U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 24, 2024

MR. JOHN R. GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1408601-001
Subject: Carnivore

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in 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)

508 pages were reviewed and 490 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the first interim release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed are cross-references that are identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files to other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those documents that mention the subject of your request. Documents were not considered for processing if no information about your subject was in the body of the document.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. 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 it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

(i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.

(ii) **Intelligence Records**. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

(i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.

(ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

(iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C.§ § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C.§ 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

(i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.

a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation

(ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.

(iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.

(iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

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.

FBI/DOJ

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault

The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **http://www.theblackvault.com**

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

It would have been nice if they printed the entire article! 82 B

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FIELD NEWS SUMMARY

September 7, 2000

80-SQ-A61835-9/14

Prepared by: National Press Office, OPCA

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FIELD NEWS SUMMARY
September 7, 20000

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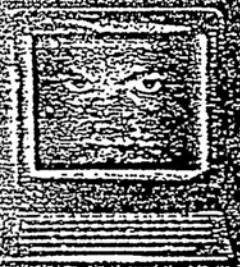
The Web's Dark Side

In the shadows of cyberspace, an ordinary week is a frightening time



IT'S THE ULTIMATE KILLER APP. NOT ONLY has the Internet revolutionized the way we communicate, entertain, and learn, it has forever changed the way we shop, socialize, and conduct business. An estimated 144 million Americans are plugged into cyberspace, and thousands more enter the online world every day. Even if you're not wired, you've heard the buzz—billions of dollars in E-commerce, E-books changing the way we read, fabulous music libraries acquired for nothing thanks to Napster and its clones.

But wait. The popular image of the Web is one of earnest geeks and capitalist kids gulping a Starbucks as they sling code. That masks something that until recently could only be called the online world's dirty little secret. Pornographers and pedophiles on the Web, sadly, are nothing new. But because the Internet is so vast and uncharted, the full scope of its dark side has never been fully explored. And the amount of bad stuff out there is truly staggering. Rigged auctions. Viruses. Adoption scams. In June, police arrested the first Internet serial killer: John Edward Robinson, aka "Slavemaster," was charged with murdering five women in two states and stuffing their bodies into metal drums.

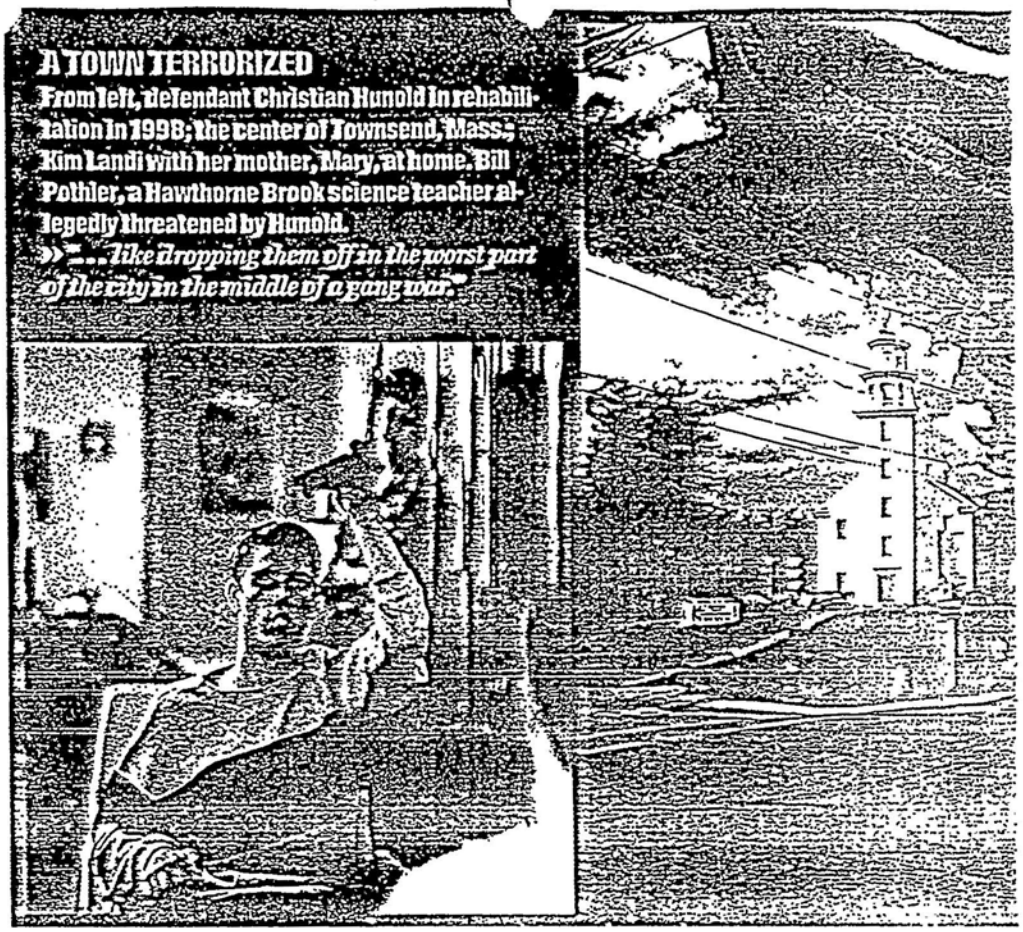
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

CyberAngels, an organization that assists victims of Internet crimes, receives 650 online stalking complaints every day. Credit card theft is as old as the credit card—and certainly a lot easier since the rise of the Internet. But identity theft? Fixing that is a lot more complicated than ordering a new Gold Card from American Express.

ILLUSTRATION BY DOUG STERN—USN&WR

What's happening on the Internet is worrisome enough, but what has really gotten the attention of cybercops is the rate at which such problems are increasing. Last year, the Federal Trade Commission received more than 18,000 Internet-related complaints. That's more than double the previous year's volume. For the first six months of this year, it received 11,000 complaints. The FBI opened 1,500 online child sex cases last year, up from 700 a year before. Businesses, too, are feeling the pinch. According to a recent survey by the Computer Security Institute and the FBI, 70 percent of companies experienced cyberattacks in the past year, up from 42 percent in 1996. Nearly 300 companies reported losses of more than $265 million.

To get a better sense of the perils and problems of the Internet, *U.S. News* sent a team of reporters and photographers across the nation during the week of June 25. What they found is sobering. Some incidents reveal the naiveté of Internet users. Others astonish with the sheer simplicity of predators' ploys. All illustrate the tremendous power of the Internet in perpetrating a whole range of crimes and misdemeanors and suggest that, for all its marvels, the online world is a place one must navigate with abundant caution. *–Margaret Mannix*



A TOWN TERRORIZED
From left, defendant Christian Hunold in rehabilitation in 1998; the center of Townsend, Mass.; Kim Landi with her mother, Mary, at home. Bill Pothier, a Hawthorne Brook science teacher allegedly threatened by Hunold.
» *"...like dropping them off in the worst part of the city in the middle of a gang war."*

