



July 12, 2017

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD, JR.

[Redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1364377-001  
Subject: ESTABROOKS, GEORGE HOBEN

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

**Section 552**

**Section 552a**

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

39 pages were reviewed and 36 pages are being released.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
  - This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
  - We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.
- In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under "Contact Us."

The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following website: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov). Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

- The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.
- See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy  
Section Chief  
Record/Information  
Dissemination Section  
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

The enclosed documents contained in FBI File 80-HQ-98 Sub 1442 represent the first and final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1364377-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3

Page 17 ~ b7D;

Page 18 ~ b7D;

Page 19 ~ b7D;

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COLGATE UNIVERSITY

Hamilton, N. Y.

September 30, 1933

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

78

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for the copy of your address "Soldiers in Peace Time". It is always a pleasure to receive these and to read them through.

I have a perfectly beautiful set-up in Concord, New Hampshire for doing a little hypnotic work on the criminal. Mr. R. T. Smith, State Director of Probation, is a very close friend of mine and is anxious for me to carry on some work. On the other hand, it is pretty much impossible for me to leave Colgate for any length of time.

Should you have any one whom you feel would fit into such a picture, I know that Smith would give him full cooperation. Furthermore, through Smith, he can easily make touch with the penitentiary, as I have already done.

Insulin and metrazol may be of no particular use as conditioners to hypnotism, but they certainly are revolutionizing the treatment of dementia praecox. I was just glancing over an article by a German psychiatrist, saying that out of 40 cases of dementia praecox treated with metrazol, 31 had remissions. In other words, were discharged as cured. Of course, the permanency of those cures can in no way be guaranteed. When you consider that dementia praecox was always rated as incurable, this is certainly making a big inroad into this field.

Cordially yours

G. H. Estabrook

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED.

1442-1

Administrative stamp with handwritten notes and dates, including 'OCT 1 1933' and 'RECEIVED'.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

November 15, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought the following titles might interest you: (a) A book by L. Mayer written in German, CRIME IN HYPNOTISM AND METHODS FOR ITS SOLUTION. Published in 1937 it may be of use. I do not have this book but may rake up sufficient money to get it. (b) L. O. Narbutovich, HYPNOTISM BY MEANS OF INDIFFERENT STIMULI ACCORDING TO THE CONDITION REFLEX METHOD. Digest of this article is in Psychological Abstracts for 1937. The digest number is #3240.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

Cordially yours  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

80-98-1442-  
G. H. Estabrooks, Nov 13, 1938

G. H. Estabrooks, DEPT. OF JUSTICE

LAB.  
F. P. C.  
M. C.  
M. C.

EPC/WJ  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

80-98-1442-2 ✓

November 19, 1938

Dr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

I want to thank you for your letter of November 12, 1938, setting out in some detail a suggested procedure for experimentation in the application of hypnosis to criminal interrogation problems. Theoretically these suggestions seem to have some merit. As you know, at present the Bureau is not conducting any experimentation in this field and has not been able to do so for some time past. I am taking the liberty of filing the data which you submitted so that it may be readily available if it subsequently becomes possible to undertake work in this field.

With regard to your letter of November 15, 1938, quoting two recent references, these are being given attention. Efforts will be made to obtain copies of both, at least for examination purposes. Should anything be noticed during the review thereof which may be of special interest to you, I will be glad to so advise you.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

EPC:ON

~~62-29579~~

50-98-1442-1 November 12, 1938.

Dr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

Mr. Harold Nathan has brought to my attention your letter of September 30, 1938 concerning the possibility of doing experimental work in hypnosis in collaboration with Mr. R. T. Smith, the State Director of Probation at Concord, New Hampshire.

It was very kind of you to bring this matter to my attention. At the present, however, due to limited personnel the Bureau is not in a position to take advantage of this situation. If it subsequently becomes possible for the Bureau to participate in any of this experimental work I shall indeed appreciate the privilege of getting in touch with you.

Thanking you for your continued interest in the work and problems of the Bureau, I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED IN 62-29579-43



C O P Y (gmr)

BMS:JAK

62-39979-73

October 7, 1938

RECORDED  
INDEXED

80-98-1442-1

Dr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

In Mr. Hoover's absence from the City, I wish to acknowledge your letter of September 30, 1938, advising of your contemplated experimentation with criminals and suggesting that a representative of this Bureau be designated to work with you and Mr. R. T. Smith, State Director of Probation, on these experiments.

You may be sure that your interest in this phase of law enforcement activity is appreciated and your letter will be called to Mr. Hoover's attention upon his return to Washington.

Sincerely yours,  
For the Director

Harold Nathan  
Assistant Director

62-39979-2

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

December 10, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Dr. R. W. White of the Psychological Clinic, Harvard University, has just sent me two very interesting reprints. One, PREDICTION OF HYPNOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY FROM A NUMBER OF SUBJECT ATTITUDES reprinted from the Journal of Psychology 3:265-277; and the second TWO TYPES OF HYPNOTIC TRANCES AND THEIR PERSONALITY CORRELATION reprinted from the Journal of Psychology 3:279-289.

Cordially yours

*G. H. Estabrooks*

G. H. Estabrooks

w

copy for Mr. R. S. Holmes

80-98-1442-3

DEC 13 1938

*K*

*[Handwritten signature]*

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

December 12, 1938

←  
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am afraid I am bombarding you but I am sending along these articles as I run across them.

