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Initials

THE WHITE HOUSE

Jenkins Investigation

PRESERVATION COPY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Lee C. White
Associate Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. White:

Reference is made to my previous communications which furnished information concerning Mr. Walter Wilson Jenkins.

In early November, 1964, in connection with an investigation being conducted by the Sheriff's Office, Travis County, Austin, Texas, concerning one Edward C. Gullion, a letter was located which was mailed by Gullion to one Ernest A. Hardin of Austin, Texas. That letter stated in part, "I told no one of this, but Walter Jenkins was black-mailing me for about three years, which was what kept me on the edge of insanity and frustration. Recently some friends have been very wonderful to me and I will soon have the strength to do what I have to do, but I want to do it voluntarily and, of course, as discreetly as I can. Maybe I should never have left the hospital at Indiana, but I think that without the W. J. pressure I could have made it all right. Anyway, it is all finished now and as soon as I finish some writing I must do, I'll take the steps I must take."

Edward C. Gullion was indicted by a Travis County Grand Jury in Austin, Texas, on November 5, 1964, on eight counts, six of sodomy and two of statutory rape. The United States Postal Inspector in Austin, Texas, also filed a complaint against Gullion on October 3, 1964, for mailing obscene literature. Gullion was a fugitive from the State of Texas until he was apprehended by Postal Inspectors in El Paso, Texas, on December 5, 1964, at which time he was turned over to the Sheriff's Office, Travis County, Austin, Texas.

Honorable Lee C. White

Gullion was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 8, 1964, at which time he advised that during 1958 and 1959 he had himself voluntarily committed to a hospital in Logansport, Indiana, for treatment as a homosexual and upon his release was very opposed to homosexual activities and began a crusade against homosexuality. He said that in the Summer of 1962 he wrote a letter to then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson indicating concern regarding pornographic literature available to the public in Texas and asked what could be done to combat the problem. He said he received a letter on White House stationery signed by Mr. Johnson in which he was advised that such matters were under investigation and he should furnish any information in his possession to postal authorities. He said he wrote another letter to Mr. Johnson a few weeks later, discussing the problem, and received an answer over Mr. Johnson's signature indicating a desire to cooperate in anyway possible concerning the problem.

Gullion said that approximately two weeks after receiving the above letter he received a letter on White House stationery with the typed signature "W. J." The letter referred to the previous correspondence with Mr. Johnson and encouraged Gullion to send copies of any pornographic literature he collected in connection with his fight against pornography to "W. J." in care of a different address other than the White House. He said he began receiving such letters periodically with instructions to send pornographic material to Post Office boxes and other addresses in Washington, D. C. Each letter allegedly instructed him to send the material to a different box number or street address and instructed that the requesting letter be returned with the material.

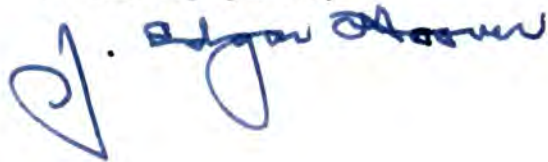
Gullion said that over a period of approximately 18 months he received eight or ten such letters, which letters were always typed on plain paper with the typed initials "W. J." as the signature. He said he sent pornographic photographs which included male nudes and males engaged in homosexual relations. He stated he is unable to recall from memory any addresses to which he sent such material and stated he does not know Mr. Jenkins. He said, however, that after reading in the newspapers that Mr. Jenkins was a member of the White House staff he associated the

Honorable Lee C. White

letters "W. J." with Mr. Jenkins. He stated that the last material he sent to "W. J." was during the Summer of 1964. Gullion did not indicate during the interview that Mr. Jenkins had been blackmailing him in anyway.

The above is being furnished for your information and no further investigation is contemplated in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large "J" and "H".

~~SECRET~~

3



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

October 20, 1964

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

In view of the interest in the matter involving Walter W. Jenkins, former Special Assistant to the President, who was a member of the 9999th Reserve Squadron at Capitol Hill, I have furnished the Secretary of Defense with the results of a review of the investigative files and the Identification Division records of this Bureau concerning the individuals listed on the roster of that squadron.

Enclosed herewith are a copy of the memorandum which was furnished the Secretary of Defense and copies of the identification records mentioned therein.

For your additional information, we are presently conducting a full field investigation regarding George M. Lusk who the Secretary of Defense has advised was connected with the above squadron although he was not listed on the roster thereof as furnished to this Bureau. Upon completion of that investigation, the results will be furnished to you and to the Secretary of Defense.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover", is written below the typed name.

Enclosures (63)

~~SECRET~~

I have great confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on a working relationship with them over a number of years and I know neither the FBI nor any member of it would intentionally wrong anyone or misquote anyone or intentionally leave the wrong impression about anyone. However, I feel that several points made in the report released on October 22, 1964 need clarification:

(1) The FBI states in its report that "Mr. Jenkins admitted having engaged in the indecent acts." I do not remember making such an admission. If I did so, it was unintentional. Perhaps my failure to express myself clearly because of the sedation which had been given me resulted in a misunderstanding on the part of the agents who interviewed me. However, I find it difficult to conceive of having admitted engaging in the acts because I do not know whether I did or not and have so said to every person that has discussed the matter with me.

(2) The report states that I did not recall any other such acts. This sentence is accurate. However, it goes on to ~~say~~ ^{quote me as saying that} if I had been involved in any such acts, I had been under the influence of alcohol and in a state of fatigue. I am disturbed

(2)

that this statement may create an erroneous impression.