CYBERSTALKING

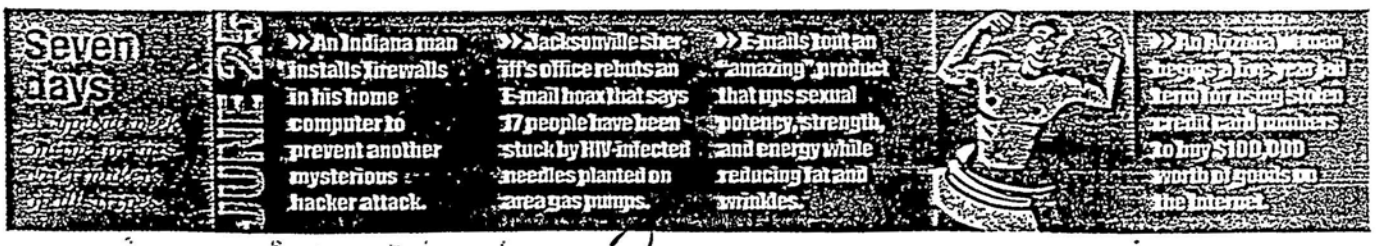
Lost innocence

It's the first full week of summer vacation, and Timothy McGillicuddy, principal of Hawthorne Brook Middle School in Townsend, Mass., typically uses this time to reflect on another class of eighth graders. This year, he's trying to forget. He'd rather not remember a police officer meeting him at the schoolhouse door and handing him a copy of a Web page. He'd prefer never having seen the defaced picture of his school set in the cross-hairs of a rifle. He'd rather not think about the snapshot of himself with blood pouring from simulated bullet holes in his head and chest.

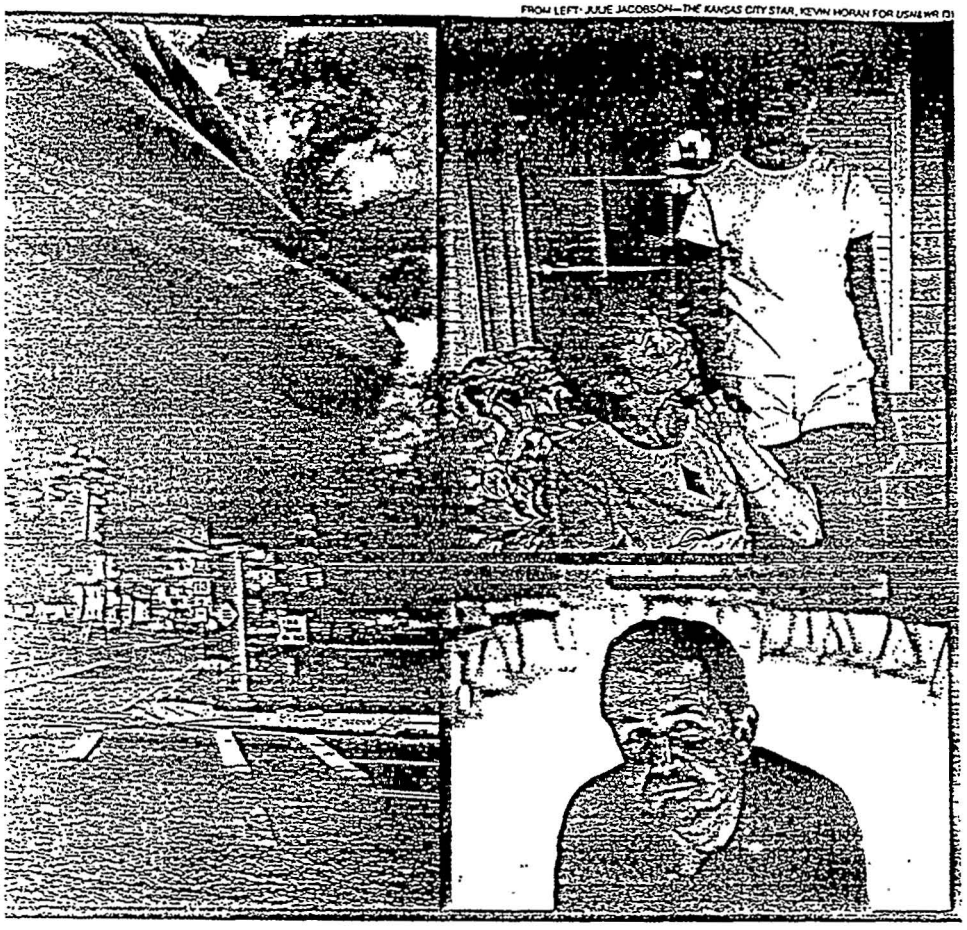
Halfway across the country, a judge in Clay County, Mo., is mulling over a request by a defense attorney to suppress statements by 20-year-old Christian Hunold, who will stand trial next month on charges he terrorized McGillicuddy and his school for three days last fall. From his home computer in Smithville, Mo., Hunold allegedly stalked the town of Townsend, directing kids to child pornography sites and placing "hit" lists of teachers and students on the Net.

Hunold was just 15—not much older than the kids at McGillicuddy's school—when he was paralyzed from the neck down in a car accident. He and a buddy had gone "hill-hopping": They had sped to the top of a hill, hoping their car would become airborne. But Hunold's friend lost control and hit a tree. Hunold, an Eagle Scout who played saxophone in his school band, underwent extensive physical therapy and ultimately regained some use of his arms. But something went wrong along the way.

Kim Landi, 14, thinks she saw him first. Like many kids at Hawthorne Brook, authorities say, Hunold frequented a chat room for the rock group Limp Bizkit. It was his screen name, a boast about raping girls, that Kim noticed. She thought it was disgusting, but, being a typical teenager, she told all her friends. Hunold allegedly used more aliases to glean information from the kids. And before long, Kim Landi says, he knew what they were



FROM LEFT: JULIE JACOBSON—THE KANSAS CITY STAR; KEVIN HORAN FOR USN&WR (3)



aring at Friday night's football game
d who was mad at whom. He knew
n's sister's name, even though she in-
ts she never told him. More curious
n afraid, the students kept E-mailing
nold even after he started making
reats. In all, authorities say, Hunold
responded with 40 of the town's 215
hth graders.
Hunold's lawyer, Steven Wolcott, is
eparing a technical defense. Laws on
e books at the time of the offense are.
gue, he says, and they don't cover
mes committed with a computer. In
e meantime, Townsend is preparing
r a new school year having learned a
rd lesson. Not monitoring kids' use of
e Internet, says the Rev. Kevin Patter-
n of the First Baptist Church of West
wnsend, "is like dropping them off
the worst part of the city in the mid-
dle of a gang war and saying, 'I'll pick you up later.'" *–Toni Locy*

ADOPTION FRAUD

The cruelest con

On Sunday, June 25, John and Terri Nakai gave thankful prayers in their Littleton, Colo., church. The woman who had broken their hearts had pleaded guilty that week. That left one last painful task: telling the sentencing judge how badly Sonya Furlow had, as John put it, "messed up our lives."

The Nakais, who had two biological children, had been waiting a year with a local adoption agency when a fellow subscriber to America Online E-mailed them. A self-styled Philadelphia-based adoption facilitator named Sonya Furlow had a baby they could adopt quickly, the E-mailer said. They E-mailed Furlow. And within a few weeks, Furlow was faxing them medical documents about a pregnant woman named "Dakota." She E-mailed the Nakais and assured them that Dakota especially wanted them to have her baby. Thrilled, the Nakais sent Furlow $4,500, the first installment of her $8,500 fee. Then Furlow essentially dropped out of communication. There never was any Dakota. Furlow had duped the Nakais and at least 43 other families from California to Maine.