I note an article by H. Jess entitled CRIME IN HYPNOTISM AND POST-HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION. It is published by Wurzburg Press (Mayr) 1936 or 1938 I am not sure but believe 1936 and is *is right* certainly an excellent pamphlet of about twenty pages. It is a short account of what the Germans know.

I also have just received an article by Professor W. E. Burge, University of Illinois, entitled THE MODE OF ACTION OF ANESTHETICS IN DECREASING THE NEGATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE BRAIN CORTEX, WITH RESULTING ANESTHESIA. Despite the hopelessly technical title, it is a summary of his research in investigating so-called animal hypnotism. I somewhat suspect there might be a useful line of research here but unfortunately I also suspect that animal hypnotism has nothing to do with human hypnotism. I thought, however, the reference might possibly be of interest.

Cordially yours

*G. H. Estabrooks*

G. H. Estabrooks

w  
copy to Mr. Holmes

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

80-98-1442-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEC 14 1938	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	CLERK
LAB.	MIRRORE

*Adm 13/17/38*  
*RTH*

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80-98-1442-4

~~80-98-1442-3~~

December 21, 1938

Dr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Placements Bureau  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

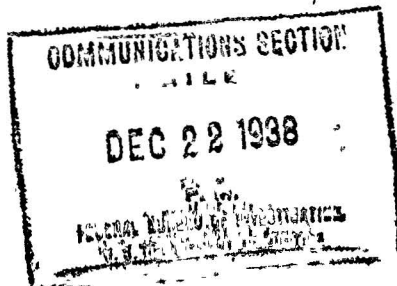
Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

I wish to acknowledge your letters dated December 10 and December 12, 1938, wherein you so thoughtfully furnished this Bureau with names of additional references to books of interest to our Technical Laboratory, and I wanted to thank you for your courtesy in this matter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. E. A. Tamm .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Crowl .....
Mr. Dawsey .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. McIntire .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....



W

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

April 20, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just another idea which I, frankly, cannot evaluate myself. I have been very much interested of late in certain work done by the Russian and French psychologists.

This work runs along the line of causing a regression by means of hypnotic suggestion. In other words, they suggest to the subject that he is now ten years old, or seven, or four. They then test this level of intelligence by means of recognized intelligence tests and to be quite frank results are surprisingly accurate. Much more so than I would have suspected.

This leads to the further thought that this regression may be really genuine. Perhaps it would be possible to suggest a regression to infancy. I have seen two or three examples in which the results of such a suggestion were pretty convincing. One might follow this with the suggestion that the individual grow up with a different background, say, a definite dislike for crime or a definite dislike for the Germans--some such thing. Such a round-about attack would require longer, to be sure, than a true suggestion without first getting this regression which, on the other hand, might possibly justify the time expended.

I simply throw this out as an idea which may or may not have value. Frankly I am not very much convinced that it has myself but then I have practically nothing on which to pass my opinion.

By the way, I wish you would note the name of one of my assistants here, who is extremely capable and who is highly intelligent at the same time. As a matter of fact he has succeeded in doing many of my own experiments better than I have and more than once completely deceived me with his results. This man is Mr. G. R. Hopper, now in the sophomore class at Colgate, a pre-medical student but very mature for his years.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Cordially yours  
G. H. Estabrooks  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 21 1939  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MAY 1 1939  
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4/27/39  
GHO

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80-98-1442-5

April 23, 1939

Doctor G. W. Estabrook  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Doctor Estabrook:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, 1939. I will have the information concerning regression by means of hypnotic suggestion retained in the Bureau's file on this general subject for possible future reference in this connection. I am making a note of the work of Dr. G. R. Hopper in this same file.

Let me again thank you for keeping me advised in these matters.

Sincerely yours,

18-1111-2-1-39

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
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MAY 1 1939  
FBI - NEW YORK  
EPC

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

December 19, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

80-98-1442-6

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your acknowledgment of the possibility of using the kophthalmograph as a lie detector. Frankly I think that is a bright idea.

I enclose copy of another plan which is probably not worth the paper it is written on.

Cordially yours

*G. H. Estabrooks*

G. H. Estabrooks

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80-5-386  
DEC 21 1939  
FBI  
HARRIS

ENCLOSURE  
W  
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December 19, 1939

Secretary  
British Embassy  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

May I inflict on your government another idea which will almost certainly have occurred to your naval experts? However, sometimes these things do pop into the mind of the outside amateur and on one or two occasions they have been useful.

Apparently these submarines have a miserable habit of sneaking their way through mine fields and torpedoing anything in sight. This becomes in evidence with the recent exploits of the two British submarines in their attacks on the cruisers at the mouth of the Elba.

Why is it not possible to construct a light metal screen of, say, one-half inch steel, supported by buoys and going down to a depth of, say, thirty feet? This could be constructed in sections and put in any position which might conceivably be open to submarine attack. Such a screen could easily and rapidly be towed into the position so as to protect both sides of the ship.

Anchored, say, fifty feet away from the sides of the ship, it should, it seems to me give adequate protection against torpedo attack.

Of course, I know nothing at all of the strength of such a screen necessary to explode a torpedo but I don't imagine it would have to be made of six inch steel by any means. There would be no need, I presume, of protecting the extreme bow and extreme stern of the ship so that she could get under way at a moment's notice. I merely submit the idea for what it is worth.