The plain fact is that I have no recollection of such instances and I respectfully ask to be recorded as so stating, without qualification.

(3) The report contains the following two sentences:

"According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with some individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates. Mr. Hoover stated there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them."

I appreciate the care and sense of fairness which induced the statement in the report that "there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever been engaged in improper acts with individuals who are alleged to be, or admittedly are, sex deviates.

I am particularly disturbed that a person reading this report in the future may be led to believe that I have knowingly associated with Government employees who, to my knowledge, are or were sex deviates. I realize that the quoted statements do not so allege, but in the interest of clarity I wish to make the following unequivocal statements:

Never in my years of Government service did I

consciously or knowingly recommend or approve the appointment to any position of any person whom I had reason to suspect was a homosexual. To the contrary, in every instance where any file I received provided basis for suspecting the applicant engaged in homosexual practices I recommended against the appointment of the applicant.

Never in my years of Government employment did I permit or tolerate any person known to me to be a homosexual, or whom I had reason to suspect to be a homosexual, to be or remain on any staff in which I held a position of responsibility.

Never in my years of Government employ, with one single and limited exception hereinafter stated, did I associate with any person employed by any branch of the Government, or with any other office, whether employed by the Government or otherwise-known to or suspected by me to be a homosexual. The one exception, in which I had a basis for such suspicion, is a former employee of the Congress. The relevant facts in his case are as follows:

This person was employed by a Member of Congress over a period of some years. From time to time he was loaned

to the staff on which I was working because of his exceptional skill as a stenographer and typist. I did not know nor did I suspect at any time during the period that he was on loan to our staff that he had any homosexual tendencies. He subsequently applied for a position on the National Aeronautics and Space Council. The field investigation of him came to my attention, and it contained information alleging that he had engaged in homosexual acts. I did not know, and I do not know at this time, whether he was or is in fact a homosexual, but I thought that the allegations were sufficient to warrant my recommending that his application be rejected. It was rejected. This occurred in January of 1964. Thereafter, on a few occasions, I was present at social gatherings where this person was also present. This was the limit of my association with him after receiving the allegations described above. I reiterate that this is the sole exception to the categorical statement made above.

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The agents asked me about a large number of people. Quite a number of them I had never heard of. Several of them I knew. I do not know whether they are or ever have been suspected sex deviates because the agents did not indicate their reasons for asking me these questions. None of them insofar as I know are sex deviates, although I did tell the agents in the case of two about which I was asked that employment had been refused because of investigative reports which I had seen that said they might be suspected sex deviates.

(3) A possible substitute

The report contains the following two sentences:

Insert

Although I certainly do not suggest that these sentences were consciously drafted so as to create an unjust impression, it seems to me that they may have given rise to misunderstanding which is unfair to me. The fact of the matter is that never in my years of Government Service did I consciously or knowingly recommend or approve the appointment to any position of any person whom I had reason to suspect was a homosexual. Never in my years of Government employment did I associate socially or otherwise with any person employed by the Government--or any other person--known to me to be a homosexual. In short, I wish to make it absolutely clear that any association with any "individuals who are alleged to be, or admittedly are, sex deviates was entirely and absolutely innocent on my part in every sense of the word, including the fact--which I emphatically assert--that I never knew them to be homosexuals and never had reason to suspect that they were.

1st Draft 8

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1st Draft
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Mr. Waldron was employed by Congressman Homer Thornberry over a period of some years. From time to time he was loaned to the staff on which I was working because of

his exceptional skill as a stenographer and typist. I did not know nor did I suspect that Mr. Waldron had any homosexual tendencies until after Congressman Thornberry was appointed to the Federal District Court, Mr. Waldron applied for a position on the National Aeronautics and Space Council. The field investigation of Mr. Waldron came to my attention, and it contained information alleging that Mr. Waldron had engaged in homosexual acts. I did not know, and I do not know at this time, whether Mr. Waldron was or is in fact a homosexual, but I thought that the allegations were sufficient to warrant my recommending that Mr. Waldron's application should be rejected. It was rejected. This occurred in January of 1964. Thereafter, on a few occasions, I was present at large social gatherings where Mr. Waldron was also present. This was the limit of my association with him after receiving the allegations described above. I reiterate that this is the sole exception to the categorical statement made above.

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Quite a number of them I had never heard of. Several of them
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sex deviates because the agents did not indicate their reasons for
asking me these questions. None of them insofar as I know are
sex deviates, although I did tell the agents in the case of two
about which I was asked that employment had been refused
because of investigative reports which I had seen that said
they might be suspected sex deviates.

(3) A possible substitute

The report contains the following two sentences:

Insert

Although I certainly do not suggest that these sentences were consciously drafted so as to create an unjust impression, it seems to me that they may have given rise to misunderstanding which is unfair to me. The fact of the matter is that never in my years of Government Service did I consciously or knowingly recommend or approve the appointment to any position of any person whom I had reason to suspect was a homosexual. Never in my years of Government employment did I associate socially or otherwise with any person employed by the Government--or any other person--known to me to be a homosexual. In short, I wish to make it absolutely clear that any association with any "individuals who are alleged to be, or admittedly are, sex deviates was entirely and absolutely innocent on my part in every sense of the word, including the fact--which I emphatically assert--that I never knew them to be homosexuals and never had reason to suspect that they were.

