULLINS RENT FOR CHICAGO APARTMENT PAID THROUGH JUNE THIRTY INSTANT. FISUR MAINTAINED MULLINS CHICAGO APARTMENT UNTIL MULLINS LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED. AUXILLIARY OFFICES WILL BE NOTIFIED TO DISCONTINUE LEADS UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW.

END ACK PLS

9-29 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU DISC

G-69

REC-70

105-15727-68

JUN 15 1959

Mr. Rosen

JUN 18 1959

EX-136  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 1-21-81 BY SP1 GSK/ldh

G-69

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 15, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen ✓

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Boardman  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Egan  
 Mr. Gurnea  
 Mr. Hendon  
 Mr. Pennington  
 Mr. Quinn  
 Mr. Nease  
 Miss Gandy

**67C**

Mullins has been interviewed by Agents of the Detroit Office. He vehemently denied that he had attacked the personal life of the Director or any member of the Director's family and suggested that the Anti-Defamation League might be responsible for any allegation that Mullins had made such an attack. 7-1

Mullins admitted authoring articles which were critical of the Bureau's investigation of the Atlanta bombing case and also admitted criticizing parts of "Easters of Deceit," but denied any personal criticism of the Director.

**67D** It is noted that this interview was predicated [redacted] alleged that in May, 1959, Mullins stated visions and fantasies lies concerning the Director.

ACTION:

The Chicago Office has explored the possibility of having Mullins committed to a mental institution. Although local authorities are fully cooperative, it appears that the only practical possibility of achieving his commitment is through an indirect approach. It has been alleged that Mullins' "girl friend" is [redacted] **67D**

Arrangements [redacted] it may be possible for Chicago authorities to have Mullins committed. This will be closely followed.

2-11-59  
 Wk  
 R  
 ✓

G-70

REC-47 105-15727-65

JUN 17 1959

7-21-59  
 S. J. Seligson  
 [redacted]

I was extremely distressed. For years, I had been known as "America's guest," enjoying the hospitality of friends for as long as six or eight months during my penniless wanderings. I had tried to protect this reputation by making sure that nothing was ever broken, misplaced or missing before I went on my way. It seemed obvious that Russell would decide to spare himself and his relatives further surprises, by suggesting that I pack up and head back to Chicago. Instead, he seemed faintly amused. Mecosta is one of the nation's most remote backwaters. It is unlikely that any of its inhabitants had ever before been surrounded by a gang of yelling FBI agents. I valued his friendship, and if he had said the word, I would have started packing. As it was, I stayed on another week, completed the book, and then drove back to Chicago. As a man of the world, Russell must have known that a team of FBI agents would not have had my Chicago apartment under surveillance, or another team would not have made the trek by plane and car to the lake cottage, if I had not been involved in some rather serious matters. I could do little to enlighten him. It would be twenty-two years before I myself found out about the plot to have me committed, the expected assassination of J. Edgar Hoover, and the other weighty matters which had sent the FBI teams on their desperate journeys.

On June 12, 1959, SAC Chicago sent the Director FBI another memorandum with a list of "confidential informants and sources utilized" which led to the discovery of my whereabouts. See G-71. The names are blacked out, as usual. It would be interesting to know whether Hoover was ever informed that none of the usual "sources," despite their ample payments, had come up with my location, or that the chance visit of an acquaintance to my apartment to pick up my mail had led to "the break in the case." However, this is the purpose of round the clock surveillance, and, in this case, it worked. It was probably a break for me. If I had returned late at night, and unloaded in the alley, as I usually did before moving on to a parking place, I would probably have tried to break away from the agents, supposing it to be a robbery or murder attempt. I would then have been shot down, because the agents had been well-briefed on the "fact" that "I had once had a gun." Of course, if this occurred, I would have ended up with one, tossed down beside my remains.

The FBI continued their plan to have me committed, while they awaited my return from Lake Mecosta. An URGENT June 13, 1959 teletype to Director FBI suggested that "Auxiliary offices discontinue leads to locate Mullins . . . Results of Chicago efforts to commit Mullins will be hereinafter submitted to bureau by airtel . . . ." See G-72.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: June 12, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

*Photo  
encl*

CC TO: *SP-5*  
REC. REC'D... *8/27/65*  
SEP 9 1965  
ANS.  
BY: *Clb-Jc*

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau letter dated June 9, 1959, instant caption.

Enclosed herewith are FIVE copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, dated June 12, 1959, and which contains information concerning EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.

The following is the identity of confidential informants and sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum:

[REDACTED]

*b2  
b7C  
D*

*1 - may copy to PCSI  
by reg. 8/21/64. PNF:cm*

Agency *2*  
Req. Rec'd  
Date Forw. *6/30/59*  
How Forw. *R*  
By *ml*

EXP. PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-27-81 BY *SP16SIC/abb*

REC-15

105-15727-68

[REDACTED] *b7C*

3 - Bureau (RM) (SAC 1, 2, 3)  
1 - Chicago  
CES:mao  
(3)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 19 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGarvey	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

67c

URGENT 6-13-59 4-33 PM MJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON FIELD, RICHMOND,  
KNOXVILLE, AND LOUISVILLE

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 1P

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., RACIAL MATTERS. RE DETROIT TEL  
JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT. AUXILIARY OFFICES DISCONTINUE LEADS  
TO LOCATE MULLINS. SUBJECT LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED DETROIT  
DIVISION JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT. RESULTS OF CHICAGO EFFORTS  
TO COMMIT MULLINS WILL BE HEREINAFTER SUBMITTED TO BUREAU BY  
AIRTEL OR REGULAR MAIL DEPENDING ON DEVELOPMENTS THAT REGARD UACB.

END AND ACK IN O PLS

WA5-34 PM OK FBI WA JDS

NY- OK FBI NY JJA

RH OK FBI RH JFB

KX OK FBI KX BT

LS OK FBI LS CER

TU DISCOVT

REC-11 / 105-15727-64

Mr. Rosen

G-72  
60 JUN 19 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-21-81 BY SP156/lan  
TWO COPIES ...



It would have been a simple matter for the four FBI agents who came to the Mecosta cottage, to subdue me, and bring me back to Chicago for the committal hearing. However, the logistics were too complicated. Because of the territorial inviolability of FBI field offices, the team had to be sent from the Detroit field office, while I was staying in Michigan. They could not take me to Chicago. They could have hauled me back to Detroit to await transshipment to Chicago. This might have involved extradition procedures or other technicalities. Since the plot was itself a criminal conspiracy against me, they may have wished to avoid further problems.

Had I known of the fate which they planned for me, I would have left Mecosta and driven straight to my parents' home in Virginia. I would never have risked becoming an anonymous inmate of some mediaeval Bedlam in Illinois. I was familiar with the procedure in these federally sponsored cases. No friends or relatives would ever be notified about what had happened to me. Even in the case of Ezra Pound, a worldfamous figure, the federal authorities had refused to notify his wife or children when they removed him from the Pisa detention camp in Italy, and flew him to Washington. It was weeks before friends in Washington learned of Pound's presence there, and cabled his wife that he was being imprisoned in St. Elizabeth's. She never received any government notice of his whereabouts. In my case, it was not improbable that no one would ever have heard of me again. There had never been any suggestions that I had any mental problems, and none of my friends or relatives would have thought of searching Illinois' asylums for me. Any efforts that I made (supposing that I managed to survive) to contact anyone "on the outside" would have been prevented. Madmen are not allowed to annoy the public with their protestations that "I don't belong in this place!"

Meanwhile, paranoia still reigned supreme at the Washington headquarters of the FBI. A suspicion had developed at the highest levels (meaning J. Edgar Hoover), that it was not accidental that I had conveniently vanished, leaving the state, just before the FBI agents came to accompany me to my committal hearing in Chicago. I must have been tipped off, and the warning must have come from somebody in the FBI. The Chicago office had to be ruled out. I knew no one there; this must have been established early on, when I became the primary target of that office. The first move would have been to canvass the entire staff — have any of you had any contact with this guy?

One of my oldest friends now came under suspicion. During the period that I was a student at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in Washington, I had met the newspaperman, Rex Lampman (who later played a crucial role in obtaining the release of Ezra Pound.) Rex took me with him to visit friends in the suburbs (to protect them, I still cannot reveal their names or the suburb). This was the beginning of a longstanding friendship. The head of the household had been an employee of the FBI for many years, in a technical capacity. Although he never indicated it to me, I suspect he had little regard for the type of person who was then accepted as field agent for the FBI. Second only to my father, he had the most unswerving personal integrity of anyone I have ever known.

I had often lunched with him in the FBI's favorite hangouts on Pennsylvania Avenue, across the street from the headquarters building. His co-workers had often seen us together. Because the FBI network was ruled by fear, suspicion and treachery, this had been duly noted. J. Edgar Hoover now came to the conclusion that my friend had somehow learned of the FBI plot against me, and that he had warned me in time for my escape. Hoover called him in, and said, "You know a person by the name of Eustace Mullins. You will be retiring in five years. Our position is that if you see him, talk to him or have any contact with him during the remainder of your time here, you will never collect a cent of your pension."

This was a devastating prospect for my friend. He would need his pension when he retired, as he had no other funds. He said, "You probably know that Eustace Mullins usually stays at my home when he is in Washington. I can't risk his dropping in before I let him know the situation, and I can't afford to lose my pension."

"You can see him once," Hoover told him. "Tell him the situation, and that will be it."

When I next visited Washington, my friend asked me to meet him on the mall at lunchtime. I met him near the Smithsonian, thinking that we would go there for lunch. Instead, he hesitantly told me of the threat to wipe out his pension rights. He was deeply ashamed, but it hardly affected me. After all, I had been going through the same thing for a decade. "Look," I said, "this doesn't change our friendship at all, as far as I am concerned. If you didn't want to meet me again for your own personal reasons, that would be your choice. But when someone orders you not to see me, that's something you can't control. I'll wait until you retire. Then, if you want to renew our friendship, that's fine."

I walked away from him. During the next five years, although I was in Washington every few weeks, I never called him or his family. After he retired, I called to see how things were with him. "You don't need to call," he admonished me. "Just come on out here."

I stayed at his home frequently during the next decade. He lived for fifteen years after retirement, but he never went near the FBI building, spoke to or contacted anyone in the organization for which he had worked so many years.

No field agent would ever have been ordered to stop seeing a contact. Instead, he would have been ordered to maintain the contact, and to deliver regular reports. Because my friend was not a field agent, and because he was known to be a person of great integrity, his superiors in the FBI knew that he would never give information about me. It is unlikely that he ever knew about the plot to have me committed. I only learned of it years after his death, and the matter never came up during my visits.

In December, 1981, when I read through my FBI file, and realized the terrible ordeal which I had been spared, I began to understand the dangers which await any American citizen who incurs the enmity of the fanatical Marielito bureaucrats in Washington, the perverts and the criminals who fear and hate any law-abiding citizen. Most Americans, who have not been the victims of such overt hate campaigns as have been waged against me for more than thirty years, refuse to believe that we are governed by criminals. I refer you to the opinion of one of the most famous FBI agents, Charlie Winstead, the man who gunned down John Dillinger. In his book, "The Bureau", William C. Sullivan quotes Charlie Winstead as saying, (P.27),

"When I investigate a man and prove he's a criminal, if he doesn't already work for the government, they'll hire him. If he already has a government job, once they hear he's a crook they'll promote him. The criminals in Congress only feel comfortable with other criminals."

We could not ask for a more qualified source, nor for a more apropos phrase than "the criminals in Congress." The criminals enact into law program after program to reward their fellow-criminals, and to rob and enslave the workers of America. Anyone who gets in their way is disposed of by the "majesty of the law." I would have been condemned to spend the rest of my life in an insane asylum by due process of law. All the legal niceties would have been observed. As for the treatment of the unfortunate inmates, that is best left to the imagination. I quoted Rex Lampman, in "This Difficult Individual, Ezra Pound" as saying, after he had been incarcerated in

St. Elizabeth's, "If you're not crazy when they bring you in here, you will be, within forty-eight hours."

In "The World Order," I recounted the terrifying story of MK Ultra, the CIA program inflicting drug terrorist acts on innocent people. The most tragic stories are the ones we will never know, the persons who "disappear," nameless inmates of some institution, and who are never heard from again. Others are released after series of drug treatments and operations which destroy their memory, their personality, and their ability to function in society.

Several years ago, I wrote the tragic story of Hollywood actress Frances Farmer (reprinted in "The Mullins Reader." This beautiful, intelligent American girl was turned into a human vegetable, who was gang raped each evening by drunken soldiers in Stellacoom mental hospital in Washington. The soldiers each paid the attendants five dollars for the opportunity to have intercourse with a famous movie star. After months of "treatment," including LSD administered under the aegis of the CIA, Frances Farmer was lobotomized by Dr. Donald A. Nicholson, a psychiatrist who was president of the Washington State Medical Association. Nicholson had been deeply involved with CIA and FBI programs for many years. In April, 1936, Congressman Marion Zioncheck of Washington, a fervent patriot, had denounced the activities of J. Edgar Hoover from the floor of Congress. Soon afterwards, suffering from "delusions," he was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. His friends stated that he "was in a drugged, zombie-like condition." He was later returned to Seattle, where he was placed in the care of Dr. Nicholson. A few days later, he fell to his death from the fifth floor of the Arctic Building. He was succeeded by Warren G. Magnuson, who was very careful to avoid criticizing anyone during his long career in Congress.

On June 16, 1959, SAC Chicago sent a memorandum to Director FBI "regarding the possibility of having Mullins committed for mental reasons and/or handled by local authorities (five sentences blacked out) . . . since previous efforts along these lines have been unsuccessful, this phase of investigation regarding Mullins is being discontinued." See G-73.

What were the reasons for discontinuing the plot? The FBI, acting under "Freedom of Information" conceals this information. Is it possible that they found out that I was sane? In reality, this had never been a factor. My sanity or insanity played no part in the conspiracy to dispose of me by confining me for the rest of my life in a mental

F B I

Date: 6/16/59

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

*[Handwritten initials]*  
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)  
SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, Jr.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Remyairtel 6/10/59 and remytel 6/11/59 regarding  
the possibility of having MULLINS committed for mental reasons  
and/or handled by local authorities \_\_\_\_\_.

*b7D*

In view of the foregoing and since previous efforts  
along these lines have been unsuccessful, this phase of inves-  
tigation regarding MULLINS is being discontinued.

AUERBACH -

G-73

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Chicago

REC-44

*105-1152-117*

CTF:mks  
(4)

EX 100

JUN 18 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-21-91 BY SPIGSK/KAN

JUN 18 1959

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

G-73

institution. The ploy had kept Ezra Pound out of circulation for thirteen and a half years. I could have been silenced for thirty years. The conspiracy was undoubtedly halted because of a "failure of nerve." When the FBI plotters came to my apartment to seize me, having prearranged every detail with an "obliging judge" in a local court, they knew that I had no defense. I could only stand up in the courtroom and shout "I'm not crazy!" As everyone knows, lunatics always say that. Not only was I not at home, but the wellpaid national network of FBI informers could give them no clue as to my whereabouts. It is understandable to J. Edgar Hoover, ridden by his paranoia, could only interpret my sudden disappearance by the logic he lived by — that I had somehow found out about the plot and resolved to forestall it by catching a plane from Chicago to Washington and taking him out.

A few years later, J. Edgar Hoover must have overcome his fears. He launched an identical plot against my associate, Max Nelsen, of the Institute for Biopolitics. On April 2, 1963, a memorandum was sent by Director FBI to his top five officials, including Belmont, Mohr and DeLoach,

"The Bureau has no objection to your instituting inquiries in a most discreet manner to ascertain the possibilities of having Nelsen committed because of his mental instability. You must insure, however, that any inquiries along this line are in a most discreet manner. Furnish the Bureau information concerning your progress in this matter. This matter must receive prompt and expeditious attention." See G-74.

Note the coy introduction, "The Bureau has no objection," which then winds up with the stern admonition that "This matter must receive prompt and expeditious attention." Like myself, Max Nelsen had no intimation that anyone had ever doubted his sanity, until he demanded a copy of his FBI file. A businessman for many years, he has maintained a stable family life with a wife and two children in a typical American suburb. Although twenty-two years have elapsed since J. Edgar Hoover ordered his minions to "have Nelsen committed because of his mental instability," Nelsen was never approached on this matter.

J. Edgar Hoover listed "dangerous types of persons" in referring to myself and Max Nelsen (See G-75), including "emotional instability," and "prior acts (including arrests and convictions)" which again could not have included either of us, and also "a propensity for violence," of which no record could be found. Although we both

(27)

4/2/63

Airtel

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Lavin
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

To: SAC, Chicago (105-5587)

From: Director, FBI (100-351528) - 23

REC-48

MAYNARD ORLANDO NELSEN  
RACIAL MATTERS

APR 3 9 28 AM '63  
 REC'D-RECORDING ROOM  
 FBI

Reurairtel 3/27/63 captioned as above and Bulet to your office 4/1/63 captioned "Mal Nelsen, Institute for Biopolitics; [redacted]"

b7c

The Bureau has no objection to your instituting inquiries in a most discreet manner to ascertain the possibilities of having Nelsen committed because of his mental instability. You must insure, however, that any inquiries along this line are in a most discreet manner.

Furnish the Bureau information concerning your progress in this matter.

This matter must receive prompt and expeditious attention.

✓

EHL:cag  
(1)

SEE MEMO ROSEN TO BELMONT, ABOVE CAPTION & DATE, EHL:cag.

*Handwritten:* RLB G-74

*Handwritten:* GXC

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 28  
APR 3 - 1963  
COMM-FBI

124

APR 9 1963

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*Handwritten:* III-1

G-74



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

26

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-351528

Director CG 105-5587  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

December 12, 1967

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

- 1.  Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
- 2.  Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
- 3.  Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
- 4.  U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist bloc and return.
- 5.  Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - (a)  Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
  - (b)  Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
  - (c)  Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
- 6.  Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph  has been furnished  enclosed  is not available  
 may be available through \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service

III-I

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

G-75



served in the military during World War II, we had no further contact with any scenes of violence after 1945.

The abandoning of the plot to have me committed did not mean that the FBI was giving up its campaign of harassment. See G-76, which mentions a "letter dated 7/17/59" and "SA (Special Agent) name blacked out accompanied by a plain clothes man from the Chicago Police Department. The pretext utilized was (blacked out)". As most of the page has been obliterated, it seems likely that this refers to an illegal search of my apartment while I was doing research at the library. I often found things in disarray when I returned to my apartment, but it would have been useless to complain to the police, since my FBI file notes that the police department was present during the entry.

Another list of informants is given (see G-77). Here again, we will never know who they are.

A memorandum carrying the date 12/3/59 noted that "the Chicago Office (of the FBI) carried Eustace Clarence Mullins as a potential bombing suspect. A description of Mullins was given including his FBI number, 37407D." See G-78

To my knowledge, this is the only time that my "FBI number" appears in the pages which were released to me. The "potential bombing suspect" is only one of a number of labels which the FBI affixed to me during their thirty year campaign. I tossed a few grenades during my military career, but I have never been near any type of explosive since 1946. This did not prevent the FBI agents from informing my neighbors on Lincoln Avenue that I kept large quantities of dynamite in my apartment, and that the entire block might go up at any minute.

The FBI continued to loan derogatory material about me from its files to unnamed recipients (See G-79). This practice could have prevented me from obtaining employment, a government loan, or even being allowed to enter a government building. I recently obtained special permission to use the library of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. If their officials had seen FBI file material such as was routinely sent out, they might well have refused permission for me to use their library.

One file page refers to a Newark letter dated 5/5/59, and states that "As all background investigation in this case has been completed, it is being placed in a closed status." Here again, a lengthy list of informants has been carefully blacked out. See G-80. I have never

[REDACTED]

b7D

The pretext was conducted with [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED] accompanied by a plainclothes man from the Chicago Police Department. The pretext utilized was [REDACTED]

b7C  
E

[REDACTED]

By letter dated 7/17/59 the Detroit office was requested to search indices for any information concerning [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D, C

- C -

COVER PAGE

G-76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 105-1152

Identity of  
Informant

File Number  
Where Located

[REDACTED]

b2  
b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

USPO  
Inspectors Office,  
New Post Office  
Bldg., Chicago,  
Illinois.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

G-77

- 2 -  
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As of 12/3/59 the Chicago Office carried Eustace Clarence Mullins as a potential bombing suspect. A description of Mullins was given including his FBI number, 37407D.

Mullins was selected as a potential bombing suspect inasmuch as he was active in such organizations as the National States Rights Party, National Renaissance Party, Nationalist Conservative Party and the Real Political Institute during the past several years. He was author of numerous articles of [REDACTED] He was an associate of [REDACTED] in the Chicago area.

157-1-9-37 p.6,7  
(11)

[REDACTED]

67D,C

157-153-3 p.3,5,6  
(8)  
SI 157-153-1  
(8)

G-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-17-

G-78



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 105-1152

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 20, 1959

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

b7C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above, at Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b2

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This memorandum is loaned to [REDACTED] by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

G-79

G-79

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 105-1152

Information concerning MULLINS contained in Newark report of SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] That report was furnished Chicago as an enclosure to referenced Newark letter dated 4/5/59.

As all background investigation in this case has been completed, it is being placed in a closed status.

INCLOSURES

[REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] C [REDACTED]

G-80

- B -  
COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL  
CONFIDENTIAL

G-80

lived, worked or visited in Newark, and I find this "investigation" one more revelation of the mysterious ways of the FBI.

A Dec. 10, 1959 memorandum from SAC Chicago to Director FBI has all the information blacked out. See G-81. The routing shows the FBI hierarchy at that time, Tolson, Belmont, McGuire, Mohr, with Mr. W.C. Sullivan further down the line. Sullivan's book, "The Bureau" contains many revelations about Hoover's manipulation of the FBI. I have quoted some of the more startling passages. A.H. Belmont, Number Three man at the Bureau at that time, is also mentioned in my book, "The World Order." He later retired from the FBI to take over the administration of the Hoover Institution (Herbert Hoover's project), at Stanford in California.

A December 17, 1959 memorandum, addressed to A.H. Belmont, lists under my name "INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE). As this is also blacked out, I will probably never know what type of espionage activities I was alleged to have engaged in. See G-82. This is the only page of the material released to me which uses the heading of Espionage.