By the way, I was at one time a Rhodes Scholar and on several occasions had the opportunity of meeting the present Ambassador to America when he was plain Mr. Kerr. You will recall that I have already annoyed you with certain ideas as to the utility of hypnotism in warfare.

Cordially yours

80-98-1442-6

G. H. Estabrooks



COPY

EPC:UN  
80-98-1442-6

December 27, 1959.

Dr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Placement Bureau  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

Thank you for furnishing me a copy of your letter to the British Embassy concerning a method of protecting ships against submarine attacks. Have you considered forwarding the same plan to the Naval authorities of the United States?

With best wishes of the Holiday Season, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Crowl \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Lester \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sears \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

EPC

Handwritten initials

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

October 24, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

RECORDED 80-98-144-9

You are extremely courteous in not sending some of your own men up to gather me in, but here is another suggestion which in my opinion is quite feasible. I am afraid that it works the wrong way but I submit it, hoping that somewhere or other you have a file should this sort of thing ever be needed.

Suppose I take a good hypnotic subject, a workman in one of the munitions factories. I give him the impression both in hypnotism and out of hypnotism that he is taking part in a very interesting psychological experiment. I wish to demonstrate to the F.B.I. the remarkable power which the hypnotist has over his subject.

In hypnotism and for that matter out of it, I introduce him to one of your agents. Needless to say, this agent would not be genuine. I then explain to him that tomorrow morning in order to demonstrate this experiment he will enter the munitions plant as usual with his dinner pail. I explain that all the time he will be under surveyance by men of your department. In his dinner pail I explain is a time bomb, which has all the attributes of a perfectly good time bomb except it contains no explosives. We wish him to cooperate fully in this experiment in order to demonstrate just how this technique could be used against the enemy.

In the morning I give him his dinner pail with the time bomb enclosed, but I put in a genuine bomb, which will explode after his arrival within the munitions plant.

In my own opinion the odds are about five to one that <sup>the plan</sup> they will succeed. If it doesn't, needless to say, I will have removed from him all knowledge of his ever having been hypnotized and will render it impossible for anyone to hypnotize him in the future. In other words, he will land in the penitentiary on a charge of treason and I will be free to continue my work.

I make such a suggestion for what it is worth, and assure you that it is not nearly as silly as it sounds. In other words, it would seem to me that protection against some such technique should be incorporated in your anti-sabotage plans.

Cordially yours

G. H. Estabrooks

OCT 31 RECD

Let's to Estabrooks  
11-9-40  
JGS

my

RECORDED

80-98-1442-9 November 9, 1940  
FJS:PF

Mr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Mr. Estabrooks:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 24, 1940, wherein you so thoughtfully furnished information relative to the part that hypnotism might play in the National Defense plans of this Bureau.

I wish to assure you that the contents of your letter have been carefully noted and are being made a matter of official record in the files of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
ALBANY, NEW YORK

October 13, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: <sup>C</sup>G. H. ESTABROOKS, Professor  
Colgate University

Dear Sir:

Under date of September 2, 1942, the Buffalo Field Division advised of receipt of information from Mr. MYRON STAUFFER, of Buffalo, New York, to the effect that his son, MYRON STAUFFER, JR., had been attending Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, during the past year and had, as a Psychology professor, Mr. G. H. ESTABROOKS. It was stated that ESTABROOKS had requested MYRON STAUFFER, JR. to do undercover work for him and that he, ESTABROOKS, was working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Professor ESTABROOKS had requested STAUFFER to mingle with persons and groups to locate persons with un-American tendencies and then to report these to the Professor who in turn would advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No attempt to comply with the instructions of the Professor had been made by MYRON STAUFFER, JR.

Professor ESTABROOKS was interviewed by Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE of the Albany Field Division, at which time ESTABROOKS stated he is experimenting with hypnotism for use in the Army Intelligence or the F.B.I. and that he was experimenting with students at Colgate University in order to obtain information of an un-American nature.

He further stated that he could make a person pro-German by hypnotism or he could place a person in an hypnotic state and instruct him to do something and then when in a conscious state, he would do whatever he was requested. In other words, he was endeavoring to obtain information of an un-American nature by hypnotics.

ESTABROOKS further stated he had offered his services in this regard to the Army Intelligence in Washington and they had refused to consider his proposal.

This individual was advised by Special Agent SPILLANE that it was not the desire of this Bureau that a counter-spy system be organized among individuals and he was advised that he should refrain from giving the impression that he was associated with this Bureau.



DEC 16 1942

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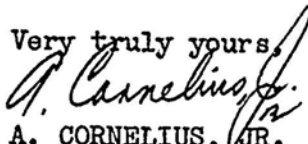
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Director  
Page #2

Professor ESTABROOKS stated he would no longer endeavor to obtain information for this Bureau by hypnotism or by making inquiries, but any information which came to his attention would be forwarded immediately to the Albany Field Division.

The above facts are being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

  
A. CORNELIUS, JR.  
Special Agent in Charge

RLB:RFF

62-383

REC-29

80-98-1442-11

June 17, 1959

EX-113

Dr. G. H. Estabrooks  
Department of Psychology  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

Your letter dated June 10, 1959, and enclosure have been received while Mr. Hoover is out of the city, and am acknowledging them for him. I know that he would want me to thank you for making this material available.