Mr. Jenkins further advised that he did not call any further indecent acts, and if he had been involved in any such acts he had been under the influence of alcohol and in a state of fatigue and would not remember them.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 22, 1964**

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today reported to President Johnson and Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach that the FBI's extensive investigation of Walter W. Jenkins, former Assistant to the President, disclosed no information that Mr. Jenkins has compromised the security or interests of the United States in any manner.

At 9:05 p.m., October 14, 1964, upon learning that Mr. Jenkins had been arrested on a morals charge, President Johnson directed the FBI to institute a full and complete investigation.

The investigation launched that evening covered the full scope of Mr. Jenkins' life from his early years in Texas to the present time. More than 500 persons--including current and former neighbors, business associates, social acquaintances and school classmates--were interviewed. Medical, financial, military, and police records were reviewed. Every logical available source was contacted to determine whether Mr. Jenkins had engaged in indecent acts on other occasions; whether the national security had been compromised; and why, following a morals arrest of Mr. Jenkins in 1959, the then Senate Majority Leader Johnson had not been notified.

According to Mr. Hoover, the FBI investigation showed that Mr. Jenkins, who was one of several top White House aides, left his desk about 7 p. m. on October 7, 1964, to attend a party at the new offices of "Newsweek" magazine. His wife joined him at this party. At approximately 8 p. m., he and Mrs. Jenkins left the affair--she to go to a dinner party; and he, to return to his office. It was Mr. Jenkins' custom to work far into the night, as well as on week ends, the FBI learned.

At 8:35 p. m., Mr. Jenkins was arrested in the basement men's room of the YMCA Building, 1736 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., by officers of the Metropolitan Police Department. Arrested at the same time for engaging in an indecent act with Mr. Jenkins was Andy Choka, a 60-year-old retired Army enlisted man.

Mr. Jenkins made no attempt to hide his identity from the officers, willingly accompanied them and admitted having been arrested one previous time on a morals charge.

The previous arrest occurred shortly before 10:30 p. m., January 15, 1959, in the same basement men's room of the YMCA. He was charged with loitering for indecent purposes.

In January, 1959, the arrest resulted in a record entry submitted to the FBI charging Mr. Jenkins with Investigation (Suspicious Person). He was released after posting and forfeiting \$25 collateral.

Information was received that the word "pervert" had been added to the police record book at a subsequent time but never submitted to the FBI. Investigation revealed that the word "pervert" was, in fact, later added to this record book by a police officer; and examination of the book indicated that such additions were not uncommon.

On the night of October 7, 1964, he and Choka were charged with "Disorderly Conduct (indecent gestures)." Each was released after posting \$50 collateral.

The FBI investigation disclosed that neither Mr. Jenkins nor Choka knew the identity of the other, nor had either gone to the basement men's room of the YMCA by prearrangement, at the time of their encounter on October 7th. Choka has a record of previous morals offenses dating back to 1946.

Mr. Jenkins was interviewed by the FBI on October 13, 1964, and admitted having engaged in the indecent acts for which he was arrested in 1959 and 1964. He claimed that he had been "enticed" by the arresting officer on the former occasion and that his mind was befuddled by fatigue, alcohol, physical illness and lack of food the latter time.

~~Mr. Jenkins further advised the FBI that he had participated in indecent acts on extremely rare occasions; however, he stated he had no detailed recollection of the circumstances surrounding any one incident.~~ It was his belief that these two experiences had occurred after extreme fatigue and imbibing in alcohol; and extensive interviews of Mr. Jenkins' co-workers and doctors at the White House revealed that he was suffering from gross fatigue and overwork.

Mr. Jenkins stated that no attempt had ever been made to compromise or blackmail him. He also told the FBI that he would lay down his life before he would disclose any information that would damage the best interests of the United States.

A favorable appraisal of Mr. Jenkins' loyalty and dedication to the United States was given the FBI by more than 300 of his associates, both business and social, representing divergent political backgrounds, who were interviewed in this investigation. The investigation did not indicate that any classified data had been compromised.

Mr. Jenkins, who entered Government service in 1946, was first investigated by the FBI in 1957. The investigation was conducted at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with a clearance to be granted Mr. Jenkins by that Commission as Administrative Assistant assigned to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the United States Senate.

Without exception, all persons interviewed at that time commented highly regarding Mr. Jenkins. The investigation disclosed that he had seen action in the United States Army during World War II--entering the Service in 1941 as a Private and was honorably released from active duty as a Captain in December, 1945, when he was transferred to the Army Reserve.

In May, 1950, Mr. Jenkins was transferred to the Air Force Reserve as a Major. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1958 and has been attached to the 999th Air Reserve Squadron at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington. His available ratings disclosed while an enlisted man he was rated 'excellent' and while an officer during the period from 1955 to 1961 he was rated either a 'very fine officer' or a 'very outstanding officer.'

As a member of this Air Reserve Squadron, Mr. Jenkins received a number of briefings of a classified nature.

Mr. Jenkins has received the following clearances:

1. Air Force Top Secret Clearance, April 5, 1956.
2. Department of Defense Top Secret Clearance, December 23, 1957.
3. Atomic Energy Commission Q Clearance, February 20, 1958, --following the full field FBI investigation of him requested by the Commission in 1957.

According to Mr. Hoover, on January 16, 1959, the FBI received a fingerprint card from the Washington Metropolitan Police Department reflecting that "Walter Wilson Jenkins," who was "Unable to Give" his

occupation, was arrested for "Inv. Sup. Person" (Investigation Suspicious Person). No mention of a sex or morals offense appears on this card; nor did it show any indication of Government employment.