The day after I returned to my Chicago apartment from Mecosta, the janitor's wife, a recent immigrant who spoke with a heavy German accent, rushed up to me. "Oh, you're out," she said, smiling broadly.

I thought I hadn't heard her right. "I'm back," I said.

"But you're out," she said. "I'm so glad."

I then realized that she was certain I had been arrested, and that I might have been kept in prison for years. She and her husband must have been under a great deal of tension during the weeks while the front and back of the building were ringed with FBI agents. That afternoon, she and her husband knocked on my rear door. The husband was beaming. "I told them I wouldn't do it," he protested. "No, sir." He informed me that the FBI had offered him \$75 a month to save all of my garbage in a special bag, but he refused. "I told them it wouldn't be possible," he said. "It would get all mixed up, so much other stuff." He then looked at me expectantly. I was at a loss to understand what I was supposed to do. Later that evening, I realized he probably anticipated that, as a prominent gangland figure, I would not hesitate to reward him by handing him a \$1000 bill. I decided he would have to settle for my not having him rubbed out.

Russell Kirk had lined up a New York publisher for the Ezra Pound biography, and this was followed by a \$1500 advance, the only

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: 12/23/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE MULLINS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b7C [Redacted]

b7C [Redacted]

b7C [Redacted]

b2, b7C [Redacted]

b7C [Redacted]

b7C [Redacted]

b7C [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-23-82 BY 60925/led

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Chicago  
1 - [Redacted]  
RLS:me  
(4)

105-15727-85  
DEC 29 1959

b2, b7C

-135

RE DILEGEMUS

EXP. PROC.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 17, 1959

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: EUSTACE MULLINS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Gandy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - [REDACTED]

REC-34

REC-35

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cash money I have seen in a writing career of some thirty-five years. A few days later, Henry Regnery sought to make amends. He called to tell me that he had been approached by a man who needed some assistance in completing a book. "Here's his telephone number," he said.

I called the number, and Mr. H.L. Hunt, a Dallas oil man, answered. "I hope you can come down and help me wind up a project I've been working on," he told me. "I've had a couple of other fellows doing it, but it hasn't worked out." I assured him that in my editing experience, I had never gotten on anything that hadn't worked out. He asked how much money I required, and I named a very modest sum. I later discovered that my predecessors had asked for, and received, more than five times as much as I did. I also was too naive to specify that I be paid my travel expenses to and from Dallas. As a consequence, I never received them. Although I was thirty-six years old, my financial acumen was such that a five-year old child could take me to the cleaners. I never managed to concern myself seriously about money, and I always neglected to look after my own interests.

Mr. Hunt was somewhat taken aback by my modest demands, and he said that would be all right. He then added, "You won't have any living expenses here, as you'll be staying in my home." He instructed me to take up quarters in the poolhouse, by the swimming pool, when I arrived.

I drove off to Dallas, dazed by visions of life among the superrich. I was certain that I would have my own valet, whose duties would be modest, as my entire wardrobe was contained in a single suitcase. I had known quite a few wealthy people, but never anyone who had millions of dollars rolling in each week. Mr. Hunt's son, Herbert, had been a classmate at Washington and Lee University, but the Texas contingent had kept to themselves, and I hadn't seen much of him.

A few hours north of Dallas, I stopped off to visit a friend in Sherman, Texas. It had been a long day, and when he plied me with aquavit, the fatigue dropped away from me. I continued my journey, and as I drove along, I was perplexed that drivers of trailer trucks kept swerving towards me, leaning out of the cab window and shouting warnings of some sort. Hours later, I was dozing by the side of the road when someone shone a flashlight in my face. "Are you all right?" they asked. It seemed that I had run over in the median strip, hit a large wooden sign, and blown out my right front tire. I then managed to maneuver the car to the side of the road, where I fell asleep.

The men turned out to be Texas Rangers. They seemed genuinely concerned about my wellbeing, and asked no embarrassing questions about what had happened, although it seemed fairly obvious. I later wondered if Mr. Hunt had sent them out to look for me.

“Where are you going?” they asked. I dug into my pocket and pulled out the scrap of paper with Mr. Hunt’s address. “Here it is,” I said. “Mr. H.L. Hunt, White Rock Lake, Dallas, Texas.” And I’m supposed to be there now.” They never mentioned payment for the road sign, about \$200.

The Rangers did not behave like any policemen I have ever met. Instead of asking me to get out and walk a white line, they changed my flat tire, gave me directions, and sent me on my way. I got to Dallas just before dawn, asked a cab driver the way to Mr. Hunt’s house, and drove up his driveway at daybreak. I parked by the poolhouse, went in, and fell asleep. Several hours later, I was called to breakfast. Mr. Hunt was there with his son-in-law, Mr. Al Hill. After breakfast, Mr. Hunt told me there had been a change of plans. I would occupy the first floor apartment in the main house, which had been previously occupied by my former employer, Senator Joe McCarthy, and other guests of Mr. Hunt. These were much more luxurious surroundings than the spartan quarters of the poolhouse.

Mr. Hunt and I had met briefly on several occasions, when I visited his Waldorf Astoria suite in New York. I was then working on his Facts Forum presentation, which he hoped to build into a fourth television network. The opposition had proved too strong, and after spending millions on the project, he had abandoned the idea. We lost no time in getting to work on his current book, “Alpaca,” which he hoped would encourage the development of democratic regimes in the Latin American countries. I was appalled when I saw the editing which had been done by my predecessors. It was obvious that they had done many things to sabotage the book. There was no point in mentioning this to Mr. Hunt (he may have already been aware of it) but in a few weeks, I had the final manuscript in shape for publication. I always liked to stay busy, and I began to turn out radio programs for another of his projects, Lifeline.

I found my stay with the Hunt family to be a very pleasant experience. They were the epitome of the all-American family, handsome, good-natured, entertaining young people of whom Mr. Hunt was justifiably proud. The house was well run by an efficient staff, although I had been surprised to find that not only was there no valet assigned to lay out my clothes, but that none of the family had

ever had a valet. Neither did they have a butler or a chauffeur. There were none of the appurtenances usually attributed to the Texas rich, the Rolls Royces, huge diamonds, or glittering life style. There was not even a Cadillac. Mr. Hunt had two Oldsmobiles in his garage.

My Plymouth was parked in the rear of the house, near the late model cars of the servants. It looked as though it might have been towed there and abandoned. The right front fender had been crumpled in the accident, and the right headlight was twisted up to shine at the sky. Mr. Hunt seemed unconcerned about it, but I suspected that his wife would have preferred my car to be parked somewhere else. I rarely went out in the evening, as there was no one in Dallas whom I cared to meet, but on the few occasions when I did drive in the city, the Dallas police became rather testy about the headlight. It could have been repaired for \$20. Mr. Hunt would probably have advanced the money, but I have never asked anyone for money in my life. When I drove back to Chicago, the headlight was still aimed at the sky.

After I completed my editing assignment, Mr. Hunt seemed to show no interest in doing further writing. I had become rather bored, and I decided that if he had nothing for me to do, I would go back to Chicago. Instead, he moved me into a private office next to his own, with a private bathroom. Anyone coming to see me had to go through Mr. Hunt's office. He then began to use me as a foil. When people came in to talk about business projects, he would tell them, "Oh, you'll have to see Mullins about that. He's taking care of all that now." I then had to sit and listen to long, boring presentations in which I had no interest. I realized that it was useful for me to sit with people who could only take up Mr. Hunt's time, but I began to suspect that he had long range plans for me. Most powerful or wealthy men like to have an ever-present lieutenant who can handle any type of project which might come up. Mr. Hunt had been invited to deliver an address to the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, of which he was a director. He asked me to prepare a speech, which I did. When it was completed, he read it, and said that he was satisfied.

"I've been thinking about this speech," he told me, "and I think you ought to deliver it for me." He must have been aware that I had been fired from the American Petroleum Institute five years earlier, but whether he thought this would give them their come-uppance, or whether he had other plans, I cannot say. I no longer remember whether he intended for me to go to the meeting alone, as his

representative, or whether he would attend. In retrospect, I suppose he knew he would not make any money while attending the API Convention, and that it would not be worth his while to go. He never went anywhere except on business, and I never knew of his taking a vacation.

Mr. Hunt dealt in sums which to me were astronomical. During the time I was with him, his cash inflow from the oil company was fifteen million dollars a week. I had no contact with the other people in his firm, except his personal secretary. During most of the day, he and I were isolated in our offices. We lunched at a small health food restaurant nearby, which featured soy bean patties for 45¢ each. He did most of his business by telephone, as he had financial dealings throughout the United States. I heard him talking to a realtor in Jacksonville, Florida one afternoon. "You say that's good downtown property?" he said. "All right. Put me down for twenty-five acres."

When I arrived in Dallas, I was surprised to find that Mr. Hunt always drove himself to his office. I insisted on taking over the driving, and he offered no objection. During the 20-minute drive each way, we talked about whatever we wanted to. He was a very well-informed man, who read a great deal, and we were always at ease with each other. I may have reminded him of his early years, when he also lived out of one suitcase. He traveled in rough, frontier surroundings, dealing in oil leases and at times, literally living from hand to mouth. He was in his forties before he began to hit spectacular oil fields. He sometimes said wistfully, "I really would like to start over, with nothing, just to see if I could do it over again."

My prospects at that time were probably unlimited. I had a good salary, all of my expenses were taken care of, and Mr. Hunt even paid for my lunch. He seemed to have made up his mind that I was to stay with him permanently, whether as his actual righthand man or as a lieutenant or companion. I met one man who had previously been with him in that capacity, and who was now a millionaire many times over. Mr. Hunt had given him a small cut on some of his oil deals. My status indicated I might be worked in on the same basis. Nevertheless, I began to get edgy. One afternoon, I made up my mind. I stopped into Mr. Hunt's office, and said to him, "I hope you won't be offended, but I ought to be going back to Chicago. I have some business to look after there." In a fraction of a second, I saw absolute surprise in his eyes. As a veteran poker player, he immediately recovered, and assumed a bland expression. "If that's what you want," he said, "I'll get a check made up for you." I packed up, and

drove back to Chicago. We remained on good terms, and I later visited him in Dallas. I saw him several times in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria. Whenever I called him, he always told me to come on up.

More than two decades later. I was amazed to read in my FBI file that "Eustace Clarence Mullins Jr. had been employed by H.L. Hunt Oil Company for approximately two weeks to assist Mr. Hunt in writing a book. (An informant name blacked out) that Mullins was immediately dismissed from that employment when his "true background" was determined." See G-86.

Another FBI page (FBI No. CG 67-832) stated "it is noted that Mullins was released from his position with the Hunt Oil Company, Dallas, Texas; after his true character had been determined by that firm." See G-85.

After reading this blatant falsehood, I sent photocopies of these pages to Hunt Oil Co. to ask if their records contained any such material. I received a reply that "The limited personal records of Hunt Oil Company confirm a Mr. Eustace Clarence Mullins Jr. was employed on October 26, 1959 as a temporary writer. Mr. Mullins voluntarily resigned on November 30, 1959. There is no record of an FBI inquiry regarding Mr. Mullins in the Hunt Oil Company files." See G-87.

Instead of "two weeks" employment stated in the FBI files, my employment was five weeks, and there was no record of an FBI inquiry. The real story is intertwined not only with a vicious attempt to smear me, but a subsequent attempt to wreck the Hunt Oil Co. by an FBI agent planted on Mr. Hunt, a campaign which almost succeeded.

An undated memo from my FBI file notes that "the Dallas office is requested to (blacked out) the H.L. Hunt Company and determine whether Mullins is employed by that firm." See G-83.

Another memo, dated 12-30-59 to Director FBI from SAC Chicago mentions that "approximately 1½ to 2 months ago, Mullins travelled in the state of Texas, where he was employed by H.L. Hunt, the noted multi-millionaire" . . . . . This memorandum also contains a blacked-out section with the notation "identity be protected." See G-84.

The person whose identity was to be protected was one of the FBI's top agents, who had previously served as the special liaison between the FBI and the CIA. He was reputedly "retired" from the FBI in



b7c, b7d

In view of the above information the Dallas Office is requested to determine whether MULLINS is employed by that firm and whether he has established a permanent residence in that city. In the event such is the case, Chicago will submit Form FD128, designating Dallas the office of origin in this matter.

b7d, c

The following background information concerning MULLINS is submitted:

Name	EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, Jr.
Residence	2239 North Lincoln Avenue Chicago, Illinois
Sex	Male
DOB	3/9/23, Roanoke, Virginia
Weight	165-170 pounds
Eyes	Characteristics Wears glasses (horn rimmed) at times
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Marital Status	Single
Peculiarities	Extremely sloppy dresser, also is
Social Security	[REDACTED]

G-83

It is noted that Dallas was furnished two photographs

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*OT V. [unclear]*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12-30-59

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOHN P. MOHR

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (67-832)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] **67D**

FBI, WASHINGTON, DC.  
PERSONNEL MATTER

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to my telephone call to Assistant Director JOHN P. MOHR this date.

[REDACTED] identity  
(be protected), was in contact with SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] **67D, C.**

[REDACTED]

1) Approximately 1 1/2 to 2 months ago, MULLINS travelled in the state of Texas, where he was employed by H. L. HUNT, the noted multi-millionaire from the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY SP-1 [unclear]

**67D**

2 - Bureau  
1 - Chicago  
JML:HFM  
(3)

JAN 3 1960

105-15727-89

18 JAN 4 1960

JAN 20 1960



CG 67-832

As the Bureau is aware, EUSTACE MULLINS has a  
Chicago is of  
the opinion that the information provided  
is merely another  
similar

[REDACTED]

67  
C.I.

In addition to this portion of the incident which  
it is noted that MULLINS was released  
from his position with the Hunt Oil Company, Dallas, Texas,  
after his true character had been determined by that firm.

Chicago recommends that no further action be taken  
in this matter.

G-85

CG 105-1152

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. BACKGROUND

Employment

b7D,C [REDACTED] advised that EUSTACE MULLINS was unemployed.

Former Employment

A EUSTACE MULLINS from Chicago am of November 19, 1959, had been employed at the H.L. Hunt Oil Company, Dallas, Texas for the previous two or three weeks. b2, b7D

b7D,C [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR. had been employed by H.L. Hunt Oil Company for approximately two weeks to assist H.L. HUNT in writing a book. [REDACTED] that MULLINS was immediately dismissed from that employment when his "true background" was determined.

Residence

G-86  
b7D,C [REDACTED] that MULLINS resided in a second floor apartment at 2239 North Lincoln Avenue. [REDACTED]

Former Residence

b7D,C [REDACTED] MULLINS resided at 5643 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas

HUNT ENERGY CORPORATION  
2500 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

THOMAS E. WHITAKER  
In Person - Administration

OFFICE 214-748-1300

February 15, 1982

Mr. Mullins  
SAWTO  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, VA 24401

Dear Mr. Mullins:

Mr. Hunt has asked me to reply to your February 1 request.

The limited personnel records of Hunt Oil Company confirm a Mr. Eustace Clarence Mullins, Jr., social security number 223-18-8681, was employed on October 26, 1959 as a temporary writer. Mr. Mullins voluntarily resigned on November 30, 1959. There is no record of an FBI inquiry regarding Mr. Mullins in the Hunt Oil Company files.

Thank you for writing and your suggestions.

Sincerely,

  
Tom Whitaker

TW/cm

G-87

G-87

order to do a special job. Mr. Hunt was persuaded to hire this "retired" FBI agent as an advisor on Communism by a Washington lobbyist. The agent came to Mr. Hunt well-outfitted with many rare tidbits from the FBI files. He was "in." He had joined Mr. Hunt's staff shortly before I came to Dallas. The spy placed in my FBI file the false information concerning me and my departure from the Hunt Oil Company, but this was a very small part of his operation. There was no "FBI" inquiry, because he was operating in deep cover. After I had returned to Chicago, the FBI spy became Mr. Hunt's closest confidant, taking the place which I had vacated. He then inaugurated a longrange plan to bankrupt the Hunt Oil Company and silence Mr. Hunt's public discussions of economic policy. Mr. Hunt's views, of course, were in direct opposition to those of the Washington Marielito criminals. The spy persuaded Mr. Hunt to set up a number of factories producing canned foods and other products. Years later, it was discovered that the Hunt Oil Company's finances had been drained to support these factories, most of which were empty buildings. The plot was uncovered only a short time before the firm would have been in a cash flow bind, which would have forced it into receivership. The spy reported directly to Mr. Hunt, and other family members had had no way of finding out what was going on. They later sued the spy, in an attempt to recover vast sums of money, but the courts barred them from recovery, protecting the spy on the grounds of "national security!" I came to believe, after learning of this story, and after reading my FBI file, that if I had stayed with Mr. Hunt, this situation might have been averted. There is also a strong probability that if I had been on the scene, and tried to stop this operation, I could have been murdered. On operations of this magnitude, the agents play for keeps. It is this spy, of course, who is mentioned in the 12-30-59 memo to Director FBI with the notation "identity be protected." His identity is still being protected. See G-84.

## CHAPTER THREE

# Book-Burning as a Cultural Force

In 1954, a concerned German citizen, Guido Roeder, was given a copy of my book "Mullins on the Federal Reserve" by an American visitor in West Germany. Roeder lived in Oberammergau, the historic village famed throughout Christendom as the site of the Passion Play. Roeder had published a few small pamphlets on postwar economic problems, operating as Widar Verlag of Oberammergau. He worked under severe restrictions, because West Germany was still occupied by military forces, and its puppet government was forced to stifle all patriotic German publications. Since 1945, as I revealed in "The World Order," West Germany had been ruled by a small consortium of international financiers, led by John J. McCloy, attorney for the Rockefeller family, and a son-in-law of a J.P. Morgan partner, and Benjamin Buttenweiser, partner of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb Co. Both the Morgan and the Kuhn Loeb firms were American representatives of the Rothschild group. The American public was never informed that West Germany had been "occupied" by the J.P. Morgan-Kuhn Loeb collaboration. A third partner was General William Draper, economic czar of Germany, and partner of the banking house of Dillon Read. After reorganizing the German economy to suit the financiers, Draper was then given the task of "rebuilding" the Japanese economy. Although widely heralded as the new "Emperor" of Japan in the postwar period, in fact General Douglas MacArthur was a mere figurehead. All of the important decisions concerning Japan in this period were made by General Draper.

Guido Roeder informed me that he wished to publish a German edition of my book. He would do the translation, since he was fluent in English, and it could launch the book in Europe. I asked Ezra Pound about it, and he gave his approval. I authorized Guido Roeder to go ahead with the project. About six months later, he informed me that American intelligence operatives had already gotten wind of what he was doing. They had come to his printing shop, gone through his material, and left without further action. He heard nothing more, and he completed preparation of the book. By the

spring of 1956, he was ready to print the book. He printed 10,000 copies, for which he put up all expenses. He was to pay me the standard 10% royalty on sales.

I heard nothing more for some months, until the friend who contacted Roeder called me. He had bad news. The entire edition had been seized by a department of the German police, and had been burned. The action apparently had been precipitated by this friend's visit to Roeder. He had intended to bring back about fifty copies for distribution to Germans in this country, and had gone back to his hotel with two copies in his suitcase. The rest were being prepared for shipment to the United States. That night, the police agents seized all of the copies at Widar Verlag, trucked them to a disposal point, and burned them.

The pretext for this action was that the book was "anti-Semitic." This could be proven to be false by looking at the English edition. The German edition was a word for word translation of my original book, which contained no anti-Semitic material, and which no one had ever claimed to be anti-Semitic. However, the book was clearly obnoxious to West Germany's occupation government of international financiers. My work described the November 1910 meeting at Jekyll Island, Georgia, which produced the draft of the Federal Reserve Act. Present were Senator Nelson Aldrich, grandfather of Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller; Henry P. Davison of J.P. Morgan Co., and Paul Warburg, partner of Kuhn, Loeb Co. The J.P. Morgan-Kuhn Loeb occupation government of West Germany had no intention of allowing a book to be circulated there which gave the documented story on how its partners had successfully conspired to gain control of the money and credit of the people of the United States.

A brief announcement of the seizure was sent out by Reuters, from Bonn, Germany August 1, 1956, which was reprinted in the Washington Post of August 2, as follows:

"West German police have confiscated 9000 copies of an allegedly anti-Semitic pamphlet, "The Bankers Plot of Jekyll Island," the Interior Ministry announced today. The pamphlet, said to be an 'improved' translation of an American original attributed to a writer named Eustace Mullins, has been published by the Widar Publishing House at Oberammergau, Bavaria."

To my knowledge, no other journalistic account of what was a startling development has ever appeared in the "free press." This is the only book which has been burned in the "free world" since 1945. However, not one of the vociferous champions of "free speech" in the

media, academia, or the government has ever mentioned this case. I have not been silent. I wrote to the Dept. of State, August 30, 1956.

Almost one month later, I received a reply from E.E. Ramsaur Jr. Office of German Affairs, that "the Federal Republic of Germany regained its sovereignty on May 5, 1955. The Government of the Federal Republic thus has full control over its own internal affairs." See G-89.

This must be the most cynical statement ever issued by a Washington bureaucrat. Ramsaur assured me that a small, divided country, still under military occupation by the forces of its invaders "has full control over its own internal affairs!" No doubt Ramsaur believes that Norway and its Quisling government had full control over its own internal affairs during the German occupation in World War II. Not only has the military occupation continued, but control over West Germany's internal affairs has been under the "supervision" of the Tavistock Institute and the Rockefeller Foundation through a number of interlocked organizations, notably the German Marshall Fund, the American Council on Germany, the John J. McCloy Foundation, and the Atlantic Council. Working closely with NATO in Brussels (headquarters of Banque Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian branch of the Rothschilds), these groups oversee all internal policies of the West German Government. Actions such as the burning of my book are countersigned by American authorities. The order to burn my book was countersigned by High Commissioner of Germany, James B. Connant, president of Harvard, who restructured American high school education along vocational lines, to conform to the diktat of the Rockefeller Foundation's General Education Board that the masses need only to be taught how to perform their daily tasks.