Sincerely yours,  
Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

NOTE: Estabrooks has written several letters to the FBI dating back to 1938 suggesting procedures for experimentation in the application of hypnosis to criminal interrogation problems. He has never been given any encouragement by the Bureau but short cordial letters have been sent him thanking him for making his experiments available. A complaint was received in 1942 from a citizen in Buffalo, New York, whose son was attending Colgate University and Estabrooks had requested this student to do "undercover work" for him, and it was alleged that Estabrooks had stated he was working for the FBI. Estabrooks was interviewed and stated he was endeavoring to obtain information of an un-American nature by hypnosis, and further advised that he had offered his services in this regard to Army Intelligence in Washington, but they had refused to consider his proposal. Subject stated that he would refrain from giving the impression that he was affiliated with the Bureau. An in-absence reply is currently being forwarded in an effort to discourage correspondent from forwarding material of the type attached. (62-104187 and 80-98-1442)

JUN 17 2 42 PM '59  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
F B I

MAILED 8  
JUN 17 1959  
COMM-FBI

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

DCL:bew  
(3)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

*encl*  
Department of Psychology

June 10, 1959

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of sending to your department a research project "Hypnotism in Juvenile Delinquency". The proposed procedure is outlined in the enclosed project. I am applying to The National Institutions of Mental Health for a grant.

Sincerely yours,

*G. H. Estabrooks*  
Dr. G. H. Estabrooks

GHE:jbh

Enclosure

*Ap*

*Institute ml card chyd  
6-17-59  
mg*

REC-29

80-98-1442-11

EX-113

24 JUN 18 1959

1-ENCLOSURE  
*one (handwritten)  
ack 6-17-59  
D.C. [unclear]*

CRIME REC.  
*[Signature]*



COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
Hamilton, New York

HYPNOSIS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

September, 1959 to September, 1961

The statistics presented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their Uniform Crime Report indicate that juvenile delinquency is on the increase. This, despite the fact that the nation is fully alerted to the seriousness of the problem and that various agencies are giving the matter thoughtful consideration and energetic attention. It would seem that, at present, neither the facilities nor the knowledge exist to check this trend.

The problem of juvenile delinquency falls in the area of maladjustment, calling for the services of the psychiatrist, the clinical psychologist, the professional counsellor of government and private agencies. In general, the child cannot identify the impulses, the drives which lead to his delinquent acts. The motivation is unconscious. In certain cases good counselling, change of environment, and other techniques can redirect these anti-social drives. Our statistics would seem to indicate that such devices do not apply in the majority of cases.

Hypnotism is the best device for probing the unconscious to find those unconscious motivations which are leading in the direction of delinquency, and, having found them, to redirect the same. It is quite likely that in a large proportion, say, 50 per cent, of the cases classed as juvenile delinquents, hypnotherapy offers a promising approach. While one out of five adults are good hypnotic subjects, four out of five children fall in this category.

Clinical hypnosis has only recently achieved "respectability" in the eyes of the medical profession. The American Medical Association gave its stamp of approval in 1958. The Catholic Church has done likewise. These two facts are of great importance, since popular prejudice has been the main deterrent to using hypnotism in the field of social issues. Moreover, we now have good practitioners, doctors, psychiatrists, and psychologists in this mid-state area of New York.

Purpose of the Project

1. To investigate the effectiveness of clinical hypnosis in the treatment of juvenile delinquency working through the area enforcement authorities and working with the welfare agencies involved.
2. To use the resources of trained personnel of this area as represented in the Mid-State Society of Clinical Hypnosis and to draw on the technical advice of the Society of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis and the American Society of Clinical Hypnosis. The author is a member of both.
3. To use the facilities of Colgate University, both the physical plant and the skills of such departments as psychology and education.
4. To initiate research in the vital area of juvenile delinquency using the unique approach of hypnotherapy.

80-98-1442-11  
ENCLOSURE

### Nature of the Program

This study would be primarily a field investigation of the effectiveness of hypnotherapy as a technique for redirecting the behavior of juvenile delinquents. The proposed research is original.

The first step would be to secure access to a number of juvenile delinquents through the cooperation of the courts and the parents. This would require very careful planning in view of the novelty of the proposal.

Second would be the careful selection of an experimental and a control group. In this study it would be well to exclude the prepsychotic delinquent from both groups.

Third would be the problem of selecting the staff to organize, administer, and operate the program from the hypnotherapeutic end. Actually, the third step would be concomitant with the second.

Fourth would be the major assignment of using clinical hypnosis in the actual situation.

The last stage would be the evaluation of results in such a way as to command the respect of both the clinician and the experimentalist.

### Outline of Program

1. Organization of research. The projected research can be organized and completed within this local, mid-state area. With this end in view, the county judge of Madison County has been consulted. His reactions were favorable and through his good offices the heads of various local agencies, such as the director of probation, director of social welfare, have also been consulted. Also the three county medical societies of this particular area. Two have given their endorsement for the proposal, the third has yet to pass on this action.

Representatives from such organizations would be grouped into an advisory council and would have one or more meetings to acquaint them with the potentialities of hypnotherapy. Demonstrations and lectures would be given by local medical men and psychologists. Although many now accept the power of suggestion, such demonstrations would be advisable in view of the nature of the project and the uncertainty many feel as to the practical application of hypnotism.