On Friday, April 7, 1961, the Secret Service, which had been requested to issue Mr. Jenkins a White House pass, submitted his fingerprints to the FBI. The following Monday, the FBI sent to the Secret Service Mr. Jenkins' identification record showing the January, 1959, charge against him as shown on the fingerprint card submitted by the Washington Metropolitan Police Department.

Additionally, in April, 1961, in response to a name check request from the Secret Service, the FBI sent that agency copies of its investigative reports from the investigation of Mr. Jenkins which had been launched for the Atomic Energy Commission in 1957. After the President learned on October 14th of the arrest of Mr. Jenkins on October 7, 1964, he ordered the Honorable Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, to make a complete investigation of the Secret Service's handling of the information it received in 1961 from the FBI.

On October 16, 1964, Mr. Dillon wrote Acting Attorney General Katzenbach, advising that the FBI identification record which reflected Mr. Jenkins' 1959 arrest for "Inv. Sup. Person" "was not checked further" by the Secret Service "with the District of Columbia authorities nor were any higher officers of the Secret Service or anyone else informed of the report. Specifically it was not brought to the attention of any member of the White House staff, the then Vice President, or any member of his staff."

Because the police record routinely transmitted to the FBI did not refer to the arrest in terms other than Investigation Suspicious Person and because the Secret Service did not notify the White House or the Vice President of the arrest, neither President Kennedy, the White House staff nor Mr. Johnson had any knowledge of the 1959 incident nor any reason to suspect its existence.

When he assumed office as President in November, 1963, Mr. Johnson still did not know of the January, 1959, arrest. When questioned regarding his failure to order an investigation of himself, Mr. Jenkins stated that he thought he had been investigated in 1951.

According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with some individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates. Mr. Hoover stated there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them.

Mr. Hoover stated that many of the persons interviewed observed that the January, 1959, and October, 1964, incidents occurred during periods of extremely intense emotional strain and physical exhaustion in Mr. Jenkins' life.

On October 21, 1964, the Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine at The George Washington University advised the FBI--with Mr. Jenkins' authorization--that he had first examined

Mr. Jenkins on "October 15, 1964, and found him to be suffering from a severe depressive state. This has necessitated continuing hospitalization with constant nursing attendance. Further examination of Mr. Jenkins leads to the conclusion that his general adjustment is within the normal range and that his present condition was the culmination of extreme tensions."

Mr. Jenkins on "October 15, 1934, and found him to be suffering from a severe depressive state. This has necessitated continuing hospitalization with constant nursing attendance. Further examination of Mr. Jenkins leads to the conclusion that his general adjustment is within the normal range and that his present condition was the culmination of extreme tensions."

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I have great confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on a working relationship with them over a number of years and I know neither the FBI nor any member of it would intentionally wrong anyone or misquote anyone or intentionally leave the wrong impression about anyone. However, I feel that the report they released on October 22, 1964 may be susceptible to misunderstanding. I am sure this was not by intent. Accordingly, merely to clarify the FBI's own records, I want to make some comments about some points that were not clear in their report:

(1) The FBI states in its report that Mr. Jenkins "admitted having engaged in the indecent acts." I am certain that this was a complete misunderstanding on the part of the agents who interviewed me or the result of my failure to express myself clearly because of the sedation which had been given me. I could not have admitted engaging in the acts because I do not know whether I did ^{or} ~~not~~ and have so said to every person that has discussed the matter with me.

(2) The report states that I did not recall any other such acts. This sentence is accurate. However, it goes on to say if I had been involved in any such acts, I had been under the influence of alcohol and in a state of fatigue. I am disturbed

(2)

that this statement may create an erroneous impression.

The plain fact is that I have no recollection of such instances and I respectfully ask to be recorded as so stating, without qualification.

(3) The report contains the following two sentences:

"According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with some individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates. Mr. Hoover stated there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them."

I appreciate the care and sense of fairness which induced the statement in the report that "there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever been engaged in improper acts with individuals who are alleged to be, or admittedly are, sex deviates.

I am particularly disturbed that a person reading this report in the future may be led to believe that I have knowingly associated with Government employees -- ~~or even~~ ~~that I might have had improper relationship with Government~~ *who, to my knowledge* ~~employees--who, to my knowledge,~~ are or were sex deviates.

I realize that the quoted statements do not so allege, but in the interest of clarity I wish to make the following unequivocal statements:

(3)

Never in my years of Government service did I consciously or knowingly recommend or approve the appointment to any position of any person whom I had

reason to suspect was a homosexual. To the contrary,

every in ~~several~~ instances, *where any file I received provided basis for suspecting the applicant engaged in homosexual practices* I have successfully recommended *the* against the appointment of applicants because the file contained information providing reason to suspect that they engaged in homosexual practices.

Never in my years of Government employment did I permit or tolerate any person known to me to be a homosexual, or whom I had reason to suspect to be a homosexual, to be or remain on any staff in which I held a position of responsibility.

Never in my years of Government employ, with one single and limited exception hereinafter stated, did I associate with any person employed by any branch of the Government, or with any other office, whether employed by the Government or otherwise--known to me to be a homosexual. The one exception,

in which I had a basis for such suspicion is Mr. ~~Bob Waldron~~. The relevant facts in his case are as follows:

is a farmer
employee of the Congress
This person

a member of
Mr. ~~Waldron~~ was employed by Congressman ~~Homer~~

The Congress
Thornberry over a period of some years. From time to time he was loaned to the staff on which I was working because of

(4)

his exceptional skill as a stenographer and typist.