As devastated as the Nakais were, they got off comparatively lightly. Furlow had conned $9,500 from another family. She told yet another couple to fly from their home in Nebraska to Philadelphia to pick up a baby. She met them at their hotel dressed in hospital scrubs, pretending to have just come from a birth. And she let them wait in the hotel for days before telling them the mother had changed her mind.

Furlow, who will be sentenced September 8, didn't hold a patent on using the Internet to sell fictitious babies. The Internet has made the complex business of adoption vastly easier, but it has also spawned virulent and heartbreaking new strains of adoption fraud. "People are getting burned on the Internet at a rate that is inconceivable," says Bill Pierce, a founder of the National Council for Adoption. Electronic chat rooms are trolled by scammers promising babies if only the adopters will send money. Less-than-honest adoption agencies post pictures of cute babies who are, in fact, not available for adoption.

Jill and Steven Hopster of Redmond, Wash., thought they were about to adopt a healthy biracial baby. Then they saw Internet postings offering the very same baby to others. They soon discovered that the birth mother had lied about the baby's race and legal status. They lost not only the baby they had thought of as theirs but $7,200 and, Jill says, "their joy."

As of last week, Sonya Furlow's Web site was still up. Because of her guilty plea,

»» A Massachusetts grand jury indicts a Pennsylvania man for sending pornographic photos and videos to teenage girls.

»» *EWEEK*, an information technology magazine, launches a hacking contest: Crack into a special site and win cash.

»» Three South Carolina teens are penalized for detonating bombs they learned how to make on the Internet.

»» Business Software Alliance gets $2.4 million from 20 companies caught pirating software from Adobe, Corel, and Microsoft.

»» An Idaho regulator issues cease-and-desist orders against Florida and California companies advertising illegal credit repair via E-mail.

3

she is not likely to spend more than two years in prison. *–Kim Clark*

STOCK SHENANIGANS

The cybersmear

"What's not to love about this stock?" A message from *connie_x_francis* opines that an anticipated merger of New Jersey-based Biomatrix with Genzyme Corp. will ramp up sales of Biomatrix's main product, an arthritis pain reliever called Synvisc. Every time she posts a message, Connie is barraged by naysayers. A few messages back, someone known as *meddra 2k* calls Connie a Biomatrix "pusher," equivalent to a mobster and a criminal. Meanwhile, the poster called *cd_43eighttt* predicts a collapse of the merger and Biomatrix's bankruptcy.

A spirited expression of opinion? Perhaps. Or maybe a scheme to manipulate stock prices, engineered by a few interested parties, acting under aliases and in cahoots—possibly at the behest of a short-seller, a trader who stands to gain if Biomatrix's stock heads south.

On this last week in June, Massachusetts securities regulators are painstakingly tracing the identity of the suspicious Biomatrix posters. They are removing, layer by layer, subpoena by subpoena, the mask of anonymity that is the essence of the Net.

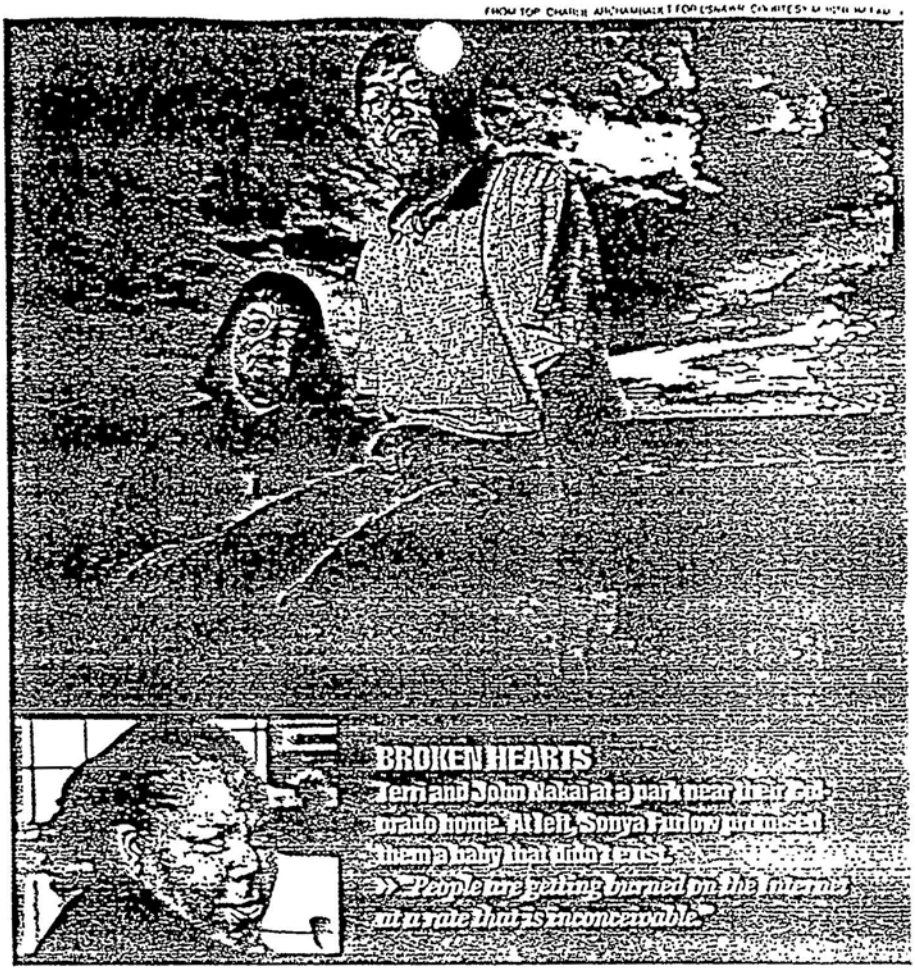
Biomatrix says it's the victim of a classic "cybersmear," in which message board posters trash a company, its products, or stock. Sometimes the culprits are disgruntled workers. Sometimes they're "shorts," hoping to profit on the stock price falling. In the case of Biomatrix, regulators suspect, they're both.

The Biomatrix case began more than a year ago, when disparaging messages began appearing on the Yahoo board. Some of them accused Biomatrix CEO Endre Balazs of being a Nazi war criminal. Others accused a female executive of lewd sexual acts. Still others alleged that patients died from using Synvisc. "Have I lost investors because of the noise and blather of these people? Absolutely," says company President Rory Riggs. John Lewis, a money manager in Chadds Ford, Pa., who owns a million shares, thinks the stock is selling for half what it ought to.

Determined to protect the credibility of their company, Biomatrix and its officers filed a civil lawsuit against seven "John Does"—three of them later identified as former employees and an employee's relative—charging them with using the Internet to defame Biomatrix. On July 25, a New Jersey judge ruled that the postings were indeed libelous.

The bashers have referred to their writings as "spoof," "satire," and "humor." And in recent weeks, a host of class-action suits have been filed alleging that the company exaggerated prospects for Synvisc and inflated its sales, artificially boosting stock prices. Nonetheless, the Massachusetts securities regulators expect to file a stock manipulation complaint. That could result in a cease-and-desist order.