The World Jewish Congress also exercised a great deal of postwar influence in Germany, as shown by Department of State reply to the Congress Dec. 5, 1951. See G-90.

I attempted to enlist my elected representatives in an effort to claim damages for my destroyed property. They duly wrote to the State Department, whose officials replied with airy nothings. They continually demanded that I "produce" proof of loss, perhaps a pile of ashes of the burned books. They claimed never to have seen the Reuters dispatch recounting the incident, although the State Department had extensive intelligence coverage of the press. Years of fruitless protests on my part were met with stonewalling by the State Dept. On Sept. 4, 1964, Alfred Puhon, Director, Office of German

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



In reply refer to  
GER/P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 24 1956

Dear Mr. Mullins:

I have your letter of August 30 addressed to the Secretary of State.

As you may know, the Federal Republic of Germany regained its sovereignty on May 5, 1955. The Government of the Federal Republic thus has full control over its own internal affairs.

Sincerely yours,

  
E. E. Ramsaur, Jr.  
Public Affairs Adviser  
Office of German Affairs

G-8<sup>a</sup>

Mr. Eustace C. Mullins,  
126 Madison Place,  
Staunton, Virginia.

G-89



ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1951

In reply refer to  
GAI 511.20/10-3051

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you for calling our attention to the pamphlet,  
Die Masken Fallen, dealing with Nazi war crimes. If it is  
not out of print, we will certainly want to consider it for  
distribution in Latin America. If it is no longer available,  
some of the material may be salvageable for reproduction.

Thank you again for your interest.

Yours sincerely,

*Henry J. Kellermann*  
Henry J. Kellermann  
Director  
Office of German Public Affairs

G-90  
Mr. Nehemiah Robinson,  
World Jewish Congress,  
15 East 84th Street,  
New York 28, New York.

G-90

Affairs, wrote that “we have not as yet received any documentary proof that copies of your book were destroyed.” He added that I should have “furnished evidence that you have exhausted all legal recourse in pursuing your claim with the Federal Republic of Germany.”

On Sept. 15, 1964, Robert E. Lee, Congressional Relations Secretary at the Dept. of State, wrote the same evasions to my Congressman, John O. Marsh, Jr. (now Secretary of the Army).

On Oct. 28, 1964, I received an answer to a letter I had written to Chancellor Ludwig Erhard of Germany on August 9th. Almost three months of delicate diplomatic negotiations had resulted in my receiving a letter from the German press attache in Washington, Hartmut Schulze-Boysen. See G-91. He coyly claimed not even to know the name of my publisher, and closed with the sly comment that “book-burning is a practice we Germans put an end to, some time ago — forever.” He failed to define “some time ago.” It had been eight years since my book had been burned — did they stop the practice before or after the Oberammergau incident?

In 1985, I found a book by Susan Alsop about the Congress of 1815 in Vienna, which revealed that my correspondent’s ancestor, Count Schulze-Boysen, had been the principal German representative at this Congress. The Congress of Vienna enthroned the Rothschilds as the masters of all Europe.

I sent Schulze-Boysen the information he claimed to lack, on Nov. 2, 1964, the name of the publisher, the date of the incident of book-burning and other comments. On Jan. 5, 1965, Schulze-Boysen replied the “the German Federal Court of Justice” on April 21, 1961, decided that my book was confiscated “because its contest was unconstitutional.” See G-92. Exhausted by federal harassment, Guido Roeder died. I was penniless, and there was no possibility of my retaining a battery of German lawyers to look into the case. I neither spoke nor read German, nor did I know anyone who could have maintained correspondence with German officials.

Fifteen years went by, and a German publisher requested permission to reprint “Mullins on the Federal Reserve” in German. I replied that the book had been banned by a German court. He answered that the court decision had been dictated by the American occupation authorities, and that if they tried to stop him, he would make a national incident of the affair. In Nov., 1980, he published the identical German book which had been burned by order of American authorities in Germany in 1956! The same book, of course, had

Embassy  
of the  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Washington, D. C.  
PRESS OFFICE

Washington, October 28, 1964

Mr. Eustace Mullins  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mullins:

The Foreign Office in Bonn has informed the German Embassy of the letter you wrote to Chancellor Ludwig Erhard on August 9th referring to the German version of your book about the Federal Reserve System.

In order to be able to check your allegations against Dr. Otto John, the former President of our "Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz", it would help us if you could supply some more detailed information about the "German Officials" mentioned in paragraph one of your letter. Furthermore, we would very much like to know the name of the German publishing firm which printed the German edition of your book at that time, and what evidence you have that it was burned.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you quite frankly that some points do not seem to be quite accurate to me. Among other things, Dr. Otto John crossed from West-Berlin to East-Berlin on July 20th, 1954, not in 1955 as you stated. Furthermore, the "Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz" has no constitutional and no executive powers at all to confiscate anything, not to mention books. And book-burning is a practice we Germans put an end to, some time ago - for ever.

Yours very sincerely,

*H. Schulze-Boysen*

Hartmut Schulze-Boysen  
Press Counselor

G-91

G-91

of the  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Washington, D.C.  
PRESS OFFICE

Washington, January 5, 1965

Mr. Eustace Mullins  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mullins:

As I have been informed, in the meantime, the German Federal Court of Justice has, in its session on April 21, 1961, decided that the publication of "Die Bankierschwörung von Jekyll Island" was to be confiscated because its content was unconstitutional.

Therefore, "restitution" to you for losses you may claim appears to be out of the question.

Sincerely yours,

*H. Schulze-Boysen*

Hartmut Schulze-Boysen  
Press Counselor.

G-92

G-92

circulated freely in the United States since 1952, with no government interference. The present publisher has never encountered any interference, which proves the illegality of the 1956 book-burning. I am still waiting for some professed “defender of free speech” to even mention this incident. It stands as the only book publicly seized and burned in Western Europe since 1945.

When I began my protests against this book-burning outrage in 1956, the American military authorities in Germany swiftly reacted. Had I gone to Germany to enter a protest, I would certainly have been arrested and sentenced to a long term in prison, as the author of an “unconstitutional” book. Because the furtive scum who consider themselves chosen to rule the world hesitated to strike directly at me, they chose an easier victim, my father.

Although the agents had already had me fired from two professional positions, they had not annoyed my family, except for routine investigations, ostentatious snooping in my home town which was intended not only to denigrate me, but to embarrass my relatives. I lived away from Staunton for more than two decades, and many people there today still believe that I served a long term in prison during these years. One FBI agent was informed by a local businessman that he didn’t know where I was living at that time. The agent informed him that “We know where he is all right. And I can tell you that if you wanted to get in touch with him, you wouldn’t use a name. You would just use a number.”

My father bore these slanders with his usual fortitude. A small businessman, he worked very hard at long hours to eke out a modest existence for his family. He refused to overcharge anyone, as businessmen did, and he often failed to collect what was owed him. “Oh, that fellow is having a hard time,” he would say. “I’ll just forget it.” He was the first to pull money out of his pocket and hand it to anyone who had a hard luck story. A man of absolute integrity, he was the epitome of the middle class, which the criminals have been robbing and attempting to exterminate since the Middle Ages. Like most of their victims, my father had no idea that these people intended to injure him. His first contact with the criminals came when two agents were sent from Germany. They were flown in by the Counter-Intelligence Corps. They went to his place of business, but did not go in. They wanted no witnesses. His routine was well-established. He always drove his car at lunchtime because it was his custom to drive to the top of the mountain, a few miles away, at the Skyline Drive, and sit looking out over the Shenandoah Valley. This brief enjoyment of

beauty satisfied his love of nature, and made it possible for him to endure his drab workday.

The agents had been apprised of his routine. When he came out to his car, they were waiting for him. "We have to talk to you," they said.

He was always courteous to everyone. I have been told by people who met him for the first time that they had never before met such a gentleman. "I only have a brief lunch period," he told them. "What can I do for you?"

"It's about your son," they said.

"I suppose you mean Clarence," he suggested.

They began to question him about where I got my money, whether he gave me any funds, or the names of anyone who had. He answered truthfully that he did not give me any money, nor did he know anyone who did. In fact, no one did, but he didn't know that. These were personal matters, and his mountain man's temper began to surface. "I have no objection to talking to you," he said, "but you ought to tell me, what has he done? If he has done anything wrong, I'll cooperate with you. Just tell me, what is the problem?"

The agents couldn't tell him that they were harassing me on orders from a group of foreign criminals. They saw that they weren't going to get any more information, and they followed their instructions by giving him a professional beating, a dozen hard blows to the mid-section and kidneys, and beating him about the stomach and chest. He slumped against his car as they rapidly walked away. A few minutes later, he stumbled back to his store. My uncle wanted to call a doctor, but he said, "I'll be all right." Even then, he was trying to protect me. By getting medical attention, he might have to report the incident to the police. He was concerned that this might make things worse for me. The beating was more serious than he knew. A few days later, he suffered his first major coronary, and died from its effects some five years later.

The German origin of the attack on my father is revealed in a page from my FBI file. See G-93. This page shows that the inquiry originated in Germany and was transmitted through the U.S. Army to the Counter Intelligence Corps.

The Marielitos had tried various means of stopping me before they hit on my Achilles heel, my family. Although my parents tried to conceal their disappointment that I had been fired from job after job, and they were deeply concerned about my penniless existence,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)  
SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS  
IS - X

DATE: July 25, 1956

~~INDEXED~~

Re Chicago airtel dated July 20, 1956.

On July 24, 1956, Fifth Army Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, furnished this office with a photostat of a letter dated July 14, 1956, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel HOWARD E. MORGAN, Information Division, Fifth Army Headquarters, 1660 East Hyde Park, Chicago, Illinois. This letter was from K. HEINRICH W. GARTNER, German Consul General. Two photostatic copies of this letter are being furnished the Bureau for information purposes.

2 - Bureau (Enclosures, 2)(Registered)  
1 - Chicago

LOB:bpl  
(3)

EUSTACE MULLINS  
125 MADISON PLACE  
STAUNTON VA

G-93

57  
ENCLOSURE

RECORDED-87

JUL 27 1956

INDEXED-87

105-15727 17

58 AUG 3 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-19-81 BY SP/ASE

G-93

they had no money to help me, nor would I have accepted anything from them.

I could not expect them to make sacrifices, or draw upon their modest means to bail me out of troubles which I had brought upon myself. With my ability, and the connections I had made at Washington and Lee University, I was expected to move up rapidly in the professional or business world. I wanted comfort, success, and a stable family life as much as any man. My problem was that I could not accept these rewards on the terms that my generation had been forced to accept them, that is, the total abrogation of individual freedom, the surrender of our Republic to the sinister minions of the international conspirators, and the condemning of future generations of Americans to lifelong slavery under the command of the homicidal maniacs who comprised the World Order.

I had already accepted the conditions of war as my mode of life. At the age of nineteen, I had joined the U.S. Army Air Force. Like my fellow soldiers, I knew the risks of combat, but, with the natural ebullience of youth, I knew that it would be the others who would be shot down. I would survive. Like most young men, I found that the challenge of war was a heady one. Little did I realize that the war, for me, would continue for the rest of my life. Nor could I have believed that my family would also suffer tragedy because of my crusade for my country. It was they who became the real victims, the martyrs of my crusade.

During the last quarter of a century, I refused to face two terrible conclusions; first, that it was federal agents who were carrying out the acts of vengeance against me, and second, that it was my parents and my sister who were bearing the brunt of these acts. Not only did they refuse to reproach me in any way for the vicious acts of which they became victims, but the federal agents, the perverts and criminals whom I now lump under the common descriptive term, Marielitos, caused them to make an even greater sacrifice. To protect me from knowledge of what they were being forced to endure, they concealed these brutal acts from me, and robbed the Marielitos of their victory.

My father was helpless to ward off the attack of the federal agents, because he was a law abiding citizen who believed that the only danger to our nation would come from Communists, or Nazis or Fascists. Yet no Communist or Nazi or Fascist ever beat him, or robbed him of half of his earnings each payday. No member of my family had ever been in prison, divorced, or gone to court, excepting the incident of my sister's crippling accident.



The Mullins family had always worked hard, and functioned as responsible citizens. The origin of the family is not Irish, as is commonly believed. We originated in the solid European peasantry, with the name of Moulins in French, and Muller in German, meaning miller. The miller was often the most important person in a farming area, because the other farmers depended on him for the milling and handling of their grain. The miller usually ascended on the social scale because of these responsibilities. Spengler points out that the aristocrat was merely a higher type of peasant. The aristocrat's problems began when he strayed too far from his origins, and his wealth and power began to isolate him from the peasants.

In the late Middle Ages, serious economic and religious problems arose in France when the traditional balance between the aristocrats and the peasants was threatened by the emergence of a new middle class, the Protestant Huguenots. The Huguenots, energetic, aggressive, intelligent, and above all, honest, posed a threat to the traditional indolent corruption on which the French economy was based. The solution, also a traditional one, was to massacre the new rich and seize their property. The Huguenot refugees who survived fled to Holland, later to Ireland, and finally to America. One of the passengers on the Mayflower, Guillaume Molins, a name late anglicized to William Mullins, wrote the first code of laws in the New World, the Mayflower Compact.

One of the most important stories suppressed by historians is the founding of the Republic of the United States by the efforts of these energetic, honest Huguenots. It was they who refused to pay the tax on tea; it was they who insisted on founding our nation on the principle of inviolable individuality, which is now enshrined, but largely ignored, in our Constitution. The war which is taking place in the United States today is the renewal of the war against the hardworking Huguenot middle class by the mediaeval forces of government agents, aristocrats, and international corruption. The taxes which the federal agents battle the Huguenot descendants to collect are the same levies which led to their being massacred in France. As they say, there is nothing new under the sun. This explains why expropriation, the confiscation of the property of the middle class, is the entire program of world Communism. Nor is it accidental that this "philosophy" of Communism originated, not in the United States, where it has always been rejected by the people, but in London, in the shadow of the Bank of England. Karl Marx married into English royalty, the family of the Earl of Balcarras. As a result, the Bank of England has consistently funded the spread of world Communism.

My father had been born in the western part of Virginia, where our ancestor, John Mullins, was the first recorded settler. His tombstone was discovered in 1946. My father went to work at the age of sixteen, and always enjoyed a modicum of business success. Nothing in his career prepared him for the possibility that federal agents would attack either his son or himself. Despite the severe after effects of the beating, he tried to ignore the matter. Several months later, I learned of it, and I wrote protest letters to Washington. An Under Secretary of the Army, Joseph Califano, claimed that an "investigation" had been made of the incident and that my father had not been harmed.

The attack had a dual purpose. Not only was it intended to force me to abandon my patriotic work; it also was intended to goad me into an act of violence, always a critical goal of the Marielito conspirators. Any man would respond to the brutal beating of his father, and it is likely that he would use a gun to rebuke one of the spineless mediocrities in Washington who order these acts; others might place a bomb in a car or building, to show that protest still existed. The government minions always hope for such a response. They commit these atrocities specifically to provoke violence. They intensify their campaign until the victim is goaded into some act of violence, so that he can then be gunned down by heavily armed squads of agents, as a lesson to other wouldbe protesters.

These are tried and true techniques; the history of the United States during the last fifty years shows that they work. They should have worked on me. My emotions are as volatile as anyone's. The government program to provoke me failed because my parents shielded me from knowledge of most of the attacks. The agents continued to harass my parents during the next several years. I was away from home, and knew nothing of the campaign. It reached its apogee on a June evening in 1961. The telephone rang, my father answered it, and a hateful, sneering voice said, "You haven't heard from your son lately, have you?"

"I haven't heard from him for a few days," my father replied, "but he seems to get along all right."

"That's what you think," the caller told him. "I want to tell you that it's all up with him. Don't you know that the FBI has put out a national alert for him?"

The caller hung up, and my father slumped back in his chair. He had already had one major coronary, as the caller probably knew.

“What’s the matter?” my mother asked him.

“Get my pills, quick,” he whispered. “It’s Clarence.”

“Has something happened to Clarence?” my mother asked.

“It’s Clarence,” my father repeated. “They’ve finally got Clarence.” He was convinced that the hate campaign against me had culminated in some final act. He then slumped over, unconscious.

He was taken to the hospital, but this final blow had been too much for his weakened heart. I arrived at the hospital a few hours before he died. When he looked up at me, I saw that he was tremendously relieved. This puzzled me; he knew that he was now beyond recall, yet he was happy that I was there. I had no idea of what he had been told by the federal agent, or that he thought I had been killed or imprisoned, and that he might never see me again.

It was two years before my mother told me the circumstances of his death. It put me in such a blind rage that I could hardly speak for several days. I had wept when my father died, the only time in my life I have ever done so. Had I known what had really happened, no one could have restrained me. When I was told the truth about his death, I resolved that from now on, others would weep.

My mother had been exhausted by the long terror campaign waged against my family by the federal agents, and she became bedfast. My handicapped sister had been struck down by a wealthy dope addict when she was two years old, and she had never been able to look after herself. There was no one else to look after them, and I stayed at home for what I hoped would be a few months, but which turned into a stay of eighteen years. I was certain I could find a job. My family had been in business in the area for thirty years, but I soon found that I was a pariah. After weeks of applications, I found every door closed against me. The simple village folk, who had been educated by Hollywood to believe that anyone who was investigated by the FBI was either a Communist or a criminal, had been brainwashed by frequent interrogations about me by FBI agents. Despite my scholarly background, and the fact that I was an internationally known writer, I was refused teaching positions, salesman’s jobs, and even modest clerical positions. An alcoholic or an ex-convict would have been hired before these people would hire me.

Despite the fact that she was now an invalid, my mother was still the strongest person I had ever known. Her concern was to protect me against the Marielitos. There were several difficult months when

it seemed that I would never again have any income, but I finally found a part time job with Dun and Bradstreet in Richmond. I was soon obtaining detailed financial reports about the same local merchants who had refused to hire me. I expanded this work into a four county information service, representing Equitable, Allstate and other large firms. For years, I worked seven days a week, leaving home at sunup and usually returning after dark.

During those first difficult days, there were repeated warnings from the authorities that I was on a blacklist. While I was attending my father's funeral, the police ticketed my car for not having a local license. I went to the station and informed them, as they already knew, that I had been out of town for eleven years. I had six weeks after my return to get a local license. They admitted the "error" and withdrew the summons. In the following week, I was stopped twice, ordered to get out of my car, and spread eagled while I was searched. Nothing was found, and I was allowed to go on my way. I was puzzled by these incidents, but I did not dare make any protest. Twenty years later, while reading my FBI file, I found the explanation. My FBI file repeatedly referred to the fact that "I had possessed a gun." The FBI had informed the police about this, and asked them to search me. If they had found a gun, I could have been arrested and jailed for carrying a concealed weapon. The FBI labored under a great handicap, that despite fifteen years of constant surveillance, I still had no arrest record or any justification for their actions. A sentence for carrying a concealed weapon would have done a great deal to get them off the hook.

That winter, an amazing incident occurred. A state employee had rented a room across the street from our home. He often parked in front of our house, forcing me to park a block away. One day, after an ice storm, he called me and complained because my car was parked in front of our home. He asked me to move it so he could park there. I explained that I was in bed with the flu, but that I might move it the next day. A few minutes later, our door bell rang. A burly policeman informed me that our sidewalk hadn't been cleaned, a violation of the city ordinance. We had had a light snow, which melted and formed a thin sheet of ice. I pointed out that no one else on our block had cleaned this ice, because it couldn't be shovelled. He replied that he had had a complaint about our sidewalk, and that it must be cleaned immediately, or I would be arrested. I found some iron bars and a shovel, and went out to chop the ice. The state employee stood on his porch grinning at me. The policeman stood over me the entire time. I was appalled to see my mother, who had come home from the

hospital the day before, come out to try to help me. Despite my pleas, she insisted on helping. Two ill people, clad only in bathrobes, stood there in freezing weather chopping ice, while a policeman stood guard over us. It was a scene out of the Gulag Archipelago.

A few days later, the police chief was summoned by the local council, and told he had two hours to pack and get out of town. The reason for this action has never been revealed. After that incident, the police never came after me again. I was very careful to obey all laws, and I avoided any encounters with them.

My biography of Ezra Pound was published a few months after my father's funeral. I hoped this might alleviate my financial problems, but it never sold enough books to recover the modest \$1500 advance. The book was widely reviewed, but the bookstores refused to carry it. Internal revenue Service agents then cornered me and demanded that I pay \$500 of the \$1500 advance as "income tax." On the advice of my brother, a tax accountant, I refiled my return to show the expenses of more than \$2000 I had incurred in writing the book. Most nonfiction books involving the amount of research I had done cost from \$100,000 to \$400,000 in expenses.

There were many colleges in the area near my home. I supposed there would be some interest in a book about the leading literary personage of the twentieth century. I advertised that I would sell autographed copies of the book in a local gift shop, whose proprietors had made space available for me. I sat there an entire day, but not one person came in to buy a book. I had failed to take into account the power of local superstition and ignorance. I was a nonperson, whose existence was to be ignored, as dissidents are ignored in Soviet Russia. The proprietors who had generously tried to help me paid a heavy price. Their store was boycotted, and they went out of business. The stock was sold at auction for a few cents on the dollar. They were told it would be unwise for them to try to operate any business in that area, and they moved away.

In a way, my father was more fortunate than I. He went to his death without having to acknowledge that his native land had been taken over by despicable criminals. I wonder if he could believe what I have written. At least he died knowing that I had done nothing to disgrace our family. When the federal agents refused to answer his inquiry, "What has he done?", he knew that my record was clear. He never understood why I was writing as I did, but I had chosen my path, and he accepted it. Not once did he rebuke me. I had gone to a good college, I had served in the armed forces, and I had gone to the great cities of America, where I managed to survive. Because America

still is a frontier nation, survival is the most that one can expect in an American existence. Americans are losing their ability to survive, and the price for this lack will soon be exacted. If the internal dissension, which is deliberately promoted by every government agent, does not tear the nation to pieces, it will be swept by foreign invaders. It is the law of nature that that which is no longer capable of protecting itself surrenders the right to existence.