I did not know nor did I suspect that Mr. Waldron

he had any homosexual tendencies, until after Congressman

~~Thornberry~~ was appointed to the Federal District

Court, ~~Mr. Waldron~~ *he subsequently* applied for a position on the National

Aeronautics and Space Council. The field investigation

of ~~Mr. Waldron~~ *him* came to my attention, and it contained

information alleging that ~~Mr. Waldron~~ *he* had engaged in

homosexual acts. I did not know, and I do not know at

this time, whether ~~Mr. Waldron~~ *he* was or is in fact a homosexual,

but I thought that the allegations were sufficient to warrant

my recommending that ~~Mr. Waldron's~~ *his* application should be

rejected. It was rejected. This occurred in January of 1964.

Thereafter, on a few occasions, I was present at ~~large~~ social

gatherings where ~~Mr. Waldron~~ *this person* was also present. This was the

limit of my association with him after receiving the allegations

described above. I reiterate that this is the sole exception to

the categorical statement made above.

Remarks indicate Baker knew about aide's past

BY SARAH McCLENDON

Tribune Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Johnson did not know of Walter Jenkins' sex tendencies, a White House statement says, but it has been learned on good authority that Bobby Baker has known about Jenkins' condition for years.

Baker had no love for Jenkins. Baker reportedly was envious of the fact Jenkins was so close to Johnson.

According to Don Reynolds, the insurance agent who formerly was associated with Baker and who gave the hi-fi set to the Johnsons and placed, allegedly at Jenkins' suggestion, advertisements over the Austin broadcast stations, Baker once remarked that Jenkins was of this type.

REMARKS AT PARTY

Reynolds recalled that the Baker remarks occurred at a party arranged by Baker where officials and some beautiful call girls were in attendance. There were reportedly no wives. Walter Jenkins is reported to have come in and remained only a few minutes and left. When someone asked what was the matter with Walter, and why had he not stayed, Baker was overheard to remark, according to Reynolds, that "he does not like the girls — he likes the boys."

It is a well known fact that Baker disliked Walter Jenkins, and Jenkins was reported to have said following Johnson's defeat in the race for presidential nomination in 1960 that Johnson might have done better if it had not been for Baker's advice.

In the past week, prior to the revelations about Jenkins' sex life, it was learned that President Johnson had told Senator Everett Jordan, D. N. C., to come back to Washington, try to get his Senate Rules committee together, reopen the hearings on Baker and in fact, get Baker in and bring out the facts. The Baker case was hurting Johnson's campaign.

Jordan did come to town, and after failing in attempts to get the senators to return from their own campaigns long enough to have a hearing, put out a statement saying he could not get a quorum and that the hearings would be postponed until after the elec-

stunned by attacks on Vice Presidential Candidate Hubert Humphrey, were overrunning the presses with charges against Republican vice presidential running mate, William Miller.

The night before Jenkins' story was revealed, Jenkins was desperately calling about Washington trying to get more dirt from government files to use against Miller.

The story persists in Washington that the Republicans have another scandal to reveal involving the White House, the President and money.

Some believe that it will be the details of the Matt McCloskey affair. McCloskey has been accused by Sen. John Williams, D-Del., of paying

*** Analysis ***

\$35,000 more than the amount of a bond on a contract to build a stadium in Washington. Williams says probably \$25,000 went into the Senate democratic campaign fund to re-elect Democratic senators and that Baker guided the donation.

ANY TIE UP?

Observers are watching closely to see if they can find any tie-up between Baker and the Jenkins revelations at this time.

Jenkins never had to testify in the Baker case because he was too busy with the executive branch of government, so senators and judges excused him. He may yet have to answer questions or now may have to come in to testify in the civil suit.

Jenkins was active, when the Baker case arose, in attempts to protect Johnson from public criticism or involvement. He sought vigorously to suppress news mentioning Johnson as a close friend of Baker. He succeeded largely with not only Texas editors but with national publications.

SADNESS DEEPENS

so far has not come to light.

The Republican national committee men, who despite denials, helped to bring out the Jenkins' revelations, still insist that Chairman Dean Burch was not talking about the Jenkins' case but another one when he said the White House has not revealed to the nation an important piece of information. Also, the Republicans are talking about the future revelation of another scandal in the Johnson administration.

OTHERS INVOLVED

Close observers, including some of Jenkins' closest friends, who had no idea of his malady, are beginning to admit that there must be more incidents in his life, that some other person must be involved. They are wondering if Jenkins was being enslaved or blackmailed by someone who was also involved with Jenkins and who shared in many government secrets. Could it be that Jenkins was so tired and exhausted by his many responsibilities that he sought a public and obviously known police watch for an act almost certain to be detected at this time? Or had he decided to shake off the blackmailers?

The question of whether President Johnson is hurt by the Jenkins' affair can only be answered "to a great extent" — far more than some professional politicians around Johnson want to admit.

From personal observation and long association with the President and Jenkins, this writer would say that the President knew nothing of Jenkins' weakness. Also, one would have to conclude that Jenkins must be psychologically two different people.

The Walter Jenkins this writer knew was the President's strong right arm and an invaluable public servant. Because little that Johnson has done over the past 25 years happened without the involvement somehow of his trusted aide, Jenkins, one would have to admit that Jenkins knew a vast amount of military secrets, atomic and space information, intelligence gathering operations, central intelligence

was too bad that George Reedy, press secretary to the President, thrust aside a query about this, leaving unanswered at his press conference on the first National Security Council meeting held after the Jenkins case broke.