This group could help to guide the project in its non-technical aspects, It would be of assistance in the selection of cases and in obtaining the cooperation of parents. Such selection would be made following careful evaluation of all factors. There are legal questions to be considered, such as the custodianship of the courts. Children with an I.Q. of below 60 should probably be excluded because of the difficulty of using hypnotism on this group. This matter has not received sufficient attention as yet in the scientific literature to justify a definite answer. Cases should be between the age levels of five and fifteen if possible because of the ease of hypnotic induction with these age brackets. This does not exclude the older juvenile delinquent, but in this study efforts should if possible be directed at the group which would give the most clean-cut evidence.

The qualifications and selection of the salaried personnel are discussed at the end of this section. This procedure is adopted so as not to break continuity of the present discussion.

Granted the qualified personnel and the selection of cases for both the control group and the experimental group, the question of testing and the use of interview techniques, both before and after treatment, arises. Actually, tests and interviews would probably be used to some extent in the selection of cases.

The following battery of tests would be appropriate:

The Wechsler Intelligence Test for Children  
Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory  
Bell Adjustment Inventory  
California Mental Health Inventory  
A selection of some of the instruments from Havighurst  
"Adolescent Character and Personality" . . . . .

The evaluation of counseling procedures, apart from the use of standard tests, presents a problem. Froelich<sup>1</sup> classifies the methods of such evaluation into seven categories. Of these it would seem that two would be especially useful in the proposed study. These Froelich terms "Within group changes, the before and after method," and "Between group changes, the what's-the-difference? method," between the control and the experimental group. The following inventories are suggestive:

The KD Proneness Scale and Check List also called Delinquency Proneness Scale, W. C. Kvaraceus, consists of two parts: (a) KD Proneness Scale, and (b) KD Proneness Check List. Use of this inventory, administered before-and-after, seems to be justified.

The Gough California Inventory contains a delinquency proneness and a social responsibility scale. These have been used in studies on juvenile delinquency with good results.

Both in tests and inventories the records of the various agencies involved would be available. Evaluation by the project personnel would be supplementary to these. Records of past history would also be obtained from the preceding sources and supplemented by those of the project personnel. Such records should be comprehensive, going back to the period of early childhood and embracing family background. That period in a child's life up to the age of five may be very causative in later personality structure.

It seems probable that feeling-tone would be a good method of measuring juvenile delinquency and the alterations in unconscious motivations. The polygraph, "lie-detector," is our most 'sensitive' objective instrument in this field. Its use in conjunction with say, the Kent-Rosanoff series of 100 words, some of which are "complex indicators," might prove a valuable method of providing an

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<sup>1</sup> Froelich, C. P. Evaluating Guidance Procedures, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, Misc. Pub. 1949

"index of delinquency" as well as a means of objectively measuring its amelioration. This instrument would be used before and after hypnotherapy.

In view of the fact that the evaluation of this study must be partly on a clinical basis, it would be necessary to use the appraisals (before and after) supplied by the "case worker," psychologist, psychiatrist. Such pooled information would aim to measure changes in attitude toward adult authority, toward the concept of the self, toward the concept of being "a good or bad child," toward the feeling of worthiness.

The actual use of hypnotism would be based on the concept that in the great majority of cases, delinquent behavior is due to unconscious motivation; that its cure depends on redirecting the antisocial impulses involved; and that hypnotism is an effective agent for discovering and influencing the impulses in question. Diamond<sup>2</sup>, of George Washington University Medical School, gives excellent examples of this technique in operation, although not in the field of delinquency. His article deals with the treatment of psychogenic asthma in children and he reports cures in 40 of the 55 cases treated.

Finally, the evaluation of results would be given in terms of the pooled opinions of all involved, and presented in the format of clinical and experimental psychology accompanied by psychiatric comments. Needless to say, in such an evaluation, caution would be necessary to avoid allowing enthusiasm to color the actual picture.

2. Physical equipment. This offers few problems in a study such as the one proposed. The housing space necessary would be available at Colgate. Much of the testing and interviewing would be done "in the field" and here facilities would also be available.

Objective tests of the types indicated could easily be obtained. The inventories necessary could be acquired when standard inventories were used.

A polygraph would be necessary, but this piece of apparatus can be purchased at several firms which specialize in psychophysical equipment.

3. Staff. The director of the study, George H. Estabrooks, B.A. from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1920; three years at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar; Ph.D. from Harvard in Educational Psychology in 1926; Colgate University for the past thirty-two years, Chairman of the department of psychology. Membership in the usual psychological associations, such as the A.P.A., E.P.A., president of the Mid-State Society for Clinical Hypnosis, a member of the Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, a fellow of the American Society for Clinical Hypnosis. One book in the field, HYPNOTISM (New Edition, 1956), several articles, and active in research for the past thirty years.

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<sup>2</sup> Diamond, H. H. Hypnosis in Children: The complete cure of forty cases of asthma. The American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis. Volume I, Number 3, January, 1959.

Associate Director, John A. Finger, associate professor in the department of education at Colgate. B.S. from MIT, Ed.D. from Harvard. Teaches child development at Colgate. Statistician in charge of the tests and records office.

F. L. Reinwald, associate professor in the department of psychology, B.A. from Colgate, M.A. from Brown, Ph.D. from University of Texas. Engineering background. Responsible for instrumentation and the experimental design of the project.