Such penalties are about as threatening as shaking a finger at the playground bully, cynics say. But, says Securities Division chief Matthew Nestor, "It's a red flag. We're building a book." *–Anne Kates Smith*



BROKEN HEARTS Terri and John Nakai at a park near their Colorado home. At left, Sonya Ruford promised them a baby that didn't exist. >> *People are getting burned on the Internet at a rate that is inconceivable.*

CREDIT CARD THEFT

Trading virgin ccdz

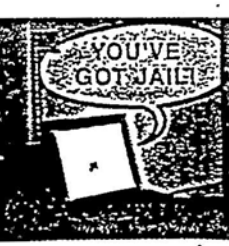
Saturday afternoon is not prime time for the nocturnal hackers who trade stolen credit card numbers online. But in the Beaver, Pa., offices of Internet security firm AntiOnline, some of the nation's most successful cybercops are already catching some action.

AntiOnline's 21-year-old founder, John Vranesevich, is monitoring a popular chat room where "carders" are trading filched account numbers. A message pops up from a carder using the online pseudonym—or handle—*ELGOD*: "Wanna trade USA ccdz?

BRIEFLY

>> A rogue hacker displaces the Web site of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland—and leaves bizarre clues.

>> America Online rolls out an official E-mail to alert members to scam missives, like those asking for users' passwords.



>> New Jersey prepares a lawsuit against a landlord who advertised apartment rentals for "whites only" on the Net.

>> A Texas Better Business Bureau receives its third complaint about an on-line seller of puppies infected with canine parvovirus.

>> Lithuanian officials deny that one of their sites posted for the U.S. and hacked into the computers of a top Russian security agency.

I got 5 Visas, 1 MC, 1 Virgin Visas [sic]." "Cedz" are credit cards, "MC" means MasterCard, and "virgin" denotes a stolen number that has yet to be used illegally. Carders often seek equal exchanges of stolen numbers, Vranesevich says, but other acceptable trades include pirated software or password access to violated computers.

CoolGuy brags that he has a "big list" of 7,000 working numbers. *Billy* wants two numbers—or one virgin account—in exchange for access to the California State University–Los Angeles computer system. *Misha* writes: "I need USA cards and full info." Now that many firms require a billing address along with a card number, carders prize accounts with such detail.

Carders often bluff their way through deals, Vranesevich says. Some trade with phony numbers from online credit card generators—sites that come up with seemingly valid numbers by using the same algorithms banks do. Anyone trying to use the numbers online will probably be denied access. Such treachery does not go unnoticed. A carder announces that "ccman=RIPPER"—someone who disappears without completing the trade. "Now ccman is ruined," grins Vranesevich.

A carder named *MaStEr_P* announces he has a virgin Visa to trade. Using the handle *h4cker*, Vranesevich introduces himself: "Sup yo. You got cc to trade? I got an AmEx gold." He's faking; his is a bogus number from a generator site. But *MaStEr_P* bites, and Vranesevich shoots over the number. The carder quickly asks, "where's name address email?" Vranesevich, bluffing again, says he'll provide more info after *MaStEr_P* delivers a number: Within minutes, a Visa number and expiration date, plus the mailing and E-mail addresses of its owner, one Jeanine Bohan, appear. Vranesevich deduces from *MaStEr_P*'s ISP location that the carder is in Bulgaria and fires an E-mail to Bohan. The subject line reads: "Your Credit Card Number Was Stolen." *–Joellen Perry*

CYBERSLEUTH John Vranesevich at the offices of his investigative firm, Antionline, in Reading, Pa. He and his young colleagues monitor popular chat rooms on the Internet and pose as credit card thieves to catch the real thing. >> *"Sup yo. You got cc to trade? I got an AmEx gold."*

CHILD SOLICITATION

A fall from grace

During his 10 years as pastor of Faith United Church of Christ in State College, Pa., William Cabell built a reputation as an engaging preacher whose amiability, humility, and generosity captivated most churchgoers even as his nitpicking about church business annoyed others.

But William Cabell, graduate of Yale Divinity School and the Princeton Theological Seminary, had a secret.

Sitting in his office one quiet evening last October and using the church's America Online account, Cabell allegedly logged into an Internet chat room. He called himself *BillSC635*. He was greeted in turn by a chat room participant called *Addam1984*, who described himself as a 14-year-old boy from New Jersey. "Hi Addam," Bill allegedly wrote. "im older gay guy luv teen boys ad sex, can we chat?" Addam responded with the familiar online symbol for a smile.

The E-mails allegedly progressed over the next several months. Bill: "Have you ever done anything with a guy for real?" Addam: "Only in mydreems [sic]. im 14 is that k?" Bill: "perfect, I'm 48, is that okay?" Addam: "yeh . . . " Bill: "Would you like to try out what you dream about?" . . . Addam: "you'd be my first time." Bill: "I'm super gentle, have been the first time for teen boys . . . 15 and 16."

In an instant message exchange on June 26, *BillSC635* allegedly agreed to meet *Addam1984* at a fast-food restaurant in Piscataway, N.J. He said he would be wearing glasses, a maroon polo shirt, and khaki slacks. Addam said he would be wearing a New York Yankees jersey. On June 28, at about 12:15 p.m., William Cabell arrived at the restaurant. But instead of the teenager he was expecting, he was confronted by an undercover FBI agent.

Cabell was arrested for crossing state lines to have sex with a minor. He was re-

DIGITAL DOZEN

>> New York detectives arrest a Floridian suspected of illegally selling ecstasy tablets via the Web. The pills were mailed in CD cases.

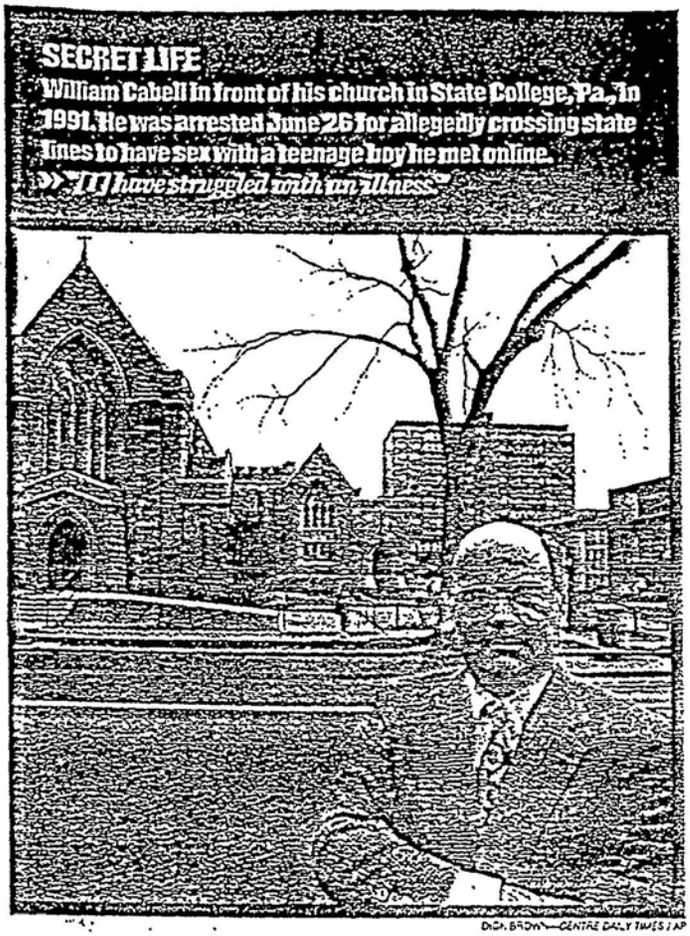
>> The Comptroller of the Currency says Allied Boston Bank is soliciting deposits via a Web site and operates without a license.