In 1966, I published a critique of the Senatorial race in Virginia, "Fifty Years of Shame," issued by the Virginia Democratic Commission. I exposed the political crew which had held Virginia back for half a century, and the enormous personal fortunes which they had amassed while maintaining iron control over the lives of the people. They had followed the example of Josef Stalin in Russia, by setting up a vast state bureaucracy which exercised control over business, education and other areas. It featured a state liquor monopoly which had been rammed through in 1933 in a typical plebiscite, and which was later found to have been copied from the language setting up the Soviet Liquor Trust in Russia. A statewide network of Alcoholic Beverage Control agents exercised enormous political power by life and death control over hotels, restaurants and other businesses.

I concluded "Fifty Years of Shame" with my recommendations —

1. Monetization of the public debt by issuing each nativeborn citizen \$3000 as a national dividend; In using the debt as the basis for issuing money, the Mullins Plan would give all citizens the privilege which our elected representatives had reserved for the alien bankers.
2. Dissolution of the FBI and the CIA, with their files turned over to the Counter Intelligence Corps. I noted that "The forces of crime and Communism have increased in this country each year since the FBI was established, and it is now a national joke. The CIA has overthrown nineteen anti-Communist governments in Latin America. These two organizations are the greatest threats to American security.
3. Immediate declaration of martial law in riot and high crime areas until life and property are secure, as is guaranteed to all citizens by the U.S. Constitution.
4. Use of troops to put down Communist agitation in the United States. It is odd that American boys should die thousands of miles away in fighting "Communism" while American Communists enjoy high positions in the present Administration. (written before the terrible losses of Vietnam).
5. Restoration of the government of Virginia to the people of Virginia. Abolition of all Soviet style State trusts such as the ABC Board. Restoration of free enterprise and individually-owned businesses."

This call to freedom went unanswered. Nobody was at home.

Although "Fifty Years of Shame" appears in my FBI file, another of my activities is missing. In the spring of 1970, my associates sent out 100,000 press releases announcing that the Christian Committee for the U.S.S. Liberty, which I had organized through the O.T.U. Christ Church, would hold a National Memorial Service in Washington June 8, 1970, in memory of the American sailors who had been massacred on the U.S.S. Liberty by Israeli terrorists in the 1967 war. From 1967 to the time I issued this announcement, there had been no national observance of these martyrs. We planned to march past the White House to the Washington Monument, where a prayer service would be held by Christian leaders.

I knew that the powerful Mossad agents in Washington would try to prevent this observance, as they had previously prevented any memorial to our martyred sailors. To forestall them, I petitioned the Washington Police Dept. for a parade permit. Several weeks went by, but I received no answer, despite frequent inquiries. On the Friday before the parade was scheduled to take place, I received a call from someone who identified himself as a sergeant on the Washington Police Force. "We received your application for a permit," he said.

"Good," I replied, "I'll pick it up the day before we hold our observance."

"We'll," he said, "you won't be able to do that." He was speaking in low tones, as though he were talking in an area where he didn't want to be overheard. "We aren't going to give you the permit. If you try to hold this service, I will personally guarantee that you will be taken straight to St. Elizabeth's Hospital." I had seen Ezra Pound serve thirteen and a half years in St. Elizabeth's for a political offense, and I knew this was no idle threat. If I were to be imprisoned, my mother and sister would have no one to look after them. They would probably be placed in an institution, and our home would no longer exist. I reluctantly called the loyal supporters who had cooperated with me, and told them we had been denied permission to assemble. They insisted we proceed anyway, but I knew the Mossad agents would be waiting for us. No memorial for the martyred sailors was held.

I continued my seven day a week routine, with my business bringing me in a good return. My routine allowed me to go to many country auctions, where I bought quantities of small gifts, at very low prices. At one auction, I filled my station wagon with boxes of items, for a total outlay of \$2.40. My sister sold these things during the week

to provide herself with spending money. She often ate lunch downtown, and she carried quantities of chewing gum, which she handed out to children. Despite her handicap, she had the manner of a great lady. I was surprised to find in my FBI file (See G-94) that she was referred to as the "idiot daughter." With their usual accuracy, the FBI had found in their investigations in Staunton, which were sent by SAC Richmond to Director FBI, that my mother, Jane Katharine Muse Mullins, was now "Dorothy Mullins resides at 126 Madison Place, takes care of her 'idiot daughter.' The FBI report goes on to identify another sister as "the daughter of Dorothy Mullins." Dorothy Mullins was never married, and had no children. This vicious reference to my sister concludes at the bottom of the page with an admonition to buy U.S. Savings Bonds.

My mother was relieved to see that my business was prospering. She was still comparatively young, and I hoped to get her interested in a vocation of her own. I bought quantities of antiques, because she had often mentioned her father's possessions, many of which dated back to the Revolutionary War. I hoped that she might be persuaded to run a small antique shop, which I could stock during my business travels. She went to a few auctions with me, but she was never able to muster any interest. She continued to stay at home, and became more and more depressed. I found this difficult to understand, because she never mentioned to me that she was still getting threatening and harassing telephone calls. After my tribulations of the past twenty years, such harassment would have had no effect on me, but she was constantly worried that I might be assassinated, or that our home might be bombed. The house was repeatedly entered and robbed during the day. Money was stolen, and I found it more and more difficult to locate valuable personal papers. I had no inkling that these were typical FBI "black bag" jobs. My automobiles were frequently vandalized while they were parked in front of my home. I recorded eighty-six instances over ten years. Sometimes tires were slashed; one night I had two windshields cracked. Radio aerials and side mirrors were regularly torn from the cars. I rarely reported these instances to the police. My insurance did not cover the losses, because of the \$100 deductible. One thief came every Sunday night at 1:30 a.m. to siphon five gallons of gas from my car. I had to purchase locked gas caps. One might ask — Why not fight back? The answer is simple. With this type of deadly and regular attack, I could not afford to expose my mother and sister to even more vicious actions against them while I was out working during the day. We were always outnumbered, which is another characteristic of a frontier existence.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (105-186) -P-

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RM  
(OO: NY)

DATE: 2-28-69

Re New York letter to Bureau, 1-2-69.

b7C

On 1-22-69 and 2-3 and 25-69, attempts were made by SA [redacted] to locate subject at 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va. On these occasions, however, an adult female

b3

[redacted] was located at this home. Continued attempts to identify the resident of this address and to locate subject will be continued.

b7D,C

[redacted] that subject is unknown to him, however, one DOROTHY MULLINS resides at 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va., takes care of her "idiot daughter."

b7D,C

[redacted] another daughter of DOROTHY MULLINS resides at 216 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va., and is married to one [redacted].

Inquiries on 2-25-69 at 216 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va., were unsuccessful in locating Mrs. [redacted].

LEADS:

RICHMOND at STAUNTON, VA.

Will continue attempts to determine whereabouts of the subject through interviews at 216 N. Madison St., Staunton, Va., and at 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY Sp/sgc

G-94

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
  - 2 - New York (100-112532) (RM)
  - 2 - Richmond
- JMM/lm  
(6)

(10-2)

105-15727-116

17 MAR 4 1969

EX-101

RACIAL INT. SECT. b7C



MAR 28 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

I can only imagine the threats which my mother regularly received with the harassing telephone calls. She had not slept at night for many months, because she was lying awake waiting for the threatened attacks. The strain was taking its toll, but I was so busy that I failed to notice. One afternoon, after an exhausting twelve hours on the road, including a grueling session in Greene County, I came back to find my mother lying on the living room floor. She was badly bruised, but she was unable to tell me what had happened. She refused to let me call a doctor, and insisted that she was all right. She went into the kitchen and drank a glass of water. I was standing there with her, when I noticed large globules of water standing out on her arms. "What's the matter?" I asked. She still insisted she was all right, and that she wanted to go upstairs to her bedroom. My sister came in, and helped her up the stairs. She had gone four or five steps, when she slumped over. Her face immediately turned gray. I called the rescue squad, which was only two blocks away on another call. They were there in a couple of minutes, but there was nothing they could do.

After my mother's funeral, I planned to return to New York. This seemed the only logical thing for me to do, if I expected to promote my books. I wanted to get back to my real work, researching and writing about the unbelievable criminal careers of the jackals who comprised the American Establishment, the lackeys of the most brutal of the mediaeval European conspirators.

My plans were postponed when I found that the family program called for my sister Dorothy to be placed in an institution. I knew that if she were to be deprived of the continuous care and home atmosphere which she had had all her life, she could live only a short time. It would be a death sentence, and I refused to have this on my conscience. I announced that I would stay there to look after her, until someone would be hired to take my place. I expected this to be a matter of a few months. It turned out to be eight years.

In the months after my mother's funeral, we established a household routine. I prepared Dorothy's breakfast before I left on my daily trips to Charlottesville and Harrisonburg, usually totalling more than 200 miles. She went downtown for her lunch. When she returned, she would take her dog for a long walk, and sell a few gift items in the neighborhood. I returned in time to prepare our supper; we often had a glass of wine in the evening. Dorothy needed some sort of nerve medicine, but the doctor refused to prescribe it. Someone had maliciously told him that if he gave her such medicine,

I would probably take it. This was typical of the vicious rumors which were circulated about me. I had not even taken an aspirin for many years, and I avoided any type of medication or drug. Late in the evening, I finished cleaning up the kitchen. Dorothy always refused to do any type of housework. She had always been allowed to do as she pleased, and she never gave up any of her privileges. I then worked on my daily reports until midnight.

A year after my mother died, I was at home on a Saturday afternoon, working on my reports. Dorothy told me she was going to the store for an ice cream cone. She went out the back door, on her way to a small shop a block away. Twenty minutes later, an agitated neighbor knocked on my door. "Your sister's been hit by a truck," she exclaimed. "They've already taken her to the hospital."

I was stunned by this news. I rushed out to find the police interrogating a man behind our house. They told me my sister had been taken to the hospital. I went to my older sister's home, and she accompanied me to the hospital. When we arrived there, I saw that Dorothy was turning blue. She was going into shock. A young intern insisted that there was nothing wrong with her. "She probably fell down," he said. I insisted he X-ray her. The picture showed that she had a broken back. Only then was she admitted for treatment.

Dorothy had been extremely careful about crossing streets, because of the accident which had crippled her when she was two years old. This driver had driven up into a yard in order to knock her down. There were a number of strange circumstances. The police claimed they did not know where Dorothy lived, although my neighbors were standing there when the accident occurred. A relative claimed he had called me, but that I was not at home at the time of the accident. I had been there all afternoon.

After a week in the hospital, Dorothy returned home. She was required to wear a cumbersome back brace for three months. I had to lace this up for her each morning, and take it off each night. I decided to hire someone to help her. The only available persons were patients from the mental hospital. The first one I hired was a catatonic, who stood most of the day in the living room, staring up at someone whom I could not see. She left handwritten notes around the house — "Your mother is alive." This indicated that she was in touch with her, but I decided not to pursue the matter. After a week, I returned this lady to her appropriate surroundings. Her replacement was "completely rehabilitated," according to the social worker's

guarantee. A tall, rawboned woman, she lived off of instant coffee and cigarettes. She prepared her coffee as a thick syrup, and went through a large jar of it every two days. She left smoldering cigarettes in every room, lighting them in rapid succession, as Bette Davis used to do in her old movies. I returned from Charlottesville one afternoon to find that she had raced through a six-pack of German beer I had hauled down from Washington. She rejoined the other inmates.

A third replacement haughtily announced that she had always had her own maid. She sat watching endless reruns of "I Love Lucy" while I did the housework. During my investigative work, I found that there was an outstanding warrant against her for "bodily harm." It seemed too risky to leave her alone with Dorothy, and I moved her out. A social worker then visited me to give me a thorough tongue-lashing. She said I had ruined "three years of rehabilitation" in this case. This exhausted the supply of "companions."

My solution was to take Dorothy with me on my daily trips. She remained quietly in the car while I made my calls. Then we went to a restaurant for lunch. After lunch, she wanted to return home. If I tried to make any more calls, she would begin to scream. I drove hurriedly out of some of the most lavish estates in Albemarle County, while she hung out of the window, shrieking at the top of her lungs. After that, I left her at home with her bullterrier, who was an excellent watchdog.

I gradually reduced my workload, and spent most of my time taking care of my sister. There were quite a few harassing phone calls, but I had no idea that this was a regular thing whenever I went out of the house. Dorothy became more and more withdrawn. I still took her for a daily drive through the park, and an afternoon milkshake. When I went out to work, I noticed that she was greatly relieved to see me come back. Sometimes she was in tears. "I thought the police got you," she said. She then told me that a neighbor had been coming over after I left. This person would tell Dorothy, "Your brother isn't coming back. The police are going to arrest him. He's going to jail."

Dorothy was terrified I would never come back, and she would be left on her own. The COINTELPRO agents preyed on her fears, causing her to become more and more depressed, until she departed a life which had become too cruel for her to endure. One August morning, I called her to come down to breakfast. When there was no answer, I went upstairs to her room. She was lying on her side,

apparently still asleep. I touched her shoulder to waken her, but she was already rigid.

I was never able to find out the cause of her death. When I called the doctor, a few days later, he replied, "Oh, she could have died of anything." A few days after her funeral, an attorney sent me a notice of eviction from the family home. My mother's estate had been left to other relatives, and the house was to be sold. Rather than find another place for my voluminous files, books and manuscripts, I went to the bank and took out a mortgage, buying the house. The executor then filed a chancery suit against me, claiming all of my possessions in the house. We had a hearing before a Commissioner in Chancery. My older sister went with me to support my sworn testimony that the possessions had always belonged to me. The Commissioner ignored my testimony, and my sister's and issued a finding that everything in the house was the property of my mother's estate. As soon as the judge signed this finding, a truck would be sent to the house to remove everything I owned, including my clothing and my toothbrush. The real objective of this COINTELPRO operation was my personal files. If I tried to stop the removal of my property, I would be in violation of a court order, and would be thrown into jail.

Within minutes after being served with the Commissioner's report, I was writing a Motion to Remand for Jury Trial. This was automatic according to the Code of Virginia, when there was conflicting testimony in a Chancery hearing. If I had employed a lawyer, he would have told me there was nothing I could do. My Motion prevented the obliging judge from signing the order to seize all of my possessions. He held a hearing on my motion, and announced that he would have the same Commissioner hold further hearings. To stop this, I filed suit against the Commissioner for \$350,000, charging obvious bias, and disregard of law and the evidence. This suit forced him to withdraw from the Chancery suit. I had already sued a number of other local attorneys, and the judge could not find a lawyer who would continue the plot to seize my property. The executor finally asked me to settle for any amount I chose. I gave him \$50, for nuisance value, which wiped out the entire action against me.

## CHAPTER FOUR

# Law as Combat

From 1979 to 1983, I was in court continually. I usually had from six to eight lawsuits going, and I filed hundreds of pages of briefs and motions. This swamped the bar, whose practitioners were engaged in “gentlemanly law.” They never gave each other any problems, and usually filed motions of one or two sentences. I filed motions of from five to twenty-five pages, replete with citations, precedents, and other legal doctrines. I often included quotations in Latin, German and French, which brought pained counter-motions from the legal intellectuals whom I opposed. They had the judge file orders that I be prevented from including “extraneous matter,” such as Latin or quotes from Kent’s “Commentaries” in my legal papers.

After my sister’s death, I could devote all of my time to legal research. I had the Supreme Court law library, as well as the law library at my alma mater, Washington and Lee University. However, much of my time was spent in the luxurious new law library at the University of Virginia, which had the added advantage of being a government repository. It contained thousands of volumes of Congressional reports which I could consult in my work.

Despite my extensive preparation, the judges nearly always ruled against me. If I cited case law, they ruled against me on the basis of the statutes. If I cited the statutes, they ruled against me on the basis of case law. If they could not rule against me from either of these, the judge would draw himself up to his most august bearing, and rule against me on the grounds of “judicial discretion.” “Judicial discretion” was a phrase meaning that although I was right, the court was going to rule against me anyway. The judge would then add, “You just don’t understand how we do things here.” I saw Burgess Meredith play a Southern judge in “Hurry Sundown,” a slanderous movie about people in the South. I had to admit that the portrayal of the judge was not slanderous, but was painfully accurate. Burgess Meredith ruled against a defendant in a biased manner, and when the lawyer protested, Burgess drawled, “Suh, you jess don unnahstan haw we do things dawn heah.” I had heard it a dozen times.

The judges rarely read any of my motions. There was no need to, since my legal citations and arguments would play no part in their decisions. In a pretense of fairness, one judge would sometimes sit in court and silently read through one of my motions for fifteen or twenty minutes, while the opposing battery of lawyers (there were always at least two) and I sat patiently waiting. After he had finished reading my motion, the judge would then rule against me.

The conspiracy to seize my files was typical of the legal proceedings which the FBI regularly initiates in state courts as part of their COINTELPRO operations. Since they legally have no right to participate in such proceedings, they remain in the background. Although many people have claimed to have been injured by COINTELPRO (Counter-Intelligence Program) of the FBI, I know of no one who was targeted over such a long period of time (thirty-two years), who was repeatedly fired from professional career jobs, who was the victim of a conspiracy to have him committed for life to a mental institution, whose associate was also the target of a COINTELPRO plan to have him committed, and who lost three members of his family as the result of these terrorist activities. Others have complained of tapped telephones, mail cover, stolen documents, and disinformation about their honesty, drink habits, sex life and political loyalty distributed to their employers, relatives and neighbors. I would have been glad to settle for that.

COINTELPRO is a department of Division Five of the FBI. Division Five, FBI, has been exposed as a key link in a network run by Special Operations Executive, British Intelligence, London, which also originated the OSS (now the CIA). Policy for the network is created by the Rothschilds and implemented through an international banking and espionage network which includes the Chinese Triads, the Mafia, the Red Brigades, and Mossad. The Division Five program to destroy me was a typical operation of this network. Of course it is the sworn enemy of the Republic of the United States.

The COINTELPRO techniques of disinformation and show trials were originated by the KGB under Stalin in the 1930s. These techniques were brought to the United States by Mosaad, the feared agents of Israeli Intelligence, which has the largest budget of any intelligence system in the world. The Mossad agent who indoctrinated J. Edgar Hoover in the KGB operation, which became COINTELPRO, is now a high official in the present Reagan Administration.

As has previously been pointed out, the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation maintained liaison with British Intelligence, Mossad, and other agencies through its Division Five. Army Intelligence also cooperates with Division Five, as shown by a page from my FBI file, (See G-95) which was forwarded to J. Edgar Hoover by Army Intelligence, and which originated with the National Council of Churches of Christ. My name, Eustace Mullins, has been scrawled in at the top of the page, but is now almost invisible, although my FBI file no. 105-15727, is plainly visible. This page is also marked COPIES DESTROYED and is routed through: "Liaison."

A page from my file dated July 26, 1962 notes that a search has found thirteen listings for me with various spellings of my name, and no references to me under three other spellings. My later correspondence with the FBI concerning the obtaining of my files elicited still another spelling. The FBI routinely addressed their responses to my applications as "Eustance Mullins." See G-96. My file notes that FBI searches for me had been carried out at eighty-five localities in seven states and Mexico. See G-97.

According to a page from my file dated Jan. 30, 1964, FBI surveillance was continued while I was in New York. It was noted that I was carried as a bombing suspect! See G-98.

On July 11, 1968, SAC Chicago sent a memorandum to Director FBI concerning further surveillance. See G-99. Renewed surveillance in 1968 apparently was occasioned by repeated entreaties from Joe Pyne that I appear on his talk show. At that time, he directed the most controversial television program in the United States. The memorandum originated from SAC Los Angeles, where the Joe Pyne show was televised. It seems logical that lists of prospective guests were routinely furnished to the FBI for clearance. See G-100 and G-101. In this instance, the FBI was concerned that I might say something critical of the Director or of the Bureau.

The prospect of my gaining national television exposure was very upsetting to the top officials of the FBI. A memorandum to Mr. Bishop and Mr. DeLoach was also sent to Mr. Sullivan and the Director, who scrawled a peevish note on the bottom, "I don't understand why Pyne Show gives exposure to such jackals." The memo noted that Mullins "is depraved, warped degenerate . . . . and whatever he offers is obviously the work of a deranged and vicious mind." It is difficult to know whether this is meant as legitimate literary criticism, or whether it is merely an expression of spite. The phrase "depraved, warped degenerate" became a favorite one, and it reappears frequently in the subsequent pages of my file. See G-102.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED HRCAL

AUG 16 1956

AUG 17 1956

ACSI D.I.S.

ACSI-30

MEMORANDUM FOR: J. EDGAR HOOVER  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

THRU: Liaison

*EASTMAN*

*7-1  
Sack  
7-12*

SUBJECT: Alleged U. S. Army Recruiting Service Poster (U)

1. Forwarded as a matter of interest to your Bureau is attached copy of a letter from D. Martin Niccoller, Wiesbaden, Germany, to Reverend Earl F. Adams, National Council of Churches of Christ, dated 19 July 1956, with inclosure dated 12 June 1956 and translation to inclosure.

2. Information pertaining to SUBJECT has been previously furnished your Chicago, Illinois office by Headquarters Fifth Army.

3. Additional information will be forwarded as it is received.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE:

35  
**EX-PROC**  
AUG 17 1956

ENCLOSURE  
99

2 Incl  
4/s

G-95

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

*See file for  
National Recruiting  
Poster  
additional info  
to this effect*

50 SEP 4 1956

RECORDED

*M. A. Quinto*

M. A. QUINTO  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, Security Division

SE 45 105-15727-18

27  
21  
2 AUG 17 1956

*I. [Signature]*  
~~SECRET~~

Index C-2

105-15727-18

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN DERIVED FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES

G-95

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 105-15727

Date: July 26, 1962

Subject: Eustace Clarence Mullins, Jr. Date Searched: 1/18/62

Searched And Identical References Found As:

Eustace Clarence Mullins, Jr.  
Eustace Mullens  
Eustace Clarence Mullens  
Eustace Mullens  
Eustus Mullens  
E. Mullins  
E.C. Mullins

Eustace Mullins  
Eustace C. Mullins  
Eustache Mullins  
Eustice Mullins  
Eustis Mullins  
Eustus Mullins

Also Searched And No Identical References Found As:

Eustace Mullin  
Clarence Mullins  
Eugene Mullins

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

67C Approved

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

GFJ/cst

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP16SK/labh  
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-26-92

G-96

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

REC-20

105-15727-95

58 AUG 2 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

LOCALITIES

Virginia	4
Mexico	4
New York	5
District of Columbia	6
Illinois	11
Germany	17
Kentucky	19
Alabama	19

G-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
**Memorandum**

*JFM*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: JAN 30 1964

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-112532) P

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS  
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to Bureau, dated 1/16/64;  
and Chicago letter to Bureau, dated 1/2/64.