In addition, the project would need additional personnel: (1) A full-time clinical psychologist thoroughly grounded in the use of hypnotism in the juvenile situation. (2) A psychometrist on half-time to administer the testing program and evaluate the same. (3) A full-time social worker. (4) A graduate assistant interested in hypnotism. (5) A psychiatrist on retainer to act as consultant.

#### Justification

Edgar Bérillon<sup>3</sup> reporting on the value of hypnosis in the treatment of children to the First International Congress of Hypnotism at Paris in 1889 says:

"Suggestion constitutes an excellent auxiliary in the education of vicious and degenerate children, especially where there are habits of lying, cruelty, inveterate idleness or cowardice. . . . it is not necessary to hypnotise normal children. . . . when however, children are addicted to theft and other vicious or repulsive habits, we ought to try to cure them by hypnotism."

Yet, after seventy years, practically nothing has been done. Various factors are responsible which need not be reviewed here. Hypnotism has achieved recognition in two fields: medicine and the military. The third major "break through" will be in juvenile delinquency. The writer will present a paper before the American Psychological Association, Cincinnati, September 8, 1959, in which he will stress this view. The paper will be entitled "The Future in Hypnotism."

The time is now proper for a constructive clinical and experimental attack on the problem. It was mentioned before that the American Medical Association gave its approval to hypnotism in 1958, and that this matter of juvenile delinquency can be legitimately regarded as a medical problem.

Ambrose<sup>4</sup> of London, England, in an excellent book mentions cases, successfully treated, which have all the indications of juvenile delinquency. His cases are incidental to his work as a child psychiatrist, and, while instructive, are not presented as a separate study.

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<sup>3</sup> Bérillon, Edgar. Premier congrès internationale de l'hypnotisme expérimental et thérapeutique, comptes rendus. Paris, Doin, 1889. Pp. 157-177.

<sup>4</sup> Ambrose, Gordon. Hypnotherapy with Children. New York. de Groff, 1956.

The proposed project would also be carried out locally as a demonstration of what can be accomplished with minimum facilities. This is important. A small university would work through the local county judges and social service agencies with the cooperation of the local society for clinical hypnosis, composed exclusively of doctors, dentists, psychiatrists, and psychologists with the Ph.D. or its equivalent.

In view of the magnitude of the problem presented by juvenile delinquency and because of the "stalemate" now existing in coping with this problem, a novel approach which has promise of success with many cases is justified.

SAC, Cleveland

August 28, 1957

Director, FBI

MRS. AGNES SIEGERT  
1118 FORT STREET  
MAUMEE, OHIO  
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Enclosed are two copies of a letter dated August 16, 1957, received from captioned individual. In view of the contents of this communication, it is not being acknowledged.

It will be noted that Mrs. Siegert sets forth a passage mentioning the FBI which allegedly appears on page 180 of a book entitled "Hypnotism" by Estabrooks which is apparently available in the Maumee Public Library. On the basis of information furnished, this book cannot be identified. You are instructed to review any books on the subject of hypnotism written by Estabrooks, probably George Hoben Estabrooks, formerly psychology professor at Colgate University, which are available to the public in the Maumee Library and furnish the Bureau the exact reference of the data in question. Estabrooks, previously described, has been earlier cautioned by the Bureau concerning his giving the impression that he was associated with the FBI. Forward reply under same caption no later than September 23, 1957.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: George Hoben Estabrooks is the author of numerous treatises on the subject of hypnotism. There is one book of his entitled "Hypnotism," the 1957 revised edition of which was secured from the Library of Congress, and it does not contain the statement correspondent sets forth in page two of her letter.

Estabrooks has written several letters to the FBI dating back to 1938 suggesting procedures for experimentation in the application of hypnosis to criminal interrogation problems. He has never been given any encouragement, but the Bureau but short cordial letters have been sent him thanking him for making his experiments available. A complaint was received in 1942 from a citizen in Buffalo, New York, whose son was attending Colgate University and Estabrooks had requested this student to do "undercover work" for him, and it was alleged that Estabrooks had stated he was working for the FBI. Estabrooks was interviewed and stated he was endeavoring to obtain information of an un-American.

MAILED 8  
AUG 28 1957  
COMM-FBI

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DCL:lmh  
(5)  
MAIL ROOM

(Continued)

Follow-up made for 9/23/57.

D.C. Lynn 4231

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104187-1

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

SAC, Cleveland

nature by hypnosis, and further advised that he had offered his services in this regard to Army Intelligence in Washington, but they had refused to consider his proposal. Subject stated that he would refrain from giving the impression that he was affiliated with the Bureau. (80-98-1442)

A notation is being placed in the Crime Records Section to insure no acknowledgments being forwarded to Mrs. Siegert in the future, should she write again, in view of her apparent mental instability.



Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen: Attention: Mr. Edgar Hoover.

I wish to make this statement:

I have been hypnotized against my will and wish since April 27th, 1950, and telepathy used in this connection, making my life one terrible and horrible torment, and all my happiness and enjoyment of life ruined.

I was not aware that there was such a thing as hypnosis - until it was used on me.

My life and privacy (day and night) for these seven years and four months has been invaded and made a horrible and terrible hell and torment by these persons who are using this hypnosis and telepathy against me. In their telepathy to me they say "There is a mental telepathy clinic in control of you." "We can make you do anything we will." They will then give me the sensation that I have to urinate and on getting up from the toilet will cause me to lose control of my bladder and urinate on the floor. They also say: "If you tell anyone of this, no one will lend credence to it."