>> Wichita, Kan., police arrest two 15-year-olds on charges of tricking Internet users into disclosing credit card numbers, then using them.

>> Michigan Rep. John Conyers Jr. asks the Justice Department to investigate the hijacking of the Violence Policy Center's Web site.

>> The FBI arrests a Maryland man who is suspected of selling stolen computers, beauty products, and other goods on eBay.

leased on $100,000 bond, placed under house arrest, and prohibited from using a computer. In a letter of apology to his flock, Cabell said that for many years he had "struggled with an illness which I have managed to control for the most part." His friends, stunned, now minister to him. Says church member Harry Weller: "They've tried to help him to realize that he is still a child of God who needs help and love." *-Frank McCoy*



SECRET LIFE William Cabell in front of his church in State College, Pa., in 1991. He was arrested June 26 for allegedly crossing state lines to have sex with a teenage boy he met online. **»» "I have struggled with an illness"**

DICK BROW—CENTRE DAILY TIMES/AP

INTERNET ADDICTION

Base Instincts

Theirs is a modern love drama: They met on the Internet and fell head over heels. They shared secrets, memories, emotions—even though they had never laid eyes on each other. And now, the very technology that had brought them together was tearing them apart.

"Kevin" is a likable guy—quick with a smile, trustworthy. A security guard for a hospital in northern Idaho, he keeps emergency room patients company and walks nurses to their cars at night. He remembers the first day he logged on to the Internet. It was August 1995, and the computer was in the hospital library. It wasn't long before he was spending most of his free time in front of the screen.

It was purely by accident, Kevin says, that he discovered online pornography. At first he looked out of curiosity. "Each time I thought I had seen it all," he says, "some new sexual practice popped up. Eventually, the online sexual world came to take the place of any real-world contact with women. "I can be a little bit shy," he says, and this was a substitute that kept me from feeling lonely."

Then came a message from "Marie," a young mother of three looking for companionship on an Internet singles site. Kevin fired off an immediate response, and the two began a dialogue that would last two months before he made the 50-mile drive to meet her. A few months later, they were married.

What Marie loved about Kevin was his kindness, his interest in her kids. What she didn't know was that every time she was reading one of Kevin's love E-mails, he was at the other end of the connection peering at lewd pornography sites. "I knew he was always online," Marie says. "But I thought that it was just because he was interested in meeting new people."

Whenever Kevin was home, he was online, with the door closed. A few times, he called her in to look at an especially "wild" site. She was disgusted but didn't worry—until he turned away from her in bed. "Have you been looking again?" she would cry.

By January, Kevin knew he had a serious problem. He promised to go cold turkey, never even logging on to the computer at home. But there was still the machine at the hospital. Every night, he would use his master key to get into the closed library and indulge his addiction as never before. Sometimes, for his entire eight-hour shift, he would sit transfixed in front of the screen's glowing sex world. When his bosses asked him to look in on the library, where some "unusual" computer activity had been noticed, he laid low for a month, then headed straight back to the same spot.

This time, though, he walked into a trap. Earlier this summer, the hospital installed cameras and software that recorded Kevin's every mouse click. On June 27, the administrators confronted him. Because he had a stellar work record, they suspended him for only three days and ordered him into counseling. Kevin now lives under the constant monitoring of his wife and his boss. "I think I can make it," he says. "But if [Marie] goes, I know I'll head straight back to that computer." *-Joannie Fischer*

TRADEMARK WARS

Dissing the Dead

Three Grateful Dead "stealies"—skulls with 13-point lightning bolts—appear below a fiery "Welcome" and a beating heart on Joe Propst's serial killers Web site. The band's lawyer, Eric Doney, clicks on the familiar icons and turns up more than he ever cared to know about Ted Bundy's pornography addiction, Jeffrey Dahmer's homosexual cannibalism, and a Hillside Strangler's faking of multiple personality disorder. Deadheads have appropriated "stealies" for all kinds of uses—baseball team emblems, gay pride symbols, drug legalization marches—but Doney finds this particular trademark

Periscope

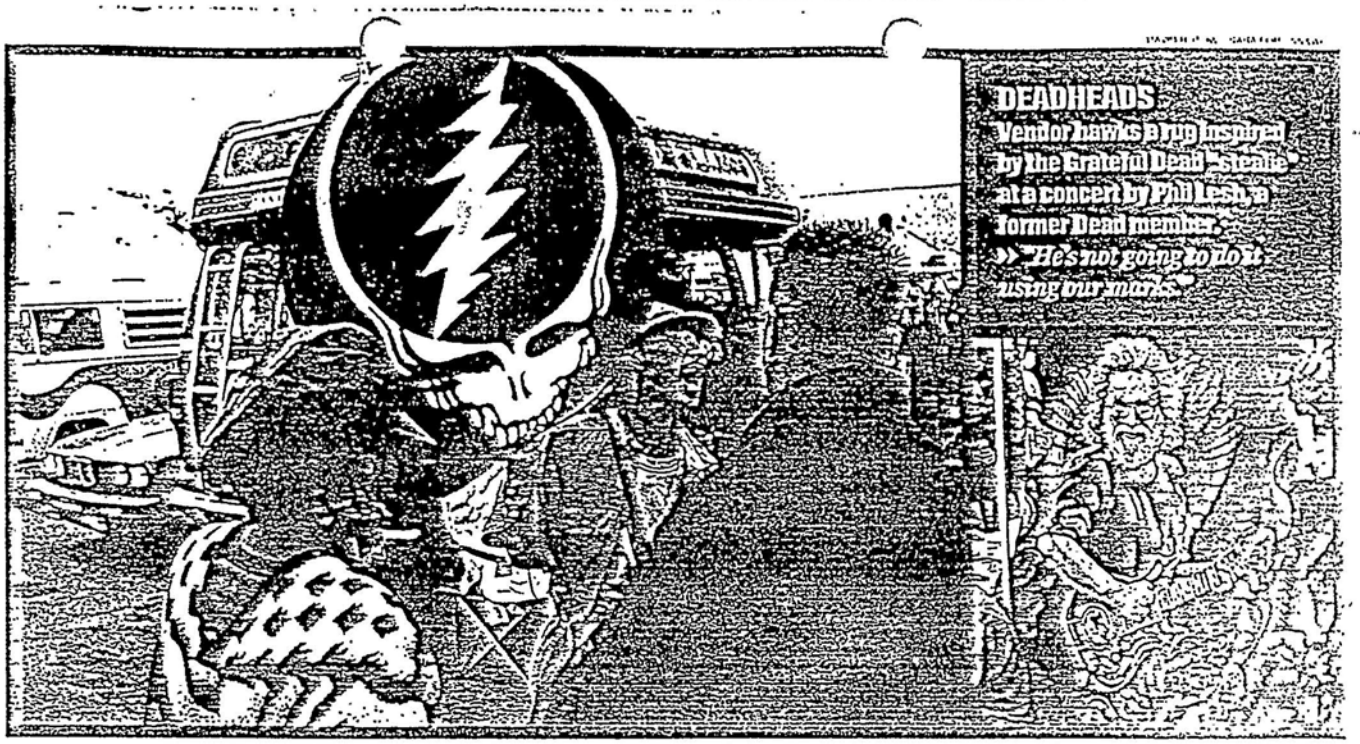
»» Despite consumers' fear of cybercrime, an industry survey reveals that only 20 percent use firewalls on personal computers.