MOST KNOWLEDGE

The effect of the loss of Jenkins on Texans and their problems and relationships with the federal government is to remove the man who could provide the greatest assistance. He had the most knowledge of Texans. He knew more about where to go in government to get help. A telephone call from Walter could cut stacks of red tape. When solutions to problems appeared impossible to unravel, Walter could solve these fast. He had more contacts in government agencies and on capitol hill than anyone else. He and he alone could speak for the President, could literally say what the President thinks and could sign his name.

Johnson has no other such man in his organization. Certainly Sen. Ralph Yarborough, D., and Sen. John G. Tower, R., have no men on their staffs anywhere approaching him in know how and efficiency or background. Certainly George Bush of Houston, Republican candidate for U. S. Senate, has no one. Neither has Gov. John Connally any one like this on his state staff. Connally himself would come closest to it.

There is still an air of mystery about the Jenkins incident. Jenkins was never a man who wanted to hurt any one. He was a model husband and father of six children and served both the President and Mrs. Johnson with dedicated loyalty through decades. He loved his friends, whose souls are desolated now because of this. Then why?

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Jordan did come to town, and after failing in attempts to get the senators to return from their own campaigns long enough to have a hearing, put out a statement saying he could not get a quorum and that the hearings would be postponed until after the election.

This triggered Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican candidate, into stepping up his attacks on Johnson for not revealing all about the Baker case.

DEMOCRATS STUNNED

Meanwhile, the Democrats,

against Republican vice presidential running mate, William Miller.

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The story persists in Washington that the Republicans have another scandal to reveal involving the White House, the President and money.

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Jenkins was active, when the Baker case arose, in attempts to protect Johnson from public criticism or involvement. He sought vigorously to suppress news mentioning Johnson as a close friend of Baker. He succeeded largely with not only Texas editors but with national publications.

SADNESS DEEPENS

The sadness that has spread over the nation because of the Walter Jenkins case is expected to deepen as further developments unfold.

The Johnson administration is expected by the time this article gets into print to be

in an important piece of information. Also, the Republicans are talking about the future revelation of another scandal in the Johnson administration.

OTHERS INVOLVED

Close observers, including some of Jenkins' closest friends, who had no idea of his malady, are beginning to admit that there must be more incidents in his life, that some other person must be involved. They are wondering if Jenkins was being enslaved or blackmailed by someone who was also involved with Jenkins and who shared in many government secrets. Could it be that Jenkins was so tired and exhausted by his many responsibilities that he sought a public and obviously known police watch for an act almost certain to be detected at this time? Or had he decided to shake off the blackmailers?

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INCALCULABLE LOSS

This is why the blow that the Jenkins' revelations have been to the Johnson organization is not so much in votes and respect but in making wheels go round. To Johnson, personally, and in a family business way, it is an incalculable loss. Therefore, nothing else but the loss of his

kins on Texans and their problems and relationships with the federal government is to remove the man who could provide the greatest assistance. He had the most knowledge of Texans. He knew more about where to go in government to get help. A telephone call from Walter could cut stacks of red tape. When solutions to problems appeared impossible to unravel, Walter could solve these fast. He had more contacts in government agencies and on capitol hill than anyone else. He and he alone could speak for the President, could literally say what the President thinks and could sign his name.

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SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5

13
Handwritten signature/initials

November 6, 1964

Mr. James H. Silberman, Editor,
Random House, Inc.,
457 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Silberman:

When you say that you are charging the additional \$5,000. in advertising and promotion against the Johnson City Foundation account, I am approving this on the assumption that this will be charged against the royalties and not against the Foundation if there are insufficient royalties to pay for it.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Weisl

cc: Johnson City Foundation,
Johnson City, Texas

PRESERVATION COPY

14
Jenkins' Inquiry
October 27, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES OF
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I have great confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on a working relationship with them over a number of years and I know neither the FBI nor any member of it would intentionally wrong anyone or misquote anyone or intentionally leave the wrong impression about anyone. However, I feel that several points made in the report released on October 22, 1964 need clarification:

(1) The FBI states in its report that "Mr. Jenkins admitted having engaged in the indecent acts." I do not remember making such an admission. If I did so, it was unintentional. Perhaps my failure to express myself clearly because of the sedation which had been given me resulted in a misunderstanding on the part of the agents who interviewed me. However, I find it difficult to conceive of having admitted engaging in the acts because I do not know whether I did not and have so said to every person that has discussed the matter with me.

(2) The report states that I did not recall any other such acts. This sentence is accurate. However, it goes on to quote me as saying that if I had been involved in any such acts, I had been under the influence of alcohol and in a state of fatigue. I am disturbed that this statement may create an erroneous impression. The plain fact is that I have no recollection of such instances and I respectfully ask to be recorded as so stating, without qualification.

(3) The report contains the following two sentences:

"According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with some individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates. Mr. Hoover stated there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them."

I appreciate the care and sense of fairness which induced the statement in the report that "there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever been engaged in improper acts with individuals who are alleged to be, or admittedly are, sex deviates.

I am particularly disturbed that a person reading this report in the future may be led to believe that I have knowingly associated with Government employees who, to my knowledge, are or were sex deviates. I realize that the quoted statements do not so allege, but in the interest of clarity I wish to make the following unequivocal statements:

Never in my years of Government service did I consciously or knowingly recommend or approve the appointment to any position of any person whom I had reason to suspect was a homosexual. To the contrary, in every instance where any file I received provided basis for suspecting the applicant engaged in homosexual practices I recommended against the appointment of the applicant.