When this first happened, they kept me awake all night by keeping a constant rat-a-tat of words and phrases going all night long, till I could hardly stand on my feet the next day from lack of sleep, and the next night would be the same. The first two weeks of this I lost 20# in weight and all my friends asked me what was wrong, as I looked so terrible. Later on I began gaining weight and they then showed me how they had made me feel hungry, so I would gain weight.

They show how they control me - by giving me a Charley Horse in my leg, or a terrible cramp in my hand, or start my heart thumping real fast.

I always thought I had such a strong mind and that no one against my ~~own~~ will would be able to persecute me like this.

I simply can't understand how anyone could be so cruel minded and vicious as to persecute me so continuously day and night for such a long period of time - 7 years and 4 months.

~~NOT RECORDED~~

They seem to have a sadistic ~~fact~~ fact that I do not know how to and cannot throw off their hypnotic trance or spell - their "Constant Surveillance", as they call it.

Since this began I have tried to find out how a person can throw off this forced hypnosis by writing to some hypnotists who have published books on the subject. They all deny that a person can be hypnotized against their will and wish, and use the cut and dried expression "See a Psychiatrist".

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4m  
her

Then I wrote to the "School of Applied Hypnology, 120 Central Park South, New York 19, N.Y." and instead of answering me as to how to throw off forced hypnosis, they sent me literature to take their course, and in said literature are these statements:

"how to practice telepathy"

"how to hypnotize people without their knowledge"

"speed hypnosis (how to hypnotize subject in 10 seconds)"

I read in a book just a short time ago that using hypnosis on people against their own mind and wills and wish appeals to the unscrupulous and vicious, and I have been the victim of such unscrupulous and vicious persons for the past 7 years and 4 months.

I recently obtained from the Public Library the book on "Hypnotism" by Estabrooks. On page 180 is the following:

"We can assure the reader, for his own peace of mind, that our Federal Bureau of Investigation, for example, is fully aware of every possibility in connection with hypnotism and is extremely efficient in all its activities."

If it is true that you are extremely efficient in all its activities, will you please kindly give me the information as to how I can free myself from this forced hypnosis and telepathy. Also, if there is a way to find out who they may be, as I would like to prosecute them in a court of law, as no one could even begin to know the horrible and terrible hell they have made of every moment of my life for the last 7 years and 4 months. They keep interrupting with their telepatny even as I write this letter to deter me in finishing it.

A neighborhood woman is now in the insane asylum, and I believe her to be the victim of these same hypnotists and telepathists, as I made inquiries as to the things that happened to her before she was taken away.

May I have the courtesy of your reply by return mail.

Sincerely,

*Agnes Siegert*

1118 Fort St  
Maumee, Ohio.

Mrs. Agnes Siegert  
1118 Fort St  
Maumee, Ohio.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 30, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

*G. H. Estabrooks*

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

SUBJECT: DR. GEORGE H. ESTABROOKS  
 CHAIRMAN  
 DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
 COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
 HAMILTON, NEW YORK

*White*  
*McGuire*

*sn 3-1*

Estabrooks has written several letters to the FBI dating back to 1938 suggesting procedures for experimentation in the application of hypnosis to criminal interrogation problems. He has never been given any encouragement by the Bureau, but short cordial letters have been sent him thanking him for making his experiments available. A complaint was received in 1942 from a citizen in Buffalo, New York, whose son was attending Colgate University, that Estabrooks had requested this student to do "undercover work" for him, and it was alleged that Estabrooks had stated he was working for the FBI. Estabrooks was interviewed and stated he was endeavoring to obtain information of an un-American nature by hypnosis, and further advised that he had offered his services in this regard to Army Intelligence in Washington, but they had refused to consider his proposal. Subject stated that he would refrain from giving the impression that he was affiliated with the Bureau. Attached July 23 letter asks to meet with an assistant during August 17-21. (80-98-1442; 62-39979-Sec. 2)

*see index*

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Attached letter be sent advising Estabrooks arrangements will be made for him to be interviewed by an assistant at his convenience during the week of August 17-21.

2. That when Estabrooks calls at the Director's Office, he be referred to an assistant assigned to the Laboratory, conversant with the use of the polygraph.

- Enclosure *sent 7-31-59*  
 1 - Mr. Holloman - Enclosures (2)  
 1 - Mr. Parsons - Enclosures (2)  
 1 - Tour Room - Enclosures (2)

*MCT-3*

*REC-96*  
*80-98-1442-12*  
 12 AUG 13 1959  
 CRAMER

DCJ:jab

(5)

57 AUG 20 1959

EX 103

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Parsons *PK*

DATE: 8/21/59 *Keene*

FROM : B. J. White *White*

SUBJECT: DR. GEORGE H. ESTABROOKS  
CHAIRMAN  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

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

Reference memo from Mr. M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated 8/17/59, concerning the above-captioned individual.

Dr. George H. Estabrooks and Dr. F. L. Reinwald were interviewed at the FBI Laboratory by SA Cornelius G. McWright on 8/19/59, relative to the use of hypnosis in juvenile delinquency. Hypnosis in juvenile delinquency is a current research project of Dr. Estabrooks and he has applied for a grant in the amount of \$40,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health in order to conduct research in this field.