New York Office is not in possession of Bureau letter to Chicago and New York, dated 12/18/63 which enclosed copy of letter from MULLINS. A review of New York Office files failed to locate this letter. Bureau is requested therefore to furnish New York Office an additional copy of their letter dated 12/18/63, with enclosure.

It is noted that Chicago previously carried subject as a bombing suspect and that origin was changed in this case in March, 1962, from Chicago to Richmond. Richmond accordingly is requested to advise whether subject was carried as a bombing suspect of their division since March, 1962. Upon receipt of above requested information New York Office will determine whether subject should be designated a bombing suspect of the New York Office.

*b7c*

On 1/22/64, SA [redacted] personally observed letter boxes at 320 East 49th Street, New York City. It was observed that MULLINS occupies Apartment 4 at above address.

*G-98*

*cc furnished to NY by R/S  
2/6/64*

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Richmond (105-186) RM
- 1 - New York (100-112532)

REC-12

105-15727-100

VJA:tp  
(5)

JAN 31 1964

59 FEB 6 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

G-98

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727) DATE: 7/11/68  
ATTN: CORRESPONDENCE AND RESEARCH

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RM  
OO: New York

Re St. Louis letter to Director dated 7/3/68, no copies to New York or Richmond, captioned "EUSTACE MULLINS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," Chicago letter to Bureau dated 1/2/64, and New York letter to Bureau dated 3/31/64, this latter communication reflecting MULLINS was residing in New York City at that time in Apartment 4 at 320 East 49th Street, New York City.

Enclosed for New York and Richmond is one copy of referenced St. Louis letter in view of your interest in captioned subject.

For information of St. Louis, last known Office of Origin concerning MULLINS was New York.

G-9a

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY SP/SSC/AM

REC-20

105-15727-110

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-112532) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Richmond (105-186) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

JUL 15 1968

RJS:sp  
(6)

54 AUG - 1 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

CORRESPONDENCE



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

G-99

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*Handwritten notes and initials in top right corner, including a checkmark and the name 'S/S'.*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/17/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-0)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS,  
Staunton, Virginia  
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

[REDACTED]

*Handwritten initials 'S/S' and a checkmark.*

correspondence from EUSTACE MULLINS on stationery bearing the letterhead "Faith and Service Books, 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va., 24401" and was furnished a copy of MULLINS' book entitled "The Biological Jew" published by Faith and Service Books, The International Institute of Jewish Studies, 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Virginia. MULLINS is being considered as a potential guest on "The Joe Pyne Show" because of his controversial viewpoints.

[REDACTED]

*Handwritten initials 'B/D'.*

desired to bring MULLINS' name to the attention of the FBI because a review of "The Biological Jew" indicates that MULLINS is so strongly [REDACTED] that he might be potentially dangerous. [REDACTED] also desired to bring MULLINS to the attention of the FBI because MULLINS' book contains references to the FBI that are untruthful and unfavorable.

*Vertical handwritten note: 'HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-22-88 BY SP-8/STW'.*

A review of "The Biological Jew" reveals that EUSTACE MULLINS is described as age forty-five with five books currently in print. He is identified as a native Virginian and a veteran of the United States Air Force. He further is identified as a "legislative researcher during the late Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY's battle against Communism," and a former member of the staff of the Library of Congress. For a number of years he was active in attempts to free the poet EZRA POUND from an illegal confinement in St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - Los Angeles
- (1 - 94-1461 (KTV))

REC-138

105-15727-113

OCT 25 1968

RMW/mjn  
(6)

*Handwritten notes: 'one copy to be retained', '10-24-68', 'STW m.e.'.*

*Handwritten stamp: 'COMMUNICATIONS SECTION', 'REC. UNIT'.*

61 NOV 13 1968

In the book, MULLINS comments concerning the FBI are as follows: ". . .we find the Federal Bureau of Investigation ignoring the mounting crime rate while its agents spend all of their time in battling those gentile 'reactionaries' who are reacting against the harmful presence of the parasite." He also comments "These gentile 'reactionaries' are arrested on some pretext or other, or evidence against them is planted by FBI agents, and they are sentenced to long terms in prison." And further ". . .the furtive operations of the FBI are aimed solely at controlling 'reactionaries' among this host people."

b7D  
C

[REDACTED] the book would be required by "The Joe Pyne Show" production staff in the event MULLINS is used as a guest on the show.

A review of Los Angeles Indices indicates that EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, 331 N. Lewis Street, Staunton, Virginia, had been identified by G-2 in letter dated 9/15/43 as an individual who had gone to Mexico in 1948 to secure background information to write an anti-Communist novel. Los Angeles Indices also indicate EUSTACE MULLINS was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Impeach Eisenhower" and that this pamphlet was reprinted in 1956 in "Woman's Voice" described as an [REDACTED] publication published in Chicago.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and of the Richmond Division.

G-101

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10-29-68

5/5  
H/M

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FBI BY  
EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.

[REDACTED] "The Biological Jew," and wanted to advise the FBI because he felt that Mullins was so anti-Semitic that he might be dangerous.

In this book, Mullins alleges Bureau Agents are neglecting other duties in order to persecute "gentile reactionaries," that these individuals are being arrested on pretext and that evidence is being planted by the FBI.

**INFORMATION IN BUFILES:**

REC-138 105 15727 114

We have no information in our files concerning this book.

Mullins has been the subject of an extensive Racial Matters investigation. (He is a depraved, warped degenerate and alleged [REDACTED] who is a prolific writer [REDACTED])

In previous writings he has been extremely critical of the Director and the FBI and has shown that whatever he offers is obviously the work of a deranged and vicious mind. Since it would be inconceivable that any rational person would consider seriously Mullins' demented allegations and outrageous distortions we have previously considered it unwise to dignify his work with any kind of response.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
CJH:mes (7)

CRIME RESEARCH UNIT

*I don't understand why to give info to Mr. Sullivan*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-87 BY SP-5/STK/STK

G-104  
NOV 6 1968  
51



On Jan. 2, 1969, SAC New York notified the Director FBI that I had published a book "entitled 'My Life in Christ' ". A note is added that the book appears under the imprint of "Aryan League of America." See G-103.

One of J. Edgar Hoover's more curious deductions about me was his conclusion that "I regard Eustace Mullins as the most dangerous man in America." He wrote this to a newspaper editor, in response to some reference I had made to the FBI in "My Life in Christ." He then had second thoughts about his letter, and sent a team of FBI agents to the newspaper office to retrieve it. His excuse was that it would be best to forget the entire matter. I heard about this episode for years, and when at last I received a large portion of my FBI file, I went through it carefully, looking for the famous letter. It was not there. It would have been kept in his "Personal and Confidential" file in his office, the file which the House Hearings of Dec. 1, 1975 showed as having been burned by his secretary, Miss Gandy, and by Patrick Gray, Acting Director. Copies may have been placed in the famous "Do Not File" files, a large section of FBI records which had no official existence. It was comprised entirely of documents which had been stamped "Do Not File." Since the documents had not been filed, the "Do Not File" file could not be retrieved. A copy might also have been in the File 66-1686, another file which was entirely destroyed. It is my fond hope that a copy of this letter might turn up in the 300 pages which the FBI continues to refuse to release to me, but it will take a great deal of pressure to force the Marielitos to surrender this material.

On at least one occasion, an Executive Assistant to the President was moved to contact the FBI about me. As is routine in such procedures, he forwarded the request to the Attorney General, who then routed it to Director FBI. The letter concerned my association with a small publication named "Women's Voice," supposedly anti-Semitic, but which regularly printed the writings of such wellknown Jewish scholars as Henry H. Klein and Benjamin Freedman.

A March 30, 1972 letter from J. Edgar Hoover to someone who had inquired about me noted that the request was being referred to the Internal Security Division. A footnote to this letter repeated the usual FBI canard that I was a "depraved, warped degenerate" who was "extremely critical of the Director and the FBI." See G-106. In fact, I was less critical of the Director than many of his longtime associates. I had never stated that the Director was "insane," although this was a conclusion common to many of those who knew

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727) DATE: 1/2/69

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-112532) P.

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RM  
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReRHlet to Bu, 1/16/64; CGlet to Bu, 7/11/68.

b7D  
C

The last known address for this individual was 320 E. 40 St., NYC, as of March 1964. [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS moved out approximately four years ago, [redacted] had no idea as to his current whereabouts.

According to records of OSI, 2nd District, NYC, subject is currently residing at 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va. According to reCG to Bu, 7/11/68, EUSTACE MULLINS has published a book entitled "My Life In Christ", published by Faith and Service Books, Aryan League America, 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va., 24401.

Richmond is requested to verify residence of subject at the above address, so that office of origin may be appropriately designated. MULLINS is not on the Security Index or Reserve Index of the NYO.

6-103

REC-10  
2-Bureau  
2-Richmond (105-186)  
1-New York

105-15727-115

VJA:cas  
(5)

CC 8109 RD

117

M. J. [signature]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY SP1 GSK/MLL



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him best. I have already quoted Attorney General Richard Kline-dienst and FBI Asst. Director William C. Sullivan to that effect. On May 22, 1973, a high-ranking FBI agent who had many years with the Bureau, stated Arthur Murtagh, stated during an interview on Station WTOP, Washington, D.C. that "Hoover recognized no rights of individuals. He was an incompetent egomaniac. We all knew that he was insane during his last two years in office."

It was fortunate that none of these dedicated public servants mentioned this rather startling fact until J. Edgar Hoover had died, somewhat mysteriously, and had been buried after suitable exhibition in the U.S. Capitol Building.

FROM  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
TO  
Official indicated below by check mark

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

- Attorney General .....
- Solicitor General .....
- Deputy Attorney General .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Criminal .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel .....
- Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security .....
- Administrative Assistant Attorney General .....
- Accounts Branch .....
- Records Branch .....
- Procurement and Supply Section .....
- Director, FBI .....
- Director of Prisons .....
- Asst. Attorney General, Office of Alien Property .....
- Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization .....
- Pardon Attorney .....
- Parole Board .....
- Board of Immigration Appeals .....
- Librarian .....
- ENCLOSURE  
Director of Public Information .....
- Mr. Rusco .....
- Miss McCarthy .....

MEMORANDUM  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy  
2/12/57

EXP. PROC.  
FEB 13 1957

xxx The Attorney General has noted the attached and requested that the report be kept in the FBI.

16-157-7-1  
NOT RECORDED  
48 FEB 20 1957  
25 FEB 19 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

*Handwritten signature and initials*

G-104

G-1184

December 31, 1956

Director, FBI

**"WOMEN'S VOICE"  
EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 28, 1956, with which you forwarded letter of December 19, 1956, and the enclosures directed to you by

**b7c** [redacted] The enclosed leaflet entitled "Impeach Eisenhower" by Eustace Mullins, reprinted from "Women's Voice," has come to the attention of this Bureau and a Photostat thereof was transmitted to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins by my memorandum dated February 15, 1955, captioned "We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Incorporated, Internal Security - X."

**b7c** [redacted] requested information concerning "Women's Voice" and Eustace Mullins. Examination of our files discloses that "Women's Voice" is the official publication of an organization known as We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Incorporated, established in Chicago in 1941. The organization maintains an office in Room 600, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This organization is violently anti-Eisenhower Administration, anti-Semitic, anti-Masonic, anti-Catholic, anticommunist and opposed to all foreign elements in the United States. The main interest of the organization is securing subscribers to its publication, "Women's Voice." Occasional meetings of this organization are attended by less than 100 individuals, consisting principally of women past 50 years of age. Additional details concerning this organization appear in the report of Special Agent [redacted] Chicago, dated **b7c** March 15, 1956, a copy of which has been made available to your Records Administration Branch.

Eustace Clarence Mullins has contributed articles to "Women's Voice." This individual reportedly was discharged from employment with the Library of Congress following World War II as a result of acknowledged authorship of racist writings. He has written numerous anti-Semitic articles and also is opposed to the Eisenhower Administration.  
100-94121

ENCLOSURE

105-15727-✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-19-89 BY SP-8/STC/ab

G-105

March 30, 1972

A-109

REC-ST 105-15727-120

[REDACTED]

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-27-88 BY SP-8/SSK/...

Dear [REDACTED]

In reply to your letter of March 24th, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and we have no list such as you requested for distribution. I am, however, referring copies of your letter and my reply to the Internal Security Division in the Department for available material it may be able to furnish you regarding those organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Handwritten initials and marks, including "PST" and "W".

MAILED 5  
FBI

G-106

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles. Eustace Clarence Mullins was the subject of an extensive Racial Matters investigation discontinued in 1969, subject to being reopened in the event additional information is received requiring investigation. Mullins is considered to be a depraved, warped degenerate who is a prolific writer of vicious [REDACTED] propaganda showing a complete disregard for truth. He has been extremely critical of the Director and of the FBI.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pender \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bates \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Galt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MHB:cj (4) *edm*

Handwritten signatures and initials.

APR 1 1972 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

G-106

## CHAPTER FIVE

# My Struggle for Justice

On April 4, 1973, I filed suit against the estate of J. Edgar Hoover for \$3,000,000. My Memorandum of Points and Authorities cited TRACY V. SWARTOUT, 10 Peters 90: “the court said: “It would be a most dangerous principle to establish that the acts of a ministerial officer, when done in good faith, however injurious to private rights and unsupported by law, should afford no ground for legal redress.”

U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy dismissed my suit on Dec. 10, 1973. He had become notorious as the judge who had awarded millions of dollars in claims to persons arrested for demonstrating in Washington. One should be aware, of course, that the lucky winners were liberal, leftwing demonstrators who were making the obligatory “protests” of leftwing Democrats against a sitting Republican president.

During the course of this action, I had no access to my FBI files, which would have afforded unparalleled ammunition. I was not deterred by Judge Waddy’s unfriendly decision. I had discovered the United States Court of Claims, where I found the staff to be very courteous and helpful. The Chief Clerk, Frank T. Peartree, went out of his way to assist me during the next several years. Whether he was intrigued by the fact that the court was located at 717 Madison Place, across the street from the White House, and that I was filing my claim from my home, 126 Madison Place, I do not know.

I sued in the U.S. Court of Claims because of the government’s complicity in the seizure and burning of my Federal Reserve book in Germany. One would have thought that the thousands of investigative journalists in Washington would have leaped on this story. It involved censorship, book-burning, the occupation of Germany, and many other aspects. Not one word about it ever appeared in print during two years of litigation.

This suit was dismissed by Judge Cowen on Sept. 10, 1976. I refiled in 1981 on the basis of new information. The Dept. of Justice asked

for dismissal on the grounds of laches, that the claim was not timely filed. I replied that the suit qualified for the following reasons:

“(a). The case or controversy requirement. ‘A controversy in this sense must be one that is appropriate for judicial determination. A justiciable controversy is thus distinguished from a difference or dispute of a hypothetical character . . . . The controversy must be definite and concrete, touching the legal relations of the parties having adverse legal interests.’ *Aetna Life. Ins. Co. v. Haworth*, 300 U.S. 229, 240, 241 (1937).”

“(b). Plaintiff has maintained a continual residuary interest in this controversy.

“(c). 1. *Corpus Juris Secundum* 2. Power of government to regulate. The government has a right to make regulations concerning the property of absentees. *De Normandie v. Zwingli*, 151 N.E. 93, 255 Mass. 214.

“(d). 3A *Corpus Juris Secundum*. Consul has power of attorney, restitution of property. A consul has the undoubted right to interpose claims for the restitution of property belonging to subjects of his own country, and is attorney in fact. U.S. — *The Anne*, Md. 3 Wheat 435, 4 L. Ed. 428. In violation of this duty, defendant, in extensive correspondence with then Congressman John Marsh (presently Secretary of the Army), defendant continued to deny that the seizure and destruction of plaintiff’s property had occurred despite worldwide news stories describing the seizure.

“(e). Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution. No person. . . shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

“(f). 54 *Corpus Juris Secundum* 5. Malicious Mischief. As a general rule an injury to the rights of another or to the rights of the public in general may constitute malicious mischief. *State v. Hamilton*, *Houst. Cr.* 281.

“(g). The seizure and destruction of plaintiff’s property constituted a ‘riotous execution of a supposedly lawful enterprise’ ‘in *terrorem populi*’, to cause terror among the citizens. *Taylor v. State* 68 S.e. 945. 8 Ga. App. 241.

“(h). Defendant claims lack of jurisdiction because ‘the instrument ending the Allied Occupation of the Federal Republic of Germany because effective May 5, 1955.’ Although it is not yet 1984, defendant



employs Newspeak to claim that its occupation of the Federal Republic of Germany ended May 5, 1955, when defendant still has three hundred thousand troops stationed on occupation duty in the Federal Republic of Germany, and 200 nuclear missiles, with much other armanent. Defendant's claim that the acts alleged by plaintiff 'appear not to have been within the authority of the U.S.' is false in all respects and infringes upon the credulity of the Court. At the time of the seizure of plaintiff's property, the U.S. High Commissioner exercised absolute and dictatorial powers, backed up by military force, and had imposed many conditions and restraints upon the Federal Republic of Germany, through the puppet government of the Quisling Konrad Adenauer through U.S. imposed bans on political parties, publications, insignia, and other traditional aspects of a free society, as well as the continued implementation of par. 131 of the U.S. Military Occupation Code, barring any German citizen of whom the U.S. disapproved from obtaining any employment anywhere in Germany, as well as the continuing "Moscow show trials" of persons now in the U.S. but alleged to have been in German military service during World War II and who would properly be tried in Germany. Further, the U.S. refuses to recognize the sovereignty of Germany by refusing to sign a peace treaty with Germany. The U.S. cannot sign a peace treaty with Germany as long as she continues to militarily occupy Germany and to interfere in every aspect of Germany's internal affairs.

"(i). Defendant has never recognized and cannot admit the sovereignty of Germany because the U.S. participated in the four-power decision of June 30, 1946 which established the Communist Iron Curtain between the present East Germany and West Germany. This brutal partitioning of a vanquished nation by military force effectively destroyed the sovereignty of the German nation. Of course no German citizen voted for this partition of a sovereign nation, yet the Oxford English Dictionary defines sovereignty as "supremacy or mastery, supreme dominion, authority or rule." With exquisite irony, defendant then christened this sawed-off portion of a nation "The Federal Republic of Germany." The Oxford English Dictionary defines a republic as "The State, the commonweal. A state in which the supreme power rests in the people and their elected representatives," yet, in the Federal Republic of Germany, at the time of the seizure of plaintiff's books, the supreme power rested in the U.S. High Commissioner and his military occupation. The Federal Republic of West Germany was officially proclaimed on Aug. 14, 1949, yet the defendant did not even recognize this puppet government

until May 5, 1955. On the other side of the Iron Curtain, Soviet Russia proclaimed the East German Democratic Republic on Oct. 7, 1949. This “republic” also had a Quisling puppet regime controlled by alien occupation troops. Richard Thilenius, in *Die Teilung Deutschlands*, states, ‘Thus, in west and east, two German states were formed on German soil according to the ideas of the momentarily victorious powers and were absorbed into their spheres of power.’ Neither East Germany nor West Germany has sovereignty because their citizens have had no vote in the political destiny of the partitioned nation. The Federal Republic of Germany is like the leg of a corpse which has been cut off, set up, and “recognized” as a complete functioning body. When millions of Germans “voted with their feet” to choose the more lenient atmosphere of West Germany, President John F. Kennedy willingly acquiesced in the building of the Berlin Wall to aid East Germany in maintaining its “republic” as a huge concentration camp, complete with walls, dogs and armed guards.

“(j) When defendant installed the Quisling puppet Konrad Adenauer as “Chancellor” of West Germany, Adenauer had only one hundred persons on his staff, whereas the true master of Germany, the office of the Military Governor of the U.S. in Germany, had a staff of two thousand! Defendant then installed as Military Governor (later termed U.S. High Commissioner) of Germany one James Bryant Conant, the most notorious war criminal of World War II. Conant persuaded a reluctant President Truman to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and incinerate many thousands of women and children. In his autobiography, “My Several Lives,” Harper N.Y. 1970 (p. 303), Conant defends this atrocity by stating, “My decision was correct.” Even more shocking, Conant boasts in his autobiography that when Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited him at Harvard in 1943, Conant, a chemist, proposed to exterminate every living German by bombing Germany with bombs containing anthrax germs, and gave Churchill the plans for the bombs. Two million anthrax bombs were then manufactured and stored at Portman Down, but Germany surrendered before the bombs could be dropped. Conant also handpicked the staff of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, and suggested they bomb Dresden while it was filled with refugee Germans. The resulting massacre of civilians ranks after Hiroshima as the second worst atrocity of World War II, both atrocities having originated solely in the homicidal maniacal mind of James Bryant Conant, who was then chosen by defendant as the resident dictator of Germany, having sole authority over the

lives of the German people whom he had almost succeeded in exterminating. Conant states in his autobiography, "In Oct. 1953 it became necessary to amend the legislation which was the basis of the HICOG courts. This I could do as High Commissioner . . . . The laws as amended provided that action in the HICOG courts against German judges and other officials could only be instituted or authorized by the High Commissioner." Thus Conant made himself the final legal authority in the Federal Republic of Germany, which position he still occupied when plaintiff's books were seized and burned. Judge William Clark, at that time Chief Judge of the American courts in the "sovereign" Federal Republic of Germany, was outraged at Conant's usurpation of judicial authority. He protested to Conant, who then revoked his passport and ordered him to return to the United States. Judge Clark sued Conant in the United States, but just before the suit was to be heard, Clark, like so many Americans who have fought Communist subversives, had a sudden heart attack and died.