Never in my years of Government employment did I permit or tolerate any person known to me to be a homosexual, to be or remain on any staff in which I held a position of responsibility.

Never in my years of Government employ, with one single and limited exception hereinafter stated, did I associate with any person employed by any branch of the Government, or with any other office, whether employed by the Government or otherwise known to or suspected by me to be a homosexual. The one exception, in which I had a basis for such suspicion, is a former employee of the Congress. The relevant facts in his case are as follows:

This person was employed by a Member of Congress over a period of some years. From time to time he was loaned to the staff on which I was working because of his exceptional skill as a stenographer and typist. I did not know nor did I suspect at any time during the period that he was on loan to our staff that he had any homosexual tendencies. He subsequently applied for a position on the National Aeronautics and Space Council. The field investigation of him came to my attention, and it contained information alleging that he had engaged in homosexual acts. I did not know, and I do not know at this time, whether he was or is in fact a homosexual, but I thought

that the allegations were sufficient to warrant my recommending that his application be rejected. It was rejected. This occurred in January of 1964. Thereafter, on a few occasions, I was present at social gatherings where this person was also present. This was the limit of my association with him after receiving the allegations described above. I reiterate that this is the sole exception to the categorical statement made above.

WALTER JENKINS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

Ernest Peacock, 1511 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., a private detective, furnished the following information to Special Agents of this Bureau on October 17, 1964. Peacock stated that prior to 1962 he was employed as a private detective by Thomas LaVenia, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is acquainted with most of LaVenia's employees and has maintained a friendly relationship with them. Peacock stated that on October 12, 1964, he met Bob Skelly and Don Nealon, two of LaVenia's employees, in the vicinity of 20th and P Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Peacock said Skelly informed him that he and Nealon were conducting a physical surveillance on Bobby Baker and Carol Tyler to determine their contacts and to ascertain if Baker is visiting or has contact with the White House. Skelly informed Peacock that LaVenia is being paid for this work by Jim Juliana, a close friend of former Vice President Richard Nixon and a former assistant to the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Skelly also informed Peacock that LaVenia had told both Skelly and Nealon that information had been obtained which would show that Baker had been in touch with the White House since the scandal. However, Peacock stated that both Skelly and Nealon then laughed and stated that their surveillance failed to establish any contact between Baker and the White House.

Skelly also informed Peacock that LaVenia had told both Skelly and Nealon that he had information concerning the recent arrest of Walter Jenkins. Peacock stated that neither Skelly nor Nealon gave him any information as to when or where this arrest occurred.

Honorable William D. Moyers

Peacock stated that after receiving the above information from Skelly and Nealon he went to the office of John W. Leon, owner and operator of a private detective agency, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C., and furnished the information to Leon. Peacock said that Leon then furnished the information to Carmine Bellino who is helping Robert F. Kennedy in New York City. Bellino told Leon to give the information to Thomas Webb, Bobby Baker's attorney. Leon then telephoned Webb and told him that Bobby Baker was being followed by some of LaVenias's men and made arrangements for Peacock to meet with Webb. Peacock stated that he went to Webb's office and told him of the physical surveillance being conducted on both Bobby Baker and Carol Tyler. Peacock stated he did not inform Webb as to LaVenias's statement that he was aware of the arrest of Walter Jenkins on a morals charge.

Peacock stated that on October 16, 1964, he received a notice from a stock brokerage firm in Washington, D. C., that he had placed an order for 100 shares of stock which cost \$3,235.30. Peacock stated he had not placed such an order. He said that LaVenias had seen him talking to his men, Skelly and Nealon, and LaVenias knew that he, Peacock, formerly had a stock account, and he speculated that LaVenias might be trying to set him up in some way to show that he received a large sum of money on a certain date.

Peacock stated that LaVenias is a former Secret Service Agent and has contacts in the White House. Peacock could not identify these contacts; however, he recalled one instance when LaVenias, prior to testifying as an expert witness for attorney Edward Bennett Williams in a gambling case, had called the White House to find out some information about "spiked microphones" and had received the information.

With regard to the arrest of Walter Jenkins, Peacock stated that the only persons he furnished information to regarding this arrest prior to publicity concerning it in the newspapers was John W. Leon and John J. Frank. John W. Leon, John J. Frank and Oliver Angelone were sentenced on June 5, 1964, in connection with a violation of the Federal Communications Commission statute which dealt with the alleged placement of a microphone in a room in the Mayflower

Honorable William D. Moyers

Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 4, 1962, for the alleged purpose of obtaining information as to the plans of the El Paso Natural Gas Company.

On October 17, 1964, John W. Leon also furnished information to Special Agents of this Bureau which was similar to that received from Peacock and which Leon said he had received from Peacock. This is submitted for your confidential information.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

16
Jenkins must be

Walter Wilson Jenkins

Thomas C. Musgrave, Jr., Major General, United States Air Force, retired, advised that he has known Mr. Jenkins since 1957 in connection with liaison matters for the Department of the Air Force. General Musgrave said he did not know Mr. Jenkins well enough to furnish any pertinent comments concerning his character, loyalty or associates but he never heard anything of a derogatory nature concerning Mr. Jenkins prior to October 14, 1964.