»» An Internet peddler agrees with the Federal Trade Commission to stop exaggerating the health benefits of shark cartilage.

»» A Mississippi man pleads guilty to crossing state lines to have sex with the 13-year-old girl (an undercover police officer) he met online.

»» The Better Business Bureau task force on job fraud surfs the Net to identify online perpetrators of work-at-home scams.

»» Philippine police refer to prosecutors charges against the creator of the "I Love You" virus, a crippled E-mail systems.



DEADHEADS
Vendor hawks a rip inspired by the Grateful Dead–stealie at a concert by Phil Lesh, a former Dead member. **»** *"He's not going to do it using our marks."*

violation to be galling. "He's not going to do it using our marks," he says. The "Grateful Dead are about the beauty and pleasure of life and not about these sick characters." After Doney fires off a cease-and-desist letter, Propst agrees to shelve the "stealies." He replaces them with three screaming skulls.

Doney and his investigators spend their days navigating a vast online bazaar where traditional intellectual property rights are not generally respected. Fans are allowed to trade MP3s, just as they were once permitted to bootleg concerts. But the Dead still budgets $5,000 to $7,000 extra each month to pursue Internet pirates who steal concert videos, sell knockoff Dancing Bear T-shirts, and purloin studio albums. The week of June 25, the lawyers took down 19 illegal auctions of Grateful Dead music. "You don't see howitzers or murders for hire" on auction sites, Doney says. "They're just not willing to filter it out for us."

The Dead's MP3 trading policy results from a legal confrontation last year with the owners of an upstart site called "Deadabase," which offered free downloads of Dead concerts. Doney cracked down because the operation was earning money from banner ads. Deadabase's cofounder, Joshua Kerr, contends the Grateful Dead gave up its copyright when it allowed Deadheads to tape live concerts. He also says his site opened the Dead experience to new listeners around the world. "The guy's a real a- -hole," Kerr says of Doney, who effectively forced him to shut down. Doney shoots back: "This is not a garage band. We don't need gratuitous publicity."

Internet users can trade Dead songs only if they do not generate any revenue. Eric Boyer, for one, never got the message. On June 20, the 44-year-old father of two decided to sell 1,500 hours of live concert tapes for a minimum of $1,500 on eBay. "THEY ALL SOUND GRATE!" he advertised. A day later, he received an E-mail from Doney's team warning that he could face fines of up to $150,000 for each copyrighted tape he auctioned. Boyer sent the lawyers a contrite E-mail: "I was trying to make some room for the kids, and the wife was saying, 'Get the tapes out of here!' " But in a postscript, he did not conceal his bitterness. Boyer claimed that he had spent "well over $50,000" at Dead shows. "In fact, I'm thinking [Jerry Garcia] may owe me money," Boyer wrote. "... He was too high to play, and it sounded like crap." *–Jeff Glasser*

HACKING

'Ain't no joke'

Ikenna Iffih sat impassively as a federal judge ran through a list of charges to which he would plead guilty. The 20-year-old Nigerian immigrant had unleashed "a trail of cybercrime from coast to coast," prosecutors said, penetrating NASA and Defense Department computers and crippling a commercial Internet service. Now perched behind a defendant's table in a Boston courtroom, he listened as Judge Robert Keeton read the facts of his case and asked if he understood them. "Yes," Iffih replied in a near whisper.

Iffih had been a quiet student at Northeastern University's College of Computer Science. He was, in fact, a classic hacker. In person, he was introverted, polite. On the Internet, he adopted an entirely new persona: profane, crude, even threatening. Under the name *DigiAlmty*, he allegedly sprayed cybergraffiti calling for the release of fellow hackers from jail and

QUICKIES

» New York banking regulators yank the license of an online mortgage lender for stopping payment on closing checks.

» A Poulsbo, Wash., man pays $146 to a seller on the Yahoo auction site for two hard drives, which he never receives.

» Federal regulators clamp down on a scheme that promised online investors returns of 215 percent.

» The Texas attorney general's office investigates a Texan who allegedly ran a bogus "Dominican celebrity divorce" service.

» [illegible] that lets people bypass [illegible] on the Web with the software code that unlocks the security wall.

war against the FBI. "When one of us
es down, we must annihilate the per-
n[s] responsible," *DigiAlmty* wrote
r one company's Web page. On a
nadian Embassy Web site, he was
ually explicit: "FBI, read my lips. . . .
OP the raids!!!. . . . STOP before we take
m the INTERNET!!! This ain't no joke,
s is for real."

Iffih's trouble began in April last year,
en from his home computer he stole
ess to a corporate E-mail account
d logged on to a computer called
nses.dla.hp.mil in Columbus, Ohio.
mses belongs to the Defense Logistics
ency, which provides supplies for
. troops worldwide. Using a service
wn as a telnet proxy, Iffih made
eem as if he was based out of the
A computer.

One of Iffih's next stops was the NASA
ver at the Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Md., where he effectively
ed control of the entire system. A "snif-
program allowed him to capture login
nes and passwords and save them for
r use. He even hacked into his own
versity's computers, and before long,
d the names, birth dates, addresses,
Social Security numbers of some 9,135
ple tied to Northeastern.

Then Iffih hacked into the Web site of
ra Marketing Online Services, which
lds and hosts business Web pages,
OS soon heard from clients that they
ld no longer access their accounts. Iffih
renamed the password file, and then
aked havoc on programs, client data,
more. Foolishly, however, he left clues
ind, including a message: "FBI—Catch
if you can." They did.

or his mischief, Iffih faces up to 20
rs in prison and a fine of up to
0,000. At a minimum, he will serve six
nths behind bars. Said his prosecutor,
son Burroughs, "I just don't believe
e kids think about what they're doing."
vid E. Kaplan

ANGELA ROWLINGS - AP

BUSTED Ikenna Iffih (right), with his lawyer, arrives at U.S. District Court. He pleaded guilty to hacking into government computers. >> FBI—Catch me if you can."

IDENTITY THEFT

A bad name

Thomas Seitz blames the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. After all, says the 23-year-old computer buff from Old Bridge, N.J., if the agency hadn't posted those names and Social Security numbers on its Web site for all the world to see, he would not have applied for car loans in 14 of the individuals' names. And he would not be sitting here in a Jacksonville, Fla., courtroom awaiting sentencing for bank fraud. "It was a crime of opportunity," he says.

Seitz's weapon was the publicly available computer at the Old Bridge Public Library. Surfing around the Internet one day, he stumbled across a database of disclosure forms that public companies and their officials file with the SEC. It was too tempting. Seitz assumed one of the names and applied for a car loan online through NationsBank (now Bank of America). It was rejected, along with his subsequent 11 applications under different aliases. But on his next try, Seitz scored a $15,000 check. He tried to buy a car at a local Buick dealer but backed out, in part because he lacked car insurance. Still, he forged ahead. "It became something like 'Let's see if I can do it,'" says Seitz.

He assumed his 14th identity, that of Richard Clasen, a 57-year-old former official of EFI Electronics in Salt Lake City. Within days, Seitz had a $44,000 loan check from NationsBank that he could present to a car dealership. He got a free online quote for car insurance with Clasen's data, and, through an online chat room, a couple of stolen MasterCard numbers to pay for the policy.