"(j). U.S. High Commissioner Conant, as defendant's sole authority in the Federal Republic of Germany, found it necessary to seize and burn plaintiff's book because to allow its free circulation in the vanquished nation would have destroyed the required "monolithic" American presence in West Germany. This monolithic American presence was required solely to extort many billions of dollars from the conquered German people as "reparations" ex post facto to the State of Israel, which had not existed at the time that Germany allegedly "exterminated" six million Jews by gassing. A group of German citizens is presently preparing a \$400 billion suit against the United States charging that no Jews were gassed, that no evidence of the alleged "Holocaust" was ever presented except in a military court under martial law, and that all monies extorted by the United States military presence for the State of Israel must be returned with interest. The Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, Calif. has published scholarly works which prove beyond doubt that the figure of "six million" Jews was dreamed up by an alcoholic White House journalist, Pat Frank, who also perpetrated a number of other famous hoaxes. Kurt Becker, of the Press Information Office in Bonn, Germany, stated in Newsweek June 8, 1981 that as of Dec. 31, 1980, West Germany had paid to the State of Israel 63 billion DM, or over \$30 billion in dollars, and was still committed to pay a further \$9.5 billion. In contrast, after World War I, the Reparations Commissioner submitted to Germany a demand that \$30 billion be paid, to be divided between all the nations which Germany had fought in that war. Of this sum, only a few million dollars was ever paid, yet the

State of Israel has already exacted from West Germany more money than was asked by all the nations who Germany fought in World War I. The East Democratic Republic of Germany has denied that Germany owes any reparations to the State of Israel, and has paid nothing, leaving the United States as the nation solely responsible for forcing West Germany to pay \$30 billion to the State of Israel. These payments have contributed heavily to West Germany's present balance of deficit payments, and are responsible for widespread anti-American feeling throughout West Germany. Many Germans now sneer at the "mestizo culture" of the United States and call it a "nation of mulattoes" due to the presence of many black American troops occupying West Germany, feelings which will erupt when lawsuits for return of the "holocaust" payments to the State of Israel will be filed, and which will be presented as claims against the United States.

"2. Defendant argues that the statute of limitations as defined in Title 28 U.S.C. #2501 bars plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff denies that this is applicable under the six year limitation, as plaintiff's claims under the doctrine of ripeness did not mature until Nov. 1980, when the government of West Germany approved the publication and circulation of plaintiff's book, thus proving that defendant was solely responsible for the seizure and burning of the previous edition which is the basis of plaintiff's claim. Under the doctrine of ripeness, an earlier claim by plaintiff against defendant would have been premature, because the actions of the parties involved had not become definite enough that they became the basis of an actual case or controversy.

"3. Between 1955 and 1980, defendant continuously concealed Government conduct and implication in the seizure and burning of plaintiff's book, in order to prevent plaintiff from organizing and presenting a pursuable claim against defendant. During these years, defendant State Dept. answered all inquiries on plaintiff's behalf by denying to plaintiff's elected representatives, among them Congressman John Marsh, presently Secretary of the Army, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, and others, that any of plaintiff's property in Germany had ever been seized or damaged. These protestations effectively prevented plaintiff from presenting any claim against defendant from 1955 to 1980.

"(a). 53 Corpus Juris Secundum 103. Actions or Proceedings not specifically provided for. Period designated varying under some statutes, depending on whether or not the cause of action is one that survives. Actions held to survive statute of limitations.

“1. Action for damages occurring by reason of false representation. *Westover Court Corp. v. Eley*, 40 S.E. 2d 177, 185 Ca. 718. And plaintiff alleges that defendant consistently made false representations to him from 1955 to 1980.

“2. Action involving a direct violation of property rights. *Am. Surety Co. of N.Y. v. 1st Nat. Bank in West Union*. D.C.W.Va. 50 F. Supp. 180, modified on other grounds. C.C.A. 141 F 2d 411, certiorari denied 64 S. Ct 1267, 222 U.S. 754 L. Ed 1583. And plaintiff alleges that defendant violated his property rights.

“Further, the residuary clause or section has been held to apply to suits, actions or proceedings . . . on the grounds of fraud. *Riordan v. McIntosh*, 38 N.E. 2d 800, 319 I11. App. 248. And plaintiff alleges that the representations of defendant to plaintiff from 1955 to 1980 constitute fraud.

“Further, the residuary clause, or section, has been held to apply to suits, actions, proceedings . . . on the grounds of undue influence. *Wade v. Busby*, 152 P2d 754, 66 Cal. App. 2d 700. And plaintiff alleges that defendant's denials to his selected representatives from 1955 to 1980 constituted undue influence.

“Further, the residuary clause or section has been held to apply to suits, actions, or proceedings . . . on the ground of duress. *Coleman v. Crescent Insulated Wire & Cable Co.* 168 S.W. 2d 1060, 350 Mo. 781. And plaintiff alleges that defendant's actions from 1955 to 1980 constitute duress.

“3. if caused by actions contrary to public policy or illegal. *Moss v. Moss*, 128 P.2d 526, 20 Cal. 2d, 640, 141 A.L.R. 1422. And plaintiff alleges that defendant's actions were contrary to public policy and illegal.

“Further, the residuary clause for actions to survive has been applied to (1) action based upon a conspiracy to do wrong resulting in an injury. *Faulk v. Allen*, 12 So. 2d109, 152 Fla. 413. And plaintiff alleges that defendant's actions have consistently been based upon a conspiracy.

“(2). Action based on obligation imposed by law on possession in bad faith to restore to lawful owner all revenues of his property of which he had been deprived. in *Re. Union Cent. Life Ins. Co.* 23 So. 2d 63, 208 La. 253. *Roussel v. Railways Realty Co.* 115 So. 742, 165 La. 536. And plaintiff alleges that defendant's seizure and possession of his property was in bad faith and defendant is fully liable for restoration to plaintiff of all revenues of said property.

“(3). Action for fraud depriving plaintiff of legal remedy by limitation. *Dodds v. McColgan*, 241 N.Y.S. 584, 229 App. Div. 273. And plaintiff alleges that defendant’s attempt to bar recovery by invoking the statute of limitations constitutes fraud, as action did not mature until Nov. 1980.

“(b). 53 *Corpus Juris Secundum* 104. Pure defenses are generally held not to be subject to the statute of limitations. *Zimmerman v. Dahlbert*, 269 P. 991, 46 Idaho 583. And plaintiff alleges that his representation of the doctrine of ripeness constitutes a pure defense against defendant’s attempt to dismiss. Thus, the statute of limitations is not available as a bar to defense of fraud. *Natl. Life & Accident Ins. Co. v. Propst*, 122 So. 656, 219 Ala. 437.

“(c). *Corpus Juris Secundum* 14. It has been declared that the statute of limitations is ‘of no avail against the public’ *ex rel Schlagel v. Munn*, 250 N.W. 471, 216 Iowa 1232 and ‘does not apply to the sovereign rights of the people.’ *Ralston v. Weston*, 33 S.E. 326, 46 W. Va. 544, 76 Am. S.P. 834.

“4. Defendant also invokes the doctrine of laches in the notion to dismiss plaintiff’s claim. Laches is defined (30A *Corpus Juris Secundum* 112) as ‘such delay in enforcing one’s rights as works disadvantage to another.’ Plaintiff alleges that he acted promptly to enforce his rights through his elected representatives, and that all delays came from defendant’s refusal to inquire into the seizure and burning of plaintiff’s books. Ample documentation exists that all delays in this matter have originated from defendant, being notorious in delays of many years concerning inquiries into the seizure of American property in other countries. Defendant has been delaying negotiations for restitution of property belonging to American citizens seized in 1948 by the Communist government of Czechoslovakia, and from 1974 to 1980, defendant made no negotiations whatsoever in this case. Congressional complaints forced defendant to resume negotiations for this restitution. Thus, defendant’s notorious record of delays in these matters cannot be converted into a charge of laches caused by plaintiff’s inability to file a claim because of defendant’s many delays and denials.

“(a). 30A *Corpus Juris Secundum* 116. Laches is not, like limitation, a question of the inequity of permitting the claim to be enforced, an inequity founded on some intermediate change in conditions. (2) Laches depends on whether, under all the circumstances, plaintiff is chargeable with a want of due diligence in failing to institute the proceedings sooner. *Thurston v. Nashville & Amer.*

Trust Co. 13 C. Tenn. 32 F. Supp. 929. Plaintiff alleges that the circumstances are that all delays originated with the defendant, and that he was prevented from filing a claim by the fraudulent denials of defendant.

“(b). 30A Corpus Juris Secundum 116. Time is not the only element of laches. *City of Roswell N.M. v. Mt. States Tele. & Telegraph Co.* C.C.A.N.M. 78 F.2d 379. To be charged with laches, a party must know, or have reason to know, that his delay is likely to cause, or is causing harm to another. *Burress v. Richardson*, app. 216 S.W. 800. Laches is a relative matter, reasonable delay in one case being unreasonable in another. *Loprat v. City of Orange*, 186 A. 523, 14 N.J. Misc. 640. It is for the court in its discretion to determine whether the delay was reasonable. *Cowan v. Union Trust Co. of S.F.* 175 P. 799, 38 C.A. 203.

“(c). 30 A Corpus Juris Secundum 128. Ignorance of facts induced by misrepresentation, concealment or other fraudulent conduct excuses laches. Whether or not the cause of action itself is based on fraud, yet, if after it arises plaintiff is misled or lulled into security or prevented or discouraged from ascertaining the facts by misrepresentation, concealment or other fraudulent conduct of defendant, he is not chargeable with laches for failure to proceed during such period. *Holmberg v. Armbrecht*, N.Y. 66 S. Ct. 582, 327 U.S. 392, 90 L. Ed. 743, 162 A.L.R. 719 And plaintiff alleges that after the cause of this action arose, defendant from 1955 to 1980 misled, prevented and discouraged plaintiff from filing an adequate claim or proceeding with said claim because defendant consistently assured plaintiff's elected representatives that no seizure or destruction of plaintiff's property had taken place, and defendant concealed from said representatives and from plaintiff defendant's prominent and crucial role in said seizure of plaintiff's property and was primarily responsible for such seizure and destruction, thus relieving plaintiff from the charge of laches in pursuing his claim.”

The United States, as defendant, claimed that the death of the world's number one war criminal, James Bryant Conant, on Feb. 11, 1978, prevented defendant from defending this action. Plaintiff replied that Conant did not act alone in ordering plaintiff's property destroyed, and that the death of Lee Oswald did not halt the investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Defendant claimed that plaintiff's complaint “sounds in tort” whereupon plaintiff demonstrated that defendant's actions constituted both a “war crime,” and a “crime against civilization” by using

military occupation as a pretext to destroy books, and thus came under the jurisdiction of the Court. Plaintiff concluded.

“Did defendant have a Constitutional obligation to plaintiff, a citizen of the United States of America, to protect his property and to compensate for the intentional and wilful destruction of said property?”

Neither this question nor any of plaintiff’s extensive legal quotations were ever argued or discussed in court. The government obtained a dismissal without answering a single claim.

My legal actions have always been soundly based on Anglo-Saxon law, first, on the principle of individual liberty, and second, on the right to own property, or demesne. In the year 1250, Bracton iv dealt with Demesne, iii ix #5: “Est autem Dominicum, quod quis habet ad mensam suam et proprie, sicut sunt Bordlunds Anglice. Item dicitur Dominicum Villenagium, quoitraditur. Villanis, quod quis tempestive & intempestive sumere posset pro voluntate sua & revocare.”

The idea of property is basic to any understanding of citizenship. It also explains why Communism denies the right to own property. “property” stems from the word “proper,” from the Latin “proprius,” one’s own, belonging to oneself, owned as property, and from the French “proprier,” verb appropro, to appropriate, to make one’s own, to take possession of. Its opposite, “propertyless” means the condition of not owning property. The condition of owing property is basic to the republican form of government, and the condition of being propertyless is basic to Communism.

The ownership of property is protected and conveyed by deed. (from West Saxon “ded,” an act—to convey or transfer by deed. Thus a deed is an act which defines property—property which is the proper possession of a citizen.

The government of the United States protected property rights until 1865, when Civil War conquests removed all restraint from government seizures and disposal of private property, according to the dictat of the Communist Manifesto of 1848. Because of its new allegiance to the Communist Manifesto, the government of the United States began to systematically violate the provisions of the United States Constitution. The first to be so violated was Art. 4, Sect. 4 of the Constitution: “The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion.”



Today, every state in the union is overrun by illegal immigrants. The Marielitos, the perverts in power, not only refuse to protect the individual states of the union against invaders, but they refuse to protect the borders of the United States against invaders, who come in daily armies to seize jobs, food and property from the lawful citizens of the United States. The perverts in power have gone out and imported invaders from Vietnam, Cuba, and Mexico, seeking out the most diseased, the most dangerous, the most criminal, and the most sexually perverted invaders, as part of a genocide campaign against nativeborn citizens.

The perverts in power have also violated Art. 4, Sect. 3, "Admission of New States" which has the following prohibition: "No new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state."

But the perverts in power have set up many new states, which they call "districts" or "regions," which have the functions and powers of a state. They make laws, issue edicts, maintain standing armies and armed police, and they enforce their laws by punishing citizens whom they merely suspect of having violated them. These districts are Federal judicial districts, Internal Revenue Districts, Federal Reserve districts, and other Federal districts which are actually city-states, erected within the jurisdiction of the Constitutional and legal states of the union.

The Federal Reserve districts usurp the state control of banking, as well as the legal borders of the states. The Federal courts sit illegally in the states, in violation of Art. III, Sect. 2, "Jurisdiction which plainly states,

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury: and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed: but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed."

Thus, Federal courts are authorized to be established and to try cases only when a crime has not been committed within a state; that is, a crime committed in the District of Columbia, in a territory, or on the high seas. Otherwise, the state has jurisdiction. No citizen of the United States can be tried by a Federal court for Internal Revenue Service accusations if he was resident of any state at the time of the alleged offense. Federal courts, Federal judges and Federal insane asylums were set up in the states only by martial law, at the end of the Civil War. Federal power is limited to "the seat of government," the

District of Columbia, and can be allowed into a state only by permission or request of the state legislature.

The income tax amendment and the Federal Reserve Act were passed in the same year, 1913, because they function as an essential team, and were planned to do so. The Federal Reserve districts and the Internal Revenue Districts are “new states,” which have been established within the jurisdictions of legal states of the Union. But why were they so established, and why are they co-functional? The Internal Revenue Service has the duty of collecting large amounts of taxes from employed Americans, solely as an agent of the Federal Reserve System. It was not accidental, nor was it coincidental, that these acts coincided with the preparations of World War I. The necessity for income tax “collections” did not become obvious for some years. The U.S. Congress had awarded the Federal Reserve System the power to issue money, despite the fact that the Federal Reserve bank stock was entirely owned by private stockholders. The Federal Reserve System then began to issue large amounts of profitable interest-bearing “U.S. dollars,” without control from any government agency. It became apparent that the Federal Reserve System must set up its own system of controls, which it did through the Internal Revenue Service. Here again, the “Service” was not a service to the U.S. Government, nor a service to the American people. It was a service to the Federal Reserve System. The IRS performed the necessary task of “sopping up” the enormous amounts of money issued by the private stockholders of the Federal Reserve System to finance their systematic acquisition of all the property of the people of the United States.

If these billions of paper instruments remained in continuous circulation, they would become mere assignats, not worth a Continental. The money is controlled by confiscatory taxation through the agents of the Internal Revenue System. The system was laid down by David Ricardo, son of Abraham Israel, an Amsterdam stock manipulator who moved to England and made a fortune with the Rothschilds in the Waterloo speculations. Ricardo developed the technique of controlling the people through taxation. His direct descendant, Rita Ricardo Campbell, now advises President Reagan on Social Security!

As the largely worthless paper assignats are forcibly removed from circulation by the zealous activities of the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Reserve System can then issue more billions of paper currency to the public. The constant flow of “new money” deceives the public into thinking these assignats have real value.

The IRS also fulfills Ricardo's dictum that the worker must never be allowed to enjoy more than a bare subsistence wage. Income tax, withholding tax, Social Security tax and other taxes fulfill Ricardo's dictum. With no money beyond bare subsistence, the workers are effectively prevented from engaging in political activity. In effect, the IRS functions as the slave overseer of the great American plantation, plying the lash freely in order to keep the workers bent to their tasks. However, neither the function of sopping up paper money for the Federal Reserve System nor the controlling of the workers by robbing them of their wages is a proper function of the United States Government.

In 1979, I came under the lash after I published an article, *The Withholding Tax Is Illegal*. This article has been widely reprinted. This brought me to the attention of the IRS. Also, a defendant in a lawsuit which I was pushing had gone to the IRS and demanded that I be investigated. This is a favorite technique of persons who are losing a lawsuit. They hope the IRS investigation will get rid of their opposition. In February, 1980, I received a Notice to appear for an audit. I immediately filed suit for \$600,000. I appeared for the audit as scheduled. With me were two loyal friends, who had brought along a tape recorder. We were shown into a conference room by a very nervous IRS agent. I placed the recorder in the middle of the table, and my friends and I sat down. The IRS agent was staring at the recorder, which I didn't even know how to turn on. "You can't have that in here!" he exclaimed. "Oh, yes," I said, "court decisions have ruled that recorders are allowed at these hearings." "Well, we don't have any notification about it. And who are these people?"

"They are my witnesses," I said.

"Well, they aren't allowed here either."

"Just a minute," said one of my friends. "I pay your salary, and I have a right to be here."

"You don't pay my salary," the agent protested. "Anyway, I'm declaring this audit cancelled."

I asked the agent to give me a letter stating he had cancelled the audit. He refused. We walked out, my friends congratulating me. "You'll never hear from them again," they said.

I had filed suit against the agent in state court. The government promptly had a federal court remove it to U.S. District Court. I filed a Petition for Remand to State Court, citing "5. Plaintiff denies that defendant was 'acting within the scope of his office or employment.

N.C. St. Hwy. Consn v. U.S. D.C.N.C. 1968 288 F. Supp. 757, affirmed 406 F 2d 1330.

“7. Plaintiff cites Title 28, Sect. 1446-2, U.S. Code. ‘Construction. Grounds and procedure of removal will be strictly construed in effort to preserve jurisdiction and comity of state and federal courts. Wood v. DeWeese, D.C. Ky 1969 305 F Supp. 939. This section should be strictly construed in favor of state court jurisdiction. Vilas v. Sharp, D.C. Mo. 1965 248 F. Supp. 1019.

“10. Plaintiff cites Title 26, U.S. Code, Sect. 7214 (a). ‘Unlawful acts of revenue officers or agents. Any officer or employee of the United States acting in connection with any revenue law of the United States (1) who is guilty of any extortion or wilful oppression under color of law . . . 4. whoever conspires or colludes with any other person to defraud the United States . . . shall be dismissed from office, fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Plaintiff filed more than twenty documents of pleadings in this action, including a Motion for Restraining Order citing that “2. Plaintiff’s Motion for Judgment cited that defendant had not charged that plaintiff was in violation of any law or that plaintiff had any tax deficiency, whereupon defendant belatedly, illegally, and arbitrarily now claims without audit that a tax deficiency does exist.

“4. Defendant has no tax deficiency against plaintiff. Kent’s Commentaries, Vol. 1, p. 255, ‘The United States v. Hooe, 3 Cranch, 73. It was there held that the priority to which the United States were entitled did not partake of the character of a lien on the property of public debtors. The United States, in the mere character of creditor, have no lien on the real estate of their debtor. If the priority existed from the time the debt was contracted, and the debtor should continue to transact business with the world, the inconvenience would be immense.”

This is one of the most important statements in Kent’s Commentaries. It says plainly that the United States does not have a lien on the property of public debtors, that is, those who owe a tax. What it really says is that the United States has no lien upon the private property of citizens. If it did, there would be no private property, as everything would belong to the government, if the government claimed a prior lien. This is just what Communism does; it establishes a prior lien on all property. I pointed out in “The World Order” that Lenin, in 1917, established the principle of confiscation of private property against tax liens, which was then adopted by the Internal Revenue Service.

I further stated, "5. Defendant is attempting to destroy plaintiff because of plaintiff's life of piety and Christian work, as World Regent of the O.T.U. Christ Church, and defendant is attacking plaintiff because of the religious beliefs which plaintiff has described in his book, 'My Life in Christ,' 1968.

"6. . . . by accelerating the active invasion of the United States by said Asiatic and Afroid or Afrit elements whom defendant is importing into the United States as 'refugees' from Vietnam, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and other areas, when in fact these elements are not refugees but are part of an invading army, in order that defendant may replace the Christian religion in the United States with a host of bizarre Asiatic and Afroid cults involving the use of hallucinogens, sexual acts in 'the holy places,' voodooism, the drinking of blood, cannibalism, witchcraft, and other customs repulsive to the native born citizens of the United States, and to implement and carry out a "final solution," of complete and irreversible genocide against those citizens."

I also filed in this action a Motion for Injunction to Deny Defendant Use of Mails for Fraudulent Documents (1040 Forms);

"1. The 1040 Form which is mailed to citizens of the United States by the Internal Revenue Service is a fraudulent document because it is a legal summons, but nowhere on this form is the recipient notified that this is the service of a legal summons, thereby creating a fraudulent act by sending said document through the mail improperly and illegally lacking any identification as to its true nature, nor does it warn the recipient of the penalties for disobeying said summons: U.S. Code Title 26-7210. Fail to obey summons will result in fine of not more than \$1000 and imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

"(a) Corpus Juris Secundum, v. 83. p. 795. A Summons is defined as 'A call to attend, or to act, as at a particular place or time.' The 1040 form is a call to attend, or to act, as at a given place or time, and is a legal summons.

"(b) 1672 Rec. Proc. Justin. crt Edinburgh (S.N.S.) II 77 A Messenger executing a Summonds must shew his Warrant.

"(c) 1578 Lindsays, (Fitscottia) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.) I/150. Than was send ane summondes of foirfaitour.