Dr. Estabrooks stated that statistics compiled by Sheldon Glueck of Harvard University indicate that a boy becomes delinquent due to resentment on the part of the father towards the boy. The boy, sensing this resentment, rebels against the father and turns toward the gang, et cetera.

Dr. Estabrooks' plan is to hypnotize a number of juvenile delinquent boys, with parental consent, and give them posthypnotic suggestions in order to change their ego ideal from the father to a person such as a minister or anyone of responsibility whom each boy respects, thereby eliminating the cause for rebellion.

Dr. Estabrooks stated that Estabrooks he would like to have the following act as consultants for his research project:

1. ~~Harold Rosen, PhD, MD - Chairman of the Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins University~~ *MD*
2. ~~Sheldon Glueck - Criminologist and Lawyer, Harvard University~~ *Miss*
3. ~~Milton H. Ericksons, MD - Psychiatrist, Phoenix, Arizona, and President of the American Society of Clinical Hypnosis~~ *Miss*
4. FBI representative

11 SEP 1 1959

Enclosure *Sent*

CGM: PAC - (4)

*etc* 60 SEP 8 1959

SENT BY VECTOR FOR APPROVAL 8-25-59

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-3999

Memorandum to Mr. Parsons

Re: DR. GEORGE H. ESTABROOKS  
CHAIRMAN  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

When questioned regarding the specific purpose for an FBI representative, Dr. Estabrooks said that an FBI representative would give prestige to his project and would be able to furnish miscellaneous information concerning the adult criminal.

It was pointed out to Dr. Estabrooks that his research project appeared to be more directly concerned with the medical field rather than law enforcement which is the primary responsibility of the FBI.

Drs. Estabrooks and Reinwald were straightforward, sincere and held the Bureau in high esteem. It is felt that Dr. Estabrooks' research project may have some merit, but no useful purpose can be served by having a Bureau representative act as a consultant, for this project.

Subsequent to the interview, SA McWright conducted Drs. Estabrooks and Reinwald on a tour of the Laboratory. Both appeared to be very impressed as to the Laboratory facilities, personnel and the services that are rendered.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Dr. Estabrooks' request for an FBI representative to serve as a consultant for his research project be denied and the attached letter be forwarded to him.

*Laquer*  
*Reinwald*  
*8/24*  
*JR*

COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

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	_____

August 11, 1959

*M. Jones*

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your courtesy with reference to my request for advice on my project, "Hypnosis in Juvenile Delinquency". If possible, I would very much appreciate meeting one of your associates at, say, 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, August 19. If this could be arranged, I would be deeply grateful. If I do not hear from you to the contrary, I will present myself, with Professor F. L. Reinwald at your offices at the time mentioned.

*Rec - DC*

Sincerely yours,

*J. H. Estabrooks* *J. H. Estabrooks*

George H. Estabrooks  
Chairman of the  
Department of Psychology

EX-111  
PROC  
AUG 14 1959

GHE:ad

*Forward to Mr. Hoover  
100-442-144  
8/11/59  
25  
SEP 9 1959*

*Estabrooks  
changed on 8/19/59  
8/19-59  
agb*

REC-63

*W*  
80-98-1442-144

10 SEP 2 1959

*W*

5-11-8

August 24, 1959

REC-63

80-98-1442-15

Dr. George H. Estabrooks  
Chairman  
Department of Psychology  
Colgate University  
Hamilton, New York

Dear Dr. Estabrooks:

The conference of August 19, 1959, which you and Dr. Reinwald had with my associates, Assistant Director Parsons and Special Agent McWright, has been brought to my attention.

Since this Bureau has no responsibility in the field in which you are interested, other than the collection of crime statistics, it is not possible for us to designate a representative to act as a consultant. However, we will be glad to furnish you with any statistical data on juvenile delinquency which we might have in our files.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

REC'D - READING ROOM  
AUG 24 5 42 PM '59

SECRET TO THE DIRECTOR FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

MAILED 2  
AUG 28 1959  
COMM-FBI

NOTE: See White to Parsons memo dated 8/21/59, captioned "DR. GEORGE H. ESTABROOKS, CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, COLGATE UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, NEW YORK." Previous correspondence with addressee of a cordial nature, but no encouragement has been given to him concerning his various proposals for the use of hypnosis in the work of the FBI. (80-98-1442 and 62-39979 Sec. 2.)

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

CGM:bse (4)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

8-25-59

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DeLoach*

DATE: August 17, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

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

SUBJECT: DR. GEORGE H. ESTABROOKS  
CHAIRMAN  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
COLGATE UNIVERSITY  
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

*White*

Re my memorandum to you captioned as above dated July 30, 1959. We have received a letter dated August 11, 1959, from Dr. Estabrooks in which he advises that he would like to meet a representative of the Bureau at 10:00 a. m., on Wednesday, August 19. He will be accompanied by Professor F. L. Reinwald. Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Reinwald.

*NY - LC*

His current communication does not require an acknowledgment, and it previously has been recommended that when Estabrooks calls at the Director's Office he be referred to someone in the Laboratory who is conversant with the use of the polygraph.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*Keenan 8/17*

- 1 - Mr. Holloman - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Parsons - Enclosure
- 1 - Tour Room - Enclosure

DWB:paw  
(5) *paw*

*W. J. ...*

*6/24*

REC-63

80-98-1442-15

10 SEP 2 1959

*LETTER 6/24  
- CBM: BSE*

*7. C.*

*Duriff*