Now all Seitz needed was evidence that he was Clasen. As luck would have it, the Internet has at least 300 Web sites that offer counterfeit driver's licenses, law enforcement credentials, passports, Social Security cards, and military IDs. "All they have to do is log in and type 'fake ID' and hit the search key," says David Myers, ID fraud coordinator for the state of Florida. Seitz soon had a fake birth certificate and a W-2 in Clasen's name.

At a local Honda dealership, Seitz opted for a black Prelude—loaded. "I had to dicker a little," he says. In fact, thanks to Clasen's good credit history, Seitz was able to negotiate even better financing than what he got from NationsBank. "I knew I did something illegal," he says. "But I always come out of a situation pretty much better than I anticipated."

Not this time. When the dealer tried to register the car, the state caught on to the bogus driver's license. "I had no defense," says Seitz. At the same time, NationsBank and the FBI were piecing together the scam. Says Tom Kneir, special agent in charge of the FBI's Jacksonville office: "I don't think you have to be an absolute genius to do what he did." *–Margaret Mannix*

>> Rahal-Schmitz Toyota in Alabama discovers that its Web site has vanished, having been uprooted by a hacker working late at night.

>> A Maine man serves an 11-month prison sentence for selling computer equipment online but never shipping it to buyers.

>> The FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center investigates the "Stages" worm virus, which disrupts E-mail systems.

>> An Arizonan who allegedly sold nitrous oxide and inhalation devices via a Web site could face a 15-year prison term.

>> A South Carolina man who was ripped off for $525 by an online seller tries to figure out who can help him get his money back.

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01

"When people were arrested, I fingerprinted and photographed them, and then I verified their identity."

KATHLEEN MCCHESNEY

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FBI CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I wanted to work as an FBI agent when I graduated from college, but I couldn't because the FBI only hired men to be agents back then. So I got a job working as an identification technician at the King County jail in Seattle. When people were arrested, I fingerprinted and photographed them, and then I verified their identity. It definitely wasn't a glamorous job, but it was considered a necessary job, and it was my way to get a foot in the door of a good organization. Not everyone who graduates from college starts at the top. There aren't many people in the FBI who are more senior than I am now—that includes men hired as agents when I went to work at the jail.

I always encourage people to consider taking those kinds of foot-in-the-door jobs. In the long run, it's often better to take a lower-level job in a place where you want to work than it is to hold out for some fabulous job right off the bat. People in an organization will get to know you, and you will have opportunities to volunteer or to start a mentoring process within the place that you work. A lower-level job also provides good training if you want to be a manager someday, because it gives you tremendous appreciation for the many roles that exist within an organization, how those duties fit together, and how important it is that everybody—no matter what their position is—feels that they are important to the larger mission.

Kathleen McChesney (media.chicago@fbi.gov) became one of the FBI's top-ranked woman agents in the field last year when she took over operations at the FBI's Chicago field office. Only 3 of the FBI's 56 field offices are headed by women, and Chicago's office is the largest of them.

10

THE MOST POLITICAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT EVER: A SURVEY

The U.S. Department of Justice is the government agency directly responsible for performing the president's central constitutional mission to "take care that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed." Those laws have come to reach into every aspect of American life, from jobs, environment, civil rights, elections, taxation, communications and antitrust, to tens of thousands of federal criminal laws covering everything from kidnapping to poultry inspection.

The Justice Department oversees several of the most feared and potentially intrusive federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Prisons. The department's prosecutors have relatively unfettered discretion to bring down the full force of the government's investigative and prosecutorial powers on private citizens.

THEODORE B. OLSON is a Washington lawyer. He served as assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Counsel from 1981 to 1984.

The Department of Justice thus both implements and symbolizes the rule of law in the United State[illegible] is imperative, therefore, that its immense powers be exercised carefully, even-handedly, and with restraint. Abuse or misuse of those powers has devastating and lasting consequences, not just for the individuals directly affected, but, more fundamentally, for the nation's integrity and for the confidence that citizens must have in their government if they are to honor and respect its laws and institutions.

The department and its officials traditionally have been held to a standard of independence and non-partisanship not expected at other federal agencies. While the president has the prerogative to set broad law enforcement policies, and occasionally to participate directly in those DOJ decisions that influence the nation's direction and priorities, the president must never interject his personal or partisan political impulses into individual DOJ decisions. And it is one of the most important responsibilities of the attorney general to insist that the line between national policy and personal advantage never be crossed. Whenever that barrier has been breached in the past, whenever politics has permeated the decision-making or the atmosphere at the Department of Justice, as occurred in Watergate, the consequences for the nation have been grave.

Janet Reno has now served seven and one-half years as attorney general, longer than all but one of her predecessors, an individual who held office in the early nineteenth century when there was no Department of Justice, when the attorney general's staff was tiny, and the responsibilities of the office were quite limited. To put her tenure in perspective, Richard Kleindienst, Elliot Richardson, William Saxbe, Ed Levi, and Griffin Bell held the position of attorney general in the 1970's. Janet Reno has served longer than all of them combined. No person in American history has held more law enforcement authority for such a long period.

The Reno Legacy: Seven plus years of defending Clinton instead of the law

Theodore B. Olson

It may be some time before an authoritative judgment is made concerning Janet Reno's stewardship of the Department of Justice. Much of the story remains concealed behind the iron doors of Main Justice in Washington, and some of it may never be known, especially if Janet Reno is succeeded by an Al Gore Department of Justice. Bill Clinton's worst nightmare is a George W. Bush-appointed attorney general who will have the courage to pry open the secrets that the Clinton administration has kept during its corrupt reign and a Congress that will keep the Justice Department shredding machines out of operation between November and the inauguration.

But the public record already tells enough to portray an unattractive story of a Clinton political takeover of the Justice Department. There is ample evidence that cannot be ignored that, from the beginning, Janet Reno allowed her department to be overwhelmed by partisan politics and that she readily submitted to the personal and private interests of President Clinton and his partner in running the department, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton[illegible]ice permits only a limited review, but what follows is a partial evaluation of Janet Reno's tenure according to commonly accepted standards for measuring the work of her department.

Respect for the Rule of Law

The attorney general's most important responsibility is to insure that the White House and the administration respect the rule of law and live up to the highest legal and ethical standards. By this measure, it is difficult to assign to Janet Reno anything other than a failing grade.

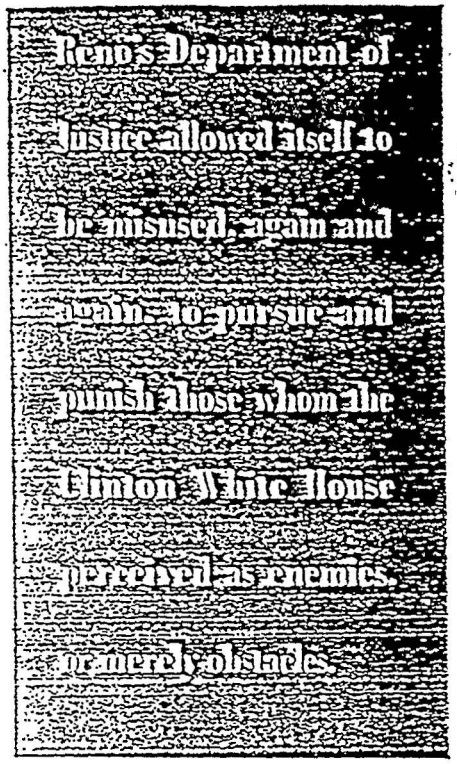
Her president has lied under oath in both civil and criminal proceedings. A federal judge has found him in contempt of court for willful obstruction of justice. The president manipulated witnesses, lied to his cabinet, including the attorney general, and set in motion a massive and meticulously coordinated campaign to destroy a duly appointed, lawfully empowered, independent counsel.