"2. The 1040 form is a legal warrant, but nowhere on this form is the recipient informed that this is the service of a warrant, and it thereby becomes a fraudulent act to send said document through the

mails improperly and illegally lacking identification as to its true nature. U.S. Code 26-5557 also authorized internal revenue agents to issue search warrants but said warrants must be properly identified. U.S. Code 26-7608 (b) also authorizes internal revenue agents to execute and serve search warrants, but does not authorize the service of same without proper identification. U.S. Code 18-2234, Authority exceeded in executing warrant. 'Whoever, in executing a search warrant, wilfully exceeds his authority or exercises it with undue severity, shall be fined not more than \$1000 or imprisoned not more than one year.' Je 25 48a C645 62 Stat. 803. The action of defendant in sending the 1040 search warrant through the mail without proper preliminaries is a violation of U.S. Code 18-2234, because it exceeds the statutory authority for sending a search warrant without proper legal preliminaries. U.S. Code 18-2235. Search warrant procured maliciously. Whoever maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed should be fined not more than \$1000 or imprisoned not more than one year. Code of Virginia 19.2.52. When search warrant may be issued; 19.2.55. issuing general search warrant without affidavit deemed malfeasance. 19.2.59. Search without warrant is a misdemeanor. Plaintiff, a citizen of the sovereign state of Virginia, is protected against said violations.

“(a) Corpus Juris Secundum, sec. 932. ‘The guaranty of the Fourth Amendment to the federal Constitution against unreasonable searches and seizures includes searches and seizures under, or in connection with, internal revenue laws. Ames v. U.S., S.C. 41 S. Ct. 266, 255 U.S. 313, 65 L. Ed. 654.’ The burden of these and other cited decisions is that the 16th Amendment to the Constitution authorizing the income tax does not confer upon defendant any authority to violate other provisions of the Constitution.

“(b). Corpus Juris Secundum, sec. 933. ‘An affidavit on which a warrant is issued must conform to the statutes and to the Fourth Amendment . . . in view of the provisions of the Fourth Amendment, a showing of probable cause is necessary to justify the issuance of a warrant.’”

“(c). Corpus Juris Secundum, sec. 934, ‘A search without a warrant contravenes the Fourth Amendment.’”

“3. The 1040 form is a legal contract between the party of the first part, the citizen who makes out and signs the form as a statement of debt and promise of payment, and the party of the second part, the defendant who receives payment but does not sign the contract, and said contract is therefore invalid. O.E.D. A contract is defined as ‘to

enter into mutual obligations.' L. contracts, an agreement enforceable by law, an agreement which effects a transfer of property, a conveyance."

"(a). 1588. A. King tr Canisius Catech. 39. All unlauchfull . . . vsurping of vthir mons geir be thift . . . . usurie. inust winning, decept, and vther contractis.' The 1040 form effects a transfer of property from the party of the first part to the part of the second part, even though the party of the second part does not fulfill its obligations, and is therefore a fraudulent document, and cannot be legally sent through the mail.

"4. The 1040 form of defendant, demanding monies with the tacit and implicit use of force, is legally an extortion note, and is in violation of U.S. Code 18-875, 876, 872, 606, 607, 597 and 602. Because the 1040 form attempts to extort monies from citizens of the United States by force in order to give or pay tribute to foreign potentates and princes with said monies, said extortion is in violation of U.S. Code Chapter 11, Sec. 18-201.

"5. The 1040 form of defendant contains a section for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, 'Do you want \$1 to go to this fund?' This violates U.S. Code 18-606, Intimidation to Secure political contributions. 607. Making political contributions. 597. Expenditures to influence voting, and 602: Solicitation of political contributions. This also violates the fundamental Constitutional principle of secrecy of the ballot, because the citizen who refuses to offer \$1 to this fund publicly indicates his political preference and thereby becomes subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service.

"7. Plaintiff is said to be No. Two on a special hit list of American patriots compiled by Mossad, the Israeli Intelligence Service, and turned over to the Internal Revenue Service with the demand that these patriots, who have publicly opposed the subversion of the legal government of the United States, be singled out for 'special attention' by the enforcement division of the Internal Revenue Service.

"8. Plaintiff has charged the Internal Revenue Service with racial discrimination. Does the Internal Revenue Service practice racial discrimination against white taxpayers such as plaintiff while allowing black political leaders to avoid paying income taxes because of these black leaders' threats to organize riots in the black communities if they are forced to pay taxes?

"9. Why did an Internal Revenue Service officer tell Drew Pearson that 'We accept noncompliance from black political leaders because

this is the price the Americans must pay to maintain racial peace in American cities,?”

In support of this action, plaintiff cited “THE LAW OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES,” by Frederic Jesup Stimson, p. 11,

“The Right to Law. The law required by this general right, furthermore, must be the Common Law of the English people. That is to say, in origin, the body of their free customs and usages, made by themselves, not by a king, and also, in earliest days, enforced by themselves’ and furthermore, it must be the Common Law, not the Roman or Civil Law, or orders or decrees of the king, or the king in Council.”

Plaintiff also cited “THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AS IT PROTECTS PRIVATE RIGHTS,” by Frederic Jesup Stimson,

“It is the right of anyone, irrespective of rank, office or station, to appeal in all matters to the ordinary law courts for trial of any dispute between him and any other person, or body of persons, or even officer of government, and to resist their unlawful actions if necessary with his own hand and appeal to the same courts to justify him.”

Thus the most respected legal scholar in the United States openly urges citizens to resist “with his own hand”—resist first—then appeal to the courts!

Plaintiff further cited the Magna Carta (1215) Cap 39:

“NO FREE MAN SHALL BE TAKEN OR IMPRISONED OR DISSEIZED, OR OUTLAWED, OR EXILED, OR ANYWAYS DESTROYED;’ NOR WILL WE GO UPON HIM, NOR WILL WE SEND UPON HIM, UNLESS BY THE LAWFUL JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS, OR BY THE LAW OF THE LAND.”

“Disseized” means, robbed of his property by legal agents. “Or anyways destroyed” means any action against the citizen which tends to destroy him, such as harassment, disinformation, loss of employment or property, or any of the actions such as are described in more than 100 pages of accompanying government documents which expose the actions of government agents to destroy this writer.

Plaintiff also cited Ezra Pound, in “The Exile.” 1927:

“The republic, *res publica*, means, or ought to mean ‘the public convenience; when it does not, it is an evil, to be ameliorated or



amended out of, or into, decent existence. Detailed amendment is usually easier, and we await proof that any other course is necessary.”

One document which this writer filed in this action is one which should be filed in any tax action. “MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY/INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO HALT COLLECTION OF INCOME TAXES Civil Action No. 80-0029-H:

“Comes now plaintiff, as attorney pro se in this action, and moves the Court to issue an injunction against Dept. of the Treasury/Internal Revenue Service Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to halt collection of income taxes from citizens of the United States, for the reason that plaintiff cites in paragraphs 5 and 13 of his Motion for Judgment; the subversion of the Internal Revenue Service by Zionist collaborators and the ensuing harassment of plaintiff and other American patriots and patriotic organizations who have publicly opposed the subversion of the legal government of the United States by Zionist collaborators who are in violation of Chapter Eleven of the United States Code, and that cited activities of defendants are in violation of Chapter 105 of the United States Code, “Sabotage,” and that defendants may be held under the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, Sections 811, 813, and 825, and that this Injunction shall remain in effect until such times as the defendants are no longer in violation of said Sections of the United States Code and said violations are corrected.

“In support of this Injunction, plaintiff cites Title 26, United States Code, Section 7426 (b) (1). ‘Injunction. If a Levy of sale would irreparably injure rights in property which the court determines to be superior to the rights of the United States in such property, the court may grant an injunction to prohibit the enforcement of such levy or prohibit such sale.’”

“Plaintiff further cites Title 26, U.S. Code, Sect. 2613, Note 28. “Apart from this section permitting injunction restraining making of assessment or levy where taxpayer has not received proper notice, suits to restrain assessment or collection of tax may be maintained despite Section 7421 of this title prohibiting maintenance of suit to restrain assessment or collection of a tax.”

“Thus, plaintiff’s Motion for Injunction should be granted.”

Filed this 18th day of March, 1980.

Plaintiff also filed a Motion for Injunction to Halt Collection of Withholding Tax, citing these authorities.

**Plaintiff then filed "MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY/INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE (SAVINGS INTEREST TAX) Civil Action No. 80-0029-H:**

**"Comes now plaintiff, as attorney pro se in this action, and moves the Court to issue an Injunction against Department of the Treasury/Internal Revenue Service Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to halt collection of income tax on savings interest, for the reason that Rep. Ken Holland (D.S.C.) and Rep. Jim Martin, (R.N.C.) now have pending in the House of Representatives HR 5779 to exclude such tax, and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D. TEX.) has pending legislation on such tax, and for the reason that defendant taxes said interest as a gain, whereas it demonstrably is a loss, as said interest amounts from five to fifteen per cent, and the inflation rate is from 17% to 25%, and said interest represents a loss on capital, and Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 (1920) established that Congress could tax "a gain derived from capital" but provided no authorization for defendant to tax a loss on capital.**

**In support of this Injunction, plaintiff cites Title 26, U.S. Code, Section 7426 (b) (1). "Injunction. If a levy or sale would irreparably injure rights in property which the court determines to be superior to the rights of the United States in such property, the court may grant an injunction to prohibit the enforcement of such levy or prohibit such sale." Plaintiff further cites Title 26, U.S. Code, Sect. 2613, Note 28, "Apart from this section permitting injunction restraining making of assessment or levy where taxpayer has not received proper notice, suits to restrain assessment or collection of tax may be maintained despite Sect. 7241 of this title prohibiting maintenance of suit to restrain assessment or collection of a tax." Thus plaintiff's Motion for Injunction should be granted."**

**In this action, plaintiff also filed "MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY/INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO HALT FORCIBLE COLLECTION OF MONIES TO BE PAID AS TRIBUTE TO ALIEN PRINCES (CA. No. 80-0029-H):**

**"Comes now plaintiff to issue an Injunction against Department of the Treasury/Internal Revenue Service Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to halt collection of monies by force and/or intimidation from citizens of the assembled States of the Republic of the United States of America if any portion of such monies are designated to be paid to foreign princes and alien potentates, for the reason that**

plaintiff cites in paragraphs 5 and 13 of his Motion for Judgment, the subversion of the Internal Revenue Service by aliens and collaborators and the ensuing harassment of plaintiff and other American patriots and patriotic organizations who have publicly opposed the subversion of the legal government of the United States by said collaborators who are in violation of Chapter Eleven of the United States Code, and that cited activities of defendants are in violation of Chapter 105 of the United States Code, "Sabotage," and that defendants may be held under the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, Sections 811, 813 and 825, and that this injunction shall remain in effect until such times as the defendants are no longer in violation of said Sections of the United States Code and said violations are corrected.

In support of this injunction, plaintiff cites Title 26, United States Code, Section 7426 (b) (1): "Injunction. If a levy or sale would irreparably injure rights in property which the court determines to be superior to the rights of the United States in such property, the court may grant an injunction to prohibit the enforcement of such levy or to prohibit such sale."

"Plaintiff further cites Title 26, United States Code, Sect. 2613, Note 28: "Apart from this section permitting injunction restraining making of assessment or levy where taxpayer has not received proper notice, suits to restrain assessment or collection of tax may be maintained despite Section 7421 of this title prohibiting maintenance of suit to restrain assessment or collection of a tax.

"Thus, plaintiff's Motion for Injunction should be granted."

Filed this 14th day of August, 1980.

Although each of these Motions for Injunction was properly filed with the Court, not one of them was ever argued before the Court. Instead, the Court dismissed plaintiff's suit.

Eight months later, the Internal Revenue Service issued a claim of tax deficiency against plaintiff for the year 1978. This was the taxable year for which plaintiff had been summoned for audit; the Internal Revenue Service cancelled the audit, but months later, cited plaintiff for deficiency by the simple expedient of disallowing ALL deductions for the year 1978.

Plaintiff challenged the claimed deficiency by filing in U.S. Tax Court, Docket No. 228-25-80, and asked for the following STIPULATION OF FACTS:

“THE PETITIONER, Eustace Mullins, in cooperation with Trial Notice and Instruction from the Clerk of the Court, herewith agrees to stipulate the following facts:

1. That all previous claims of tax deficiency made by Respondent against Petitioner have been concluded by the Respondent admitting that Petitioner had no tax deficiency.

2. That the present claim of tax deficiency was made by the Respondent against Petitioner solely from malice because Petitioner against the expectations of Respondent, appeared in answer to summons by Respondent and agreed to be audited, and many months later advanced the present claim to tax deficiency against the Petitioner.

3. That, according to available documents, the Chief Intelligence Division of IRS, conspired with officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to have the Petitioner committed to a mental institution.

4. That the Petitioner has no present tax deficiency.” Filed Sept. 28, 1982.

Plaintiff's appearance before U.S. Tax Court was reinforced by having obtained, after almost two years, his FBI file, which contained numerous revelations of illegal conspiracy by the FBI and the IRS to harass him. Documents G-107 through G-114 expose this conspiracy.

The first document, G-107, referring to Eustace Mullins, is a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to one Bernard M. Rice, concerning an inquiry into my activities. Hoover admits he has no jurisdiction but states, “I am, however, making a copy of your letter available to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D.C.”

The second cited document, G-108, June 26, 1959, from SAC Chicago to Director FBI, states, “the Bureau is requested to have MULLINS' 1958 Federal Income Tax Return checked for such information.” Note that this is forbidden by law; the FBI has no jurisdiction in this matter.

Document G-109, July 2, 1959, states “A copy of his 1958 Federal income tax return is desired.” Orig & 1 cc to IRS 7-8-59.

Document G-110 from SAC Chicago to Director FBI, 8-27-59, details extensive consultations between the FBI and the Chicago Director of IRS concerning Mullins' return. John J. Murphy, Chief, Intelligence Division of IRS, also was called in on what seemed to be a very important case. This letter concludes (See G-111)



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

January 5, 1954

Mr. Bernard M. Rice  
The Rice Reference Library  
216 South Poplar Street  
Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Rice:

Senator Estes Kefauver has brought to my attention the copy of your letter of December 19, 1953, addressed to me, which you sent him.

It was most thoughtful of you to make this information available to us, and I would like to be of service. I regret that I must advise, however, that the information you provided does not relate to any matter within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. I am, however, making a copy of your letter available to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

I suggest that you continue to rely upon your local and state law enforcement authorities for assistance.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

G-107

G-107

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE June 26, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

*CAF*  
SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, Jr.  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re my airtel dated 6/16/59.

In efforts to determine whether MULLINS may have had income other than unemployment compensation during the last six months of 1958, the Bureau is requested to have MULLINS' 1958 Federal Income Tax Return checked for such information. It is noted that MULLINS was employed by the Chicago Motor Club, Chicago, Illinois, for the first six months of 1958.

MULLINS resides at 2239 North Lincoln, Chicago, and has resided there since September, 1957. His Social Security Number is 223-18-8681.

G-108

REC-13 105-15727-71

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago
- CES:meg
- (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

62 JUL 23 1959 DATE 1-22-81 BY sp/sgx/aw

~~SECRET~~

G-108

July 2, 1959

**EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.**

The captioned individual resides at 2239 North Lincoln, Chicago, Illinois, where he has resided since September, 1957. His Social Security number is 223-18-8681.

A copy of his 1958 Federal income tax return is desired. This need not be a certified copy.

*orig + 1cc to  
IRS  
7/8/59  
BJS*

*G-109*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY

- \_\_\_\_\_ Tolson
- \_\_\_\_\_ Boardman
- \_\_\_\_\_ Loech
- \_\_\_\_\_ Clegg
- \_\_\_\_\_ Glavin
- \_\_\_\_\_ Harbo
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rosen
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ Egan
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gurnea
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hendon
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pennington
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quinn
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nease
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gandy

**67C**  
[Redacted] **BTS**  
(8) *3/1/59*

*105-115727-73*  
ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

G-109

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: 8/27/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

[Redacted] b7c

ReBulet dated August 19, 1959.

On August 24, 1959, Mr. HAROLD R. ALL, Director, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 22 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, was advised by SA [Redacted] concerning the matter of the contributions claimed by MULLINS on his 1954 Federal Income Tax Return. Mr. ALL was also advised in that connection that there is no record of a LESLIE RICHARDS having ever been employed by the Bureau. Mr. ALL was also briefed on the racial extremist background of MULLINS. b7c

Mr. ALL advised that IRS would assign this matter for investigation and that while the Treasury Department had a policy whereby small claim violations are normally not prosecuted, there appeared to be a moral reason for conducting an investigation in this matter. Mr. ALL suggested that this matter be discussed with JOHN J. MURPHY, Chief, Intelligence Division of IRS.

Mr. MURPHY advised on August 24, 1959, after having been apprised of the facts as set forth above, that IRS would conduct an investigation to ascertain the correctness of MULLINS' 1954 Income Tax Return. He stated in that connection that MULLINS' returns for the previous two years would also be examined. Mr. MURPHY said that at this stage he did not feel he could express any opinion as to whether MULLINS had violated income tax regulations. He pointed out that the amount of the claim involved was small and that the Treasury Department had a policy whereby small claim violators are normally not prosecuted as the expenses involved to the government did not justify their recovery.

G-110

105-15727-

Bureau (RM)  
1-Chicago  
643341

REC-63

2 AUG 28 1959

EX 100

62 SEP 3 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-81 BY SP1 GSR/ldw

G-110



CG 105-1152

Mr. MURPHY will be recontacted in approximately one month to determine the status of the IRS investigation concerning possible violation of income tax regulations on the part of MULLINS.

G112

- 2 -

G-111

“Mr Murphy will be recontacted in approximately one month to determine the status of the IRS investigation concerning possible violation of income tax regulations on the part of MULLINS.”

Note that the FBI is determined to find a violation. None was ever found.

Document G-112 from SAC Chicago to Director FBI reports the outcome of the investigation by Mr. John J. Murphy, Chief, Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service. No progress was reported, but the letter concluded.

“Chicago (meaning SAC FBI) will keep the Bureau advised of information developed concerning the Internal Revenue Service Investigation regarding Mullins 1958 income tax return.”

Document G-113, SAC Chicago to Director FBI, noted,

“You should also arrange to be informed of any action taken against Mullins by the Internal Revenue Service.”

Document G-114 reveals the result of this extensive conspiracy between FBI officials and IRS officials against Eustace Mullins. Dated Dec. 23, 1959, the report reveals that “IRS has completed their investigation of ascertaining the correctness of MULLINS’ 1958 income tax return and that that agency did not contemplate initiating any action against Mullins.”

I used these documents to file a “Motion to Deny Respondent’s Claim of Deficiency” with U.S. Tax Court as follows:

“THE PETITIONER respectfully moves the Court to deny the Respondent’s Claim of Deficiency against the Petitioner on the following grounds:”

1. Said Claim of Deficiency is part of an ongoing campaign of harassment and intimidation against the Petitioner which the Respondent has waged over a period of years.

2. The Petitioner recently obtained a large file of documents concerning himself which had been maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation over a period of some thirty years, and many pages of said file offer incontrovertible proof that Regional Directors of the Internal Revenue Service and the Intelligence Service of the Internal Revenue Service on the highest levels have been engaged in an illegal conspiracy with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for many years with the goal of denying the Petitioner his Constitutional rights, and that said conspiracy will soon be subjudice as the most important civil rights lawsuit of the 1980s.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-15727)

DATE: October 7, 1959

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-1152)

SUBJECT: EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

ReMYlet dated August 27, 1959, and report of SA [redacted] dated August 20, 1959, at Chicago.

b7c

On September 29, 1959, Mr. JOHN J. MURPHY, Chief, Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, 22 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA [redacted] that Internal Revenue Service had instituted an investigation to ascertain the correctness of MULLINS' 1958 income tax return, but that as of September 29, 1959, no information had been developed in that regard. Mr. MURPHY will be recontacted in approximately six weeks to determine the progress of that investigation.

By letter dated July 17, 1959, the Minneapolis Office advised that records of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, reviewed on July 13, 1959, reflected no record of EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., having ever attended that institution.

By letter dated August 19, 1959, the Cincinnati Office advised that records of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, reviewed on August 7, 1959, reflected no information that EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR., had ever attended that university.

By letter to the Director dated August 7, 1959, the New York Office advised that records of New York University, New York, New York, reviewed on July 23, 1959, reflected that EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, 56 East 87th Street, New York City, attended the summer session at that institution from June, 1947, to September, 1947, as a special student. This information will be incorporated in the next report to be submitted in this case.

Chicago will keep the Bureau advised of information developed concerning the Internal Revenue Service investigation regarding MULLINS' 1958 income tax return.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Chicago  
CES:lac  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-2-82 BY SP/08/604

67 OCT 15 1959  
G-112

REC-5

NO OCT 8

G-112

SAC, Chicago (105-1152)

November 25, 1959

Director, FBI (105-15727)

**RUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS, JR.  
RACIAL MATTERS**

Surep by 12-15-59 bringing case up to date. In the absence of indications that Mullins is presently engaged in activities which advocate, condone or incite violence for the purpose of denying others their constitutional rights, a closing report should be submitted. It is anticipated that Mullins will continue to be carried on your list of potential bombing suspects. You should also arrange to be informed of any action taken against Mullins by the Internal Revenue Service.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-22-91 BY SP5/SLK

WLM:ers

(4)

REC-34

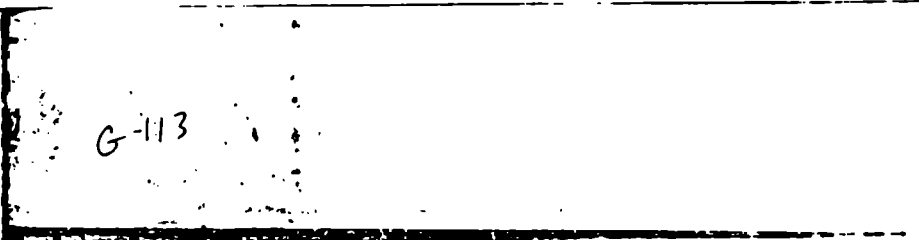
105-15727-80

MAILED 5  
NOV 25 1959  
COMM-FBI

10 NOV 27 1959

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

62 DEC 1 1959 TELETYPE UNIT



G-113

G-113

CG 105-1152

b7c On December 23, 1959, SA [REDACTED], Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 22 West Madison Street, Chicago advised SA [REDACTED] that IRS has completed their investigation of ascertaining the correctness of MULLINS' 1958 income tax return and that that agency did not contemplate initiating any action against MULLINS in view of the small amount of money involved.