General Musgrave stated that in early 1961 Mr. Jenkins called him and asked what could be done for a "fine enlisted man," one Walter B. Badger, who had previously been an officer. Mr. Jenkins also wanted to see what could be done with regard to having Badger regain his commission. General Musgrave made a check and determined that Badger was forced to resign his commission due to the fact he made telephone calls to an enlisted man's wife and proposed various sexual activities of a most degrading nature. They were degrading to the point of perversion, but there was no indication of homosexual activities. After resigning, Badger was permitted to return to the service as an enlisted man. General Musgrave called Mr. Jenkins, advised him of the facts, and that the United States Air Force did not want a man of such character as an officer. During the conversation General Musgrave became aware of the fact that apparently Mr. Jenkins knew of Badger's background prior to discussing it with General Musgrave. He thought it peculiar that Mr. Jenkins would intercede on behalf of such an individual.

William E. Poe, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Air Force, Washington, D. C., advised that he handled the case of Walter B. Badger, who tried unsuccessfully to be reinstated as a commissioned officer in the United States Air Force. He stated that in efforts to regain his commission, Badger contacted the Office of the Vice President of the United States. Colonel Poe stated that, in making an inquiry into the matter, Mr. Jenkins was very careful to explain that the Office of the Vice President was not exerting any pressure or requesting any acceptance but simply wanted to see that Badger got what he deserved. After being advised that nothing could be done, Mr. Jenkins accepted the decision and made no other efforts to reverse the decision.

Jenkins Investigation
Oct. 24, 1964
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I have great confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on a working relationship with them over a number of years and I know neither the FBI nor any member of it would intentionally wrong anyone or misquote anyone or intentionally leave the wrong impression about anyone. However, I feel that several points made in the report released on October 22, 1964 need clarification:

(1) The FBI states in its report that "Mr. Jenkins admitted having engaged in the indecent acts." I do not remember making such an admission. If I did so, it was unintentional. Perhaps my failure to express myself clearly because of the sedation which had been given me resulted in a misunderstanding on the part of the agents who interviewed me. However, I find it difficult to conceive of having admitted engaging in the acts because I do not know whether I did or not and have so said to every person that has discussed the matter with me.

(2) The report states that I did not recall any other such acts. This sentence is accurate. However, it goes on to ^{quote me as saying that} ~~say~~ if I had been involved in any such acts, I had been under the influence of alcohol and in a state of fatigue. I am disturbed

(2)

that this statement may create an erroneous impression.

The plain fact is that I have no recollection of such instances and I respectfully ask to be recorded as so stating, without qualification.

(3) The report contains the following two sentences:

"According to Mr. Hoover, the investigation which the FBI launched last week has disclosed that Mr. Jenkins has had limited association with some individuals who are alleged to be, or who admittedly are, sex deviates. Mr. Hoover stated there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever engaged in improper acts with them."

I appreciate the care and sense of fairness which induced the statement in the report that "there was no information reported to indicate that Mr. Jenkins has ever been engaged in improper acts with individuals who are alleged to be, or admittedly are, sex deviates.

I am particularly disturbed that a person reading this report in the future may be led to believe that I have knowingly associated with Government employees who, to my knowledge, are or were sex deviates. I realize that the quoted statements do not so allege, but in the interest of clarity I wish to make the following unequivocal statements:

Never in my years of Government service did I

consciously or knowingly recommend or approve the appointment to any position of any person whom I had reason to suspect was a homosexual. To the contrary, in every instance where any file I received provided basis for suspecting the applicant engaged in homosexual practices I recommended against the appointment of the applicant.

Never in my years of Government employment did I permit or tolerate any person known to me to be a homosexual, or whom I had reason to suspect to be a homosexual, to be or remain on any staff in which I held a position of responsibility.

Never in my years of Government employ, with one single and limited exception hereinafter stated, did I associate with any person employed by any branch of the Government, or with any other office, whether employed by the Government or otherwise-known to or suspected by me to be a homosexual. The one exception, in which I had a basis for such suspicion, is a former employee of the Congress. The relevant facts in his case are as follows:

This person was employed by a Member of Congress over a period of some years. From time to time he was loaned

to the staff on which I was working because of his exceptional skill as a stenographer and typist. I did not know nor did I suspect at any time during the period that he was on loan to our staff that he had any homosexual tendencies. He subsequently applied for a position on the National Aeronautics and Space Council. The field investigation of him came to my attention, and it contained information alleging that he had engaged in homosexual acts. I did not know, and I do not know at this time, whether he was or is in fact a homosexual, but I thought that the allegations were sufficient to warrant my recommending that his application be rejected. It was rejected. This occurred in January of 1964. Thereafter, on a few occasions, I was present at social gatherings where this person was also present. This was the limit of my association with him after receiving the allegations described above. I reiterate that this is the sole exception to the categorical statement made above.

WILLIAM S. WHITE

A Graveside Marked Despair

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The present purpose has nothing to do with partisanship or even with politics in general. It is simply to stand as a human being with Walter Jenkins, to make one man's testimony to Walter Jenkins, in an hour for him and his wife and his six children of a sorrow and horror that has come to few even in the harsh profession to which he has given his life.

I have just come from the hospital room of Walter Jenkins. It is a scene that will burn forever in the memory of one whose own profession as a correspondent has caused him to see much of human suffering—the death of so many in battle, the death of hope for so many others.

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But this I do know if I have any human judgment at all: Here is a man long suffering from combat fatigue as surely as any man ever suffered it in battle; and of that kind of combat fatigue I have seen plenty, too. At the hospital I told this to his doctor. The doctor replied softly, "Yes, you are right. Except that for this kind of combat fatigue they give no medals."

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