This case is being closed per instructions set forth in referenced Bureau letter dated November 25, 1959. There are no present indications that MULLINS is presently engaged in activities which advocate, condone or incite violence for the purpose of denying others their constitutional rights. MULLINS will continue to be carried on the list of potential bombing suspects.

INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

b2  
b7c, d

Anonymous source

[REDACTED]

G-114

- B\* -  
COVER PAGE

G-114

3. That said pages from the Petitioner's file from the Federal Bureau of Investigation reveal that said agency illegally obtained copies of the Petitioner's income tax returns from Respondent, in violation of prohibitions against same, and that regional directors of the Internal Revenue Service and the highest officials of the Intelligence Division of the Internal Revenue Service conspired with officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to deny the Petitioner his civil rights, and conspired to harass, injure and oppress the Petitioner by overt acts against him over a period of many years, of which said action and Claim of Deficiency comprise the latest chapter in a sordid conspiracy of fetid intrigue on behalf of foreign governments and in violation of the United States Code prohibiting same.

WHEREFORE, because of documents proving the guilt of said officials, the Petitioner requests the Court to dismiss the Respondent's Claim of Deficiency against the Petitioner for the 1978 tax return."

I filed a further "Motion to Deny Claim of Deficiency" on the following grounds:

"The PETITIONER respectfully moves the Court to deny the Respondent's Claim of Deficiency against the Petitioner on the following grounds:

1. Petitioner cites the decision of the Supreme Court in *A.L.A. Schechter Poultry Corp. v. the U.S.* 295 U.S. 485, 55 S. Ct. 837, 79 L. Ed. 1570, 97 A.L.R. 947, in which the Court held, thereby proved there was no basis for IRS review, nor was there any basis for the judge to dismiss the case. Nevertheless, the notorious 4th Circuit Court of Appeals denied my appeal.

My application to the FBI for my file elicited the response some months later (See G-117) that I should pay \$80, meaning that they had 800 pages in my file at 10¢ per page. They also required that I send a notarized signature (the FBI apparently had no means of determining whether a person writing from my address of some thirty years was actually the person indicated).

On April 8, 1981, I wrote to Judge Webster, Director FBI, complaining about the delay, almost a year, since I have applied for the file. I concluded: "You also may not be aware that the Communist espionage ring known as the "Homintern" in England, composed of the highest ranking members of the intelligence community, also had its counterpart in this country. If my files are not forthcoming, I

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

EUSTACE MULLINS, )  
 )  
 Petitioner, )  
 )  
 v. ) Docket No. 22825-80  
 )  
 COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, )  
 )  
 Respondent. )

DECISION

Pursuant to agreement of the parties in this case, it is  
ORDERED and DECIDED: That there is no deficiency in  
income tax or addition to income tax under section 6653(a),  
1954 Code, due from, or overpayment due to, the petitioner for  
the taxable year 1978.

G-115

(Signed) THEODORE TANNERWALD JR.

Judge.

Entered: JAN 4 1983

\* \* \* \* \*

G-115

It is hereby stipulated that the Court may enter the foregoing decision in this case.

KENNETH W. GIDEON  
Chief Counsel  
Internal Revenue Service

By:

*Marion B. Morton 12/20/84*  
MARION B. MORTON  
District Counsel  
Post Office Box 10065  
Richmond, Virginia 23240  
Tel. No. 804-771-2332

*Eustace Mulzins*  
EUSTACE MULZINS  
Petitioner  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, Virginia 24401

G-116





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 30, 1980

Mr. Eustace Clarence Mullins  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, Virginia 24401

Dear Mr. Mullins:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts request.

Following a preliminary review of documents pertaining to your request, it is conceivable that duplication costs of approximately \$80 may result, representing a charge of 10¢ per page. Department of Justice regulations (Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 16.9 and 16.46) require notification to a requester when anticipated charges exceed \$25. This letter constitutes such notification.

I must caution, however, that your indication of approval and consent to incur such fees will not necessarily result in the entire contents of our records being disclosed to you, since we are guided by the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a) in disclosing material from our records.

Accordingly, before taking action, I will await receipt of written notification from you indicating willingness to pay fees of approximately \$80 in connection with the processing of your request.

No payment should be submitted at this time.

Before we can commence processing for release any documents which may pertain to you, it is necessary for you to submit your notarized signature. This procedure is designed to insure that information concerning an individual is released only to him/her.

Sincerely yours,

*Thomas H. Bresson*

Thomas H. Bresson, Chief  
Freedom of Information-  
Privacy Acts Branch  
Records Management Division

*G-117*

G-117

am prepared to file suit against your department, and my brief will include full exposure of these facts concerning your department.”

On June 9, 1981, Senator John Warner noted his assistance in my struggle to obtain these files. See G-118). After the files were released to me in December, 1981, I appealed under the FOI to obtain the three hundred pages which were withheld. This appeal continued throughout 1982 and 1983, but the Office of Legal Policy, U.S. Dept. of Justice, issued a final denial of my appeal on Sept. 30, 1983. It seems that there is no earthly power which can force the FBI to disgorge these files.

After reading over the some five hundred pages of my file which had been released to me, I found adequate basis for a civil action. On Dec. 9, 1982, I filed the following Motion for Judgment:

“The named defendants entered into a conspiracy to injure plaintiff in person and reputation by a series of overt acts, stating in their written instruments that plaintiff was to be committed to a mental institution. Defendants intentionally participated in said conspiracy with a view to the furtherance of their common design and purpose as the preconceived plan of a combination of two or more persons combining their efforts to accomplish their purpose in concert, and by a meeting of minds in one or more unlawful acts, seeking damage to plaintiff as to the proximate result thereof, and further concealed their conspiracy to pervert and obstruct justice.

“The defendants entered into agreement with each other to injure plaintiff to promote their interests in their profession, with foreknowledge that their overt acts were beyond the scope of their official duties, and in violation of law, and that they had no probable cause to commit plaintiff to a mental institution.

“The defendants are equally responsible for their acts (1494 Fabyan Chrin. Hauynge knowledge of the sayd conspiracy.) in many pages of written documents and formal agreements executed concerning their conspiracy. None indicated to the others that they had reservations about committing said illegal acts, and defendants employed means which tended to effectuate and to a greater or lessor degree did accomplish their object (Cross v. Hoffa, 118 N.W. 2d 991, 368 Mich.) (Gibbon, Decline and Fall II, 81, A secret conspiracy had been formed against his person.)

“Acting with malice, hatred, malevolence and revenge because plaintiff had succeeded in freeing his mentor, the poet Ezra Pound, who had been held as a political prisoner in a madhouse for thirteen

**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 9, 1981

Mr. Eustace Mullins  
Constitutional Party  
126 Madison Place  
Staunton, Virginia 24401

Dear Mr. Mullins:

Enclosed is the reply from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to my inquiry on your behalf.

If I may be of further assistance in this, or any other matter of Congressional concern, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*G-118*  


John W. Warner

JWW/nls  
Enclosure

**G-118**

years without trial, defendants conspired to have plaintiff dismissed as editor at the Chicago Motor Club, and set in action their plot to forcibly abduct plaintiff from his residence and take him before a setup judge who would commit plaintiff to a mental institution where he would be given drugs reducing him to a drooling, babbling idiot, in the tradition of Marxist dictatorships. (R. Emmett Tyrell, Jr. editorial page, Washington Post, Dec. 6, 1982 of victims 'stuffed with drugs and crawling the walls of a KGB mental hospital.") Defendants stated and agreed on their intention to forcibly commit plaintiff to a mental institution (1389 Eng Gilds, Imprisoned falslich by fals conspiracie.) in their hatred against plaintiff (1390 Gower, He thet was a Lomb is thanne a Wolf, and thus malice under the colour of Justice is hid.) and that defendants did in the most cold-blooded and heinous manner conspire to bring about the forcible imprisonment without probable cause and prospective death of plaintiff far from family or friends in the sordid horror of some remote mental institution,'

"The essential element in the defendants' conspiracy was secrecy (1647, Clarendon, Hist. Reb. In all conspiracies thee must be great secrecy). Defendants kept from plaintiff all knowledge of their overt acts while their conspiracy was being implemented, so that plaintiff, who had never been arrested or charged with offense, would resist forced abduction and could be subdued as "violent:, and defendants successfully concealed their conspiracy against plaintiff until Dec. 18, 1981, when plaintiff, after years of attempts to obtain from defendants copies of his FBI file, had a Senator of the United States order defendants to release some documents concerning plaintiff, exposing for the first time their diabolical plot against plaintiff, and plaintiff now lives in fear that defendants or their un-named co-conspirators will again implement their conspiracy against him and have him taken away (1553 Eden Treat Newe Ind. Fearing great deceytes and conspiracies).

"Defendants conceived their conspiracy against plaintiff because of their pro-alien and anti-American bias, under the cooperation or direction of "moles" in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in deep place to secure victory for alien organizations, groups and countries, defendants expending many thousands of tax dollars in their sordid plot against plaintiff, which failed only because plaintiff, when defendants went to his residence to seize him and in pre-arrangement go before a judge who would do as they wished, had gone to a cabin in Michigan lent by the scholar Russell Kirk so that plaintiff could complete his authorized biography of Ezra Pound. Defendants were

unable to locate plaintiff, and, fearing that he had been warned by his friends in the FBI, postponed the carrying out of their conspiracy against him. On Jun 16, 1959, defendant A wrote to defendant 00¾R, "Regarding the possibility of having Mullins committed for mental reasons (blacked out by defendants) since previous efforts along these lines have been unsuccessful, this phase of investigation regarding Mullins is being discontinued."

"Defendants continued to handle all activities against plaintiff as "TOP PRIORITY." On Jan. 6, 1960, defendant R. received FBI Memorandum,,: Chicago has explored the possibilities of having Mullins committed to a mental institution, but, under the circumstances, it was not practical to have this done."

"By conspiring to obstruct justice by concealing all evidence of their conspiracy against plaintiff until Dec. 18, 1981, on which date the statute began to run, defendants still managed to conceal the identities of their co-conspirators by obliterating names on some five hundred pages of plaintiff's file which they charged him for, many pages having all information totally blacked out, despite plaintiff's paying full price for said pages, and defendants further held back some 156 pages from plaintiff, claiming "national security," and defendants in December, 1981 were still covering up evidence of their conspiracy and conspiring to obstruct justice, and plaintiff has probable cause to believe that the pages held back by defendants contain much further evidence of defendants' conspiracy against hom.

"Defendants further sought to injure plaintiff by inciting Internal Revenue Service officials to harass him, including the Chief of Intelligence Service, IRS, said officials continued to harass plaintiff until Nov. 29, 1982, when, after years of litigation and excruciating expense to plaintiff, agreement was reached in U.S. Tax Court that plaintiff has no tax deficiency in the opinion of the Internal Revenue Service.

"Plaintiff continued to suffer greatly as the result of defendants conspiracy against him to inflict on him the stigma of mental illness, and has suffered loss of employment and health, estrangement of family and friends, and since plaintiff learned in December, 1981 of the full horror of defendants conspiracy against him, plaintiff now lives in constant fear that defendants have undertaken or are undertaking further conspiracies against him, and that by their overt collusion, their perversion of Justice, and their obstruction of justice, they continue to threaten his existence and the free exercise of

his rights as a citizen of the Republic of the United States of America, and thus commit offense against plaintiff with corrupt motive and intent to threaten, oppress and intimidate plaintiff by their conspiracy to invade his privacy.

“WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against defendants in the amount of seventeen million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$17,500,000.00) for hardship, mental anguish, loss of employment, personal injury and suffering directly caused by the actions of defendants, and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars (\$17,500,000.00) in punitive damages for defendants acts of malice and hatred against plaintiff, and that plaintiff shall have such and other and furthe relief as the Court may deem just and proper, together with costs and disbursements of this action. JURY BY TRIAL DEMANDED.”

I filed Points and Authorities supporting this action, including,

“Where an officer’s powers are limited by statute, his actions beyond those limitations are considered independant and not sovereign actions. 32 Am Jr 2d 1655. Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Commerce Corp. 337 U.S. 622, 93 L. Ed. 1628, 69 S. Ct. 1457, reh denied 338 U.S. 840, 94 L. Ed. 514, 70 S. Ct. 31.

“35 Corpus Juris Secundum 1. Oppression. Acts of official malfeasance and misfeasance; an act of cruelty, severity, unlawful exaction, domination or excessive and unlawful use of authority; unlawful acts of the accused with evil and corrupt intent.”

“15 Corpus Juris Secundum 10-2. “A person whose civil rights have been affected by a conspiracy may maintain an action for conspiracy to deny equal protection. Jennings v. Nester, C.A. 111, 217 F. 2d 153.”

“15 Corpus Juris Secundum 16. “Conspiracy to use legal proceedings fraudulently to injure another. Verplanck v. Van Buren, 76 N.Y. 247. 18. “jointly and severally liable for all damage resulting from the conspiracy each being responsible for the acts of the other in furthering the common design.”

At the time that I initiated this action, U.S. Marshals had been serving civil complaints for U.S. District Courts for many years. They were now faced with the difficult task of serving officials of the FBI. They postponed this unpleasant duty until the defendants had gone into default. On the 15th day of February, 1983, I followed the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which rule that the plaintiff may file a judgment of default directly with the Clerk of the U.S. District Court. I filed the following,

“Plaintiff, Eustace C. Mullins, as attorney pro se, requests under Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that the clerk of the court enter a judgment of default in the amount of thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000.00) against the defendants, the defendants having made no proper appearance within the time limit established by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and plaintiff presents accompanying evidence satisfactory to the court, an official document from defendant, as required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Exhibit A, and defendants having been properly served according to Rule 4 d 5 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Exhibit B.”

The Exhibits were notices that the defendants had been properly served by the U.S. Marshals Service. I noted in my letter accompanying the request for default judgment.

“As you are aware, the Rules require you to enter this default judgment on request from plaintiff, and that Rule 5 a provides that no service be made on parties in default.”

The defendants then claimed they had not been properly served “in accord with Rule 4 (d) 1.” “On April 13, 1983, the judge ruled that the complaint be dismissed on this ground. However, 72 Corpus Juris Secundum 25 states, “The service of a summons is ministerial and not judicial in its nature. Bryant v. Bryant, 14 F. 2d, 712, 713, 40 Ariz. 519.” Thus the defendants obtained a ministerial judgment against plaintiff, rather than a judicial one,

I refiled my Motion for Judgment on July 29, 1983, increasing my judgment demand from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The defendants had 20 days to answer, but again failed to do so. Meanwhile, following my initial complaint in 1982, the procedure had been changed. The U.S. Marshals Service no longer served civil complaints for the federal courts. Service was now made by Certified Mail. I filled out all the proper forms and mailed the complaint to the defendants. They did not answer in the allotted time, and on October 5, 1983, I filed a request for default judgment for \$50,000,000 with the clerk of the U.S. District Court, which was duly entered in the court records.

On March 16, 1984, the judge heard the defendants’ motion to dismiss. The U.S. Attorney argued that the Dept. of Justice had not answered in time because “We don’t know how to answer a civil complaint.” This was an astounding admission, one which would have brought a citation for contempt of court from most judges. For a practicing member of the bar to plead that he did not know how to answer a complaint is a confession of incompetence, which could bar him from further pleadings before the court. The judge listened to this argument, and solemnly ruled,

“I will accept your argument as “excusable neglect.”

Thus incompetence became “excusable neglect!”

The judge then dismissed my suit.

In my 1982 suit, I had filed a First Set of Interrogatories against Director FBI,

“1. Please state on what dates illegal entries, the so-called “black bag jobs” or entries unknown to plaintiff, were made at the following residences of plaintiff:

(a) 60 E. Fourth St., New York, N.Y.

(b) 2239 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

(c) 126 Madison Place, Staunton, Va.

2. Please state the names and titles of the persons making said entries into the premises of the plaintiff.

3. Please state the names and titles of those officials who ordered, authorized or instigated said entries into the premises of the plaintiff.

4. Please state what papers, materials or other property of plaintiff were copied, altered and/or removed during said black bag entries into plaintiff’s premises.

5. Please state the names and titles of all persons conspiring to have plaintiff committed to a mental institution in 1959 and/or subsequently.

6. Please state whether any of the persons involved in said conspiracy against plaintiff are covert agents of the Komitet Gosudarstvennoie Bezopasnosti, or are suspected of having contacts or involvements with such agents.

7. Please state whether any of the persons involved in said conspiracy against plaintiff are covert agents of the terrorist Mossad group, or are suspected of having contacts or involvements with such agents.

8. In order to achieve a proper hearing of this action, please furnish to plaintiff a complete file of all Federal Bureau of Investigation documents concerning plaintiff in said FBI files, making certain that all names, dates, and all other data are clear and visibly readable, to replace the mutilated documents previously furnished to plaintiff, and that said documents are to contain no alterations, obliterations, deletions, or other tampering with the information contained in said documents.



9. Please furnish to plaintiff a list of the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons who have sold, given or otherwise presented information about the plaintiff to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

10. Please state the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons, whether officials, informants or other known to officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have injured plaintiff, interfered with his practice of career, employment or profession, or otherwise acted or conspired to act against plaintiff.”

The FBI never made any response to these Interrogatories.

Most of the Marielito criminals who perverted the offices of the FBI to their own foul personal goals have since died. J. Edgar Hoover died; Clyde Tolson died; William C. Sullivan was shot; the Hoover Institution recently informed me that Alan H. Belmont, former No. 3 man at the FBI, had died in 1977. Those who remain are furtive figures, cowering in the American landscape.

I have presented some of my more telling legal documents in the hope that others may be able to make use of them. It is true that many of my lawsuits were dismissed without formal court argument; this simply means that my material was so damaging to the Marielitos that they dared not have it heard in open court. Then too, I blazed the trail; I went alone. Others, using this material, challenging the criminal system with more money, more support, and more “friends of the court” at their side, can do much more.

Two of the leading “rightwing” publishers for years routinely published my books and collected the proceeds; I was never able to force them to disgorge any of their ill-gotten profits. Here again, one might suppose that the courts could force these “patriots” to pay for stolen property. It is rarely that simple. Usually, they are judgment-proof; their assets are offshore, and their profits are untraceable. I was then contacted by another “patriot” who grandiosely promised that he would make it up to me for all that I had been cheated of; we published a book from which I had been promised all “proceeds.” It turned out that there were no proceeds. The books were given away or sold below cost. Here again, one must understand that one is dealing with persons who are mentally incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

Many people have asked me if I have become bitter about what has happened to me; my business career repeatedly destroyed; the suppression of my writings over a period of thirty-five years. It is natural for people to be curious about the effect on me. When I first

met Ezra Pound, I supposed that he would be in a rage about the vicious acts which had victimized him. Instead, I found to my surprise that he was carrying on his daily routine, even in the grim surroundings of a federal madhouse, without brooding about what had happened to him. He had made his resolve; that the criminals who had imprisoned him would eventually have to drop all charges, and would release him. It happened as he had resolved. They drew back like slaving wolves circling around a campfire, and Ezra Pound walked out of St. Elizabeth's in 1958, a free man.

When I visited the poet George Sylvester Viereck in New York, I knew that he had been the victim of the diabolical rage of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Lady Astor said of two of the three leaders of "democracy" during World War II, "Franklin hates anyone who can walk, and Winston hates anyone who is sober,") Sylvester showed me two letters which FDR had written to him in 1936. Roosevelt, addressing the single most influential figure in the German-American community, demanded that Viereck join him in his hate campaign against Germany. Viereck refused; indeed, he thought Roosevelt was insane for making such a demand.

After Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt had Viereck indicted on trumped-up charges of failing to register as a foreign agent. Twice the charges were thrown out in court; the third time, perjured agents were brought in to swear that Viereck had hired them to blow up bridges and railway stations! Viereck served six years in Lewisburg Prison. He emerged penniless, his health shattered, to eke out the remainder of his life in a tiny hotel room. Yet I never heard him utter a word of condemnation against those who had tormented him.

I was to endure thirty-five years of the same type of criminal acts. I have never spent one minute brooding about what these vicious conspirators, our government of Marielitos, have done to me. What they wished on me, they wish on every American who offers a resistance to their criminal plans. The fate of Eustace Mullins is no more, nor any less, tragic than the fate which the Marielitos hope to perpetrate on every citizen of the United States. To this end, they propose to use every government agency, every government regulation, and every statute to enact their criminal program. I have little more to fear or to endure. It is the average citizen, and his children, who face a truly frightening future.

The Marielito government proves the Morley Roberts dictum that all life is pathological in nature; that it is irremediably changed by pathology, by the forces of evil, of disease, and of parasitism. The

Marielito government is composed of germs, of vermin, of parasites. How does one fight against germs, against rats, against cockroaches? First, one must maintain one's health. Second, one must be strong, always strong, never yielding to seemingly overwhelming forces of disease and death. Amazingly enough, it is possible to survive; it is even possible to win.

One must press on towards one's goals, even when surrounded by vermin. After all, Livingston in Africa was surrounded by disease and death; he eventually succumbed, but he made his presence known. One must not be maneuvered by the Marielitos into some brief and ineffectual resistance. Everything must be gauged for the long pull. The Marielitos were certain that after they had caused the death of my father, I would go berserk and try to shoot one of them. This probably would have happened, if my mother had not protected me by shielding me from the truth. But what a tragic waste, if I took the life of some subhuman government official in retribution for the life of my father, and eventually, my own. No sense of values could endure such an uneven exchange. If the citizens of the United States, goaded beyond endurance, launched a largescale retribution, this would be worthwhile.

The courts do not have enough years to hand out, fines to exact, or the Treasury enough paper Federal Reserve notes to repay me for the crimes committed against me and my family. Instead, I will devote the next thirty-five years, as I have devoted the last thirty-five years, to my crusade, as I oppose the evil acts of the Marielitos and their poisonous influence on the lives, liberties, and the pursuit of happiness of every American citizen. This is not a noble or a quixotic goal. The simple fact is that a crime committed against any American citizen is a crime committed against all American citizens. I can best protect myself and others only by exacting final retribution from the Marielito vermin for their crimes against all the citizens of the United States. The charge now reads, "The People of the United States vs. the Marielitos." This case will be heard.