The first lady has, to put the most charitable possible spin on it, made false statements under oath and concealed evidence from Congress and criminal investigators. The Office of Counsel to the President has been dedicated in substantial part to the obstruction and delay of lawful investigations under the leadership of the president's long-time friend and accomplice Bruce Lindsey.

When Deputy Counsel to the President Vincent Foster was found dead of a gunshot wound, White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum prevented Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann from conducting a proper investigation. The attorney general not only did not raise a finger in protest, she allowed the investigation to be conducted, not by her department and the FBI, but by the National Park Service. The department of Justice has recently announced that it would investigate an apparent suicide of an African-American teenager in Mississippi. But the mysterious death of a top White House official was sent elsewhere.

Under five administrations going back to Richard Nixon, executive privilege could not be asserted by the president without the written endorsement of the attorney general. This vital check on the exercise of presidential power was snatched from Janet Reno's department and handed over to White House lawyers working for Bruce Lindsey.

The public record can be searched in vain for a single word of protest by Attorney General Reno concerning these, and many, many other abusive acts by the president of the United States, the first lady, and White House confidants and attorneys, which not only eroded respect for the rule of law but weakened the department's ability to do its job. If the attorney general cannot stop the subversion of the nation's laws by the president under whom she holds office, she must resign. Attorney General Reno did neither.



The Competence, Professionalism, and Independence of Justice Officials

Attorneys general are judged in substantial part by the quality and integrity of their subordinates, and by their insistence that they be selected on their merit and for their commitment to the rule of law.

Janet Reno failed this test and succumbed to political pressures before the ink was dry on her appointment. Only days after she took office, she ordered the removal of all 93 of the nation's United States attorneys. In order to maintain continuity in thousands of pending prosecutions, and as a statement to the public that elections do not influence routine law enforcement, the nation's top prosecutors are traditionally replaced only after their successors have been located, appointed and confirmed by the Senate. On instructions from the White House, (she claimed it was a "joint" decision; no one believes that) Reno ordered all 93 to leave in ten days.

There could not have been a clearer signal that the Clinton campaign war room had taken over law enforcement in America. And few observers missed the point that Reno's house cleaning served the important ancillary objective of removing the incumbent U.S. attorney in Little Rock, the location of so many Clinton family skeletons bursting to get out of their respective closets. Janet Reno filled that particular post with a former Bill Clinton student, someone who had worked in every one of his gubernatorial campaigns and the Clinton-Gore 1992 election effort. The world was to learn later how helpful the new U.S. attorney was in aborting federal investigations into Clinton involvement in the looting of federally insured Arkansas thrifts.

Sacking the nation's front-line prosecutors was just the beginning. Janet Reno watched as Hillary's Wellesley roommate and close friend was placed in charge of the department's legal policy apparatus and the selection of judges. The sister of Hillary's close friend and former law partner, Vince Foster, took over the department's relationships with Congress, the better to prevent unpleasant departmental leaks to congressional investigators. Al Gore's brother-in-law was handed the all-powerful civil division. A wife of a Democratic senator took over antitrust policy. Robert Kennedy's daughter and a key Senator Ted Kennedy staffer were placed in important positions, as was a former chief of staff of the Democratic National Committee. The department's reputation for nonpartisanship became a quaint memory.

Looming over all these appointments, including Janet Reno herself, was the now-infamous Webster Hubbell, yet another former Hillary Clinton law partner. Hubbell was installed as the Clintons' eyes, ears, and voice in the department before Janet Reno even arrived. He moved immediately into the office adjacent to the attorney general's quarters, space traditionally occupied by the assistant attorney general for the Office of Legal Counsel. OLC has long been considered the department's legal conscience, and its proximity to the attorney general reinforced that office's ability to insure that legal considerations trumped politics at the Justice Department. The message of the Hubbell move was not lost on department officials. Janet Reno had the title, but the White House would be running things. That impression was underscored when Reno went off to give a trivial speech as the Waco disaster unfolded. Webster Hubbell, not the attorney general, was the department's liaison with the White House during this tragedy.

When Hubbell resigned a year later, under investigation for stealing from his former clients and law partners, Attorney General Reno demonstrated her acute judgment of character and her utter obliviousness of what was going on around her. Hubbell, she declared, "has been a tireless crusader for Justice, for doing the right thing. I don't believe he did a thing wrong."

Abuse and Attack

Perhaps the harshest indictment that can be levied against the Reno Justice Department is that it allowed itself to be misused, again and again, to pursue and punish those whom the Clinton White House perceived as enemies, or merely obstacles. The first instance was one of the most egregious. When the first lady decided to remove White House Travel Office employees and replace them with cronies from Arkansas and Hollywood, the career workers were given two hours to get out. Not satisfied with a simple purge, the White House then manipulated the FBI to make it appear that the Travel Office employees were under criminal investigation for embezzlement. Although a storm of bad publicity ultimately forced the White House to back down and find jobs for most of the disgraced and humiliated workers, the Department of Justice went after the head of the office with a vengeance. Billy Dale had started in the office 30 years earlier under President John F. Kennedy. He worked his way to the top and was uniformly well-liked by the White House press corps, whom he helped to serve. Justice investigated him for 18 months and then prosecuted him for embezzlement. The evidence at the trial was so contrived, flimsy, and laughable that the jurors could not figure out why the charges had been brought. They acquitted in two hours.

The Billy Dale incident showed Washington not only how ruthless the Clintons could be in using government power to further their own ambitions, but also, sadly, that the immense power of the Justice Department could be used and abused to destroy a career just to make a Clinton point.

Manipulation by the Clinton administration of the Justice Department has repeatedly blemished Reno's tenure. Nearly a thousand highly sensitive background files of Reagan and Bush administration officials were requisitioned by the White House from the FBI. These files then became accessible by White House political functionaries including people later found to have been

involved in creating a White House database, a favorite Hillary Clinton project. The press has often commented how quickly the Clinton political machine is able to respond to an attack with a savage and personally damaging counterattack against any accuser. That defense mechanism requires information—and the Justice Department has information.

During the Kenneth Starr independent counsel Whitewater investigation, rumors surfaced from the teenage son of an Arkansan tarot card reader that Clinton Little Rock accuser David Hale had received financial assistance from this magazine. When this unsubstantiated charge from a manifestly unreliable source reached Janet Reno's Department of Justice, it reacted as if the Attorney General's Office had been fire-bombed. Its normal standards for launching a criminal investigation were tossed out the window as Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder put public pressure on Starr to launch a criminal probe that would require scrutiny of the magazine that reported on so many Clinton scandals. The investigation was expensive and prolonged. It led nowhere. But the message had been sent. Governmental prosecutorial power was there to be used, even against the press, and the First Amendment be damned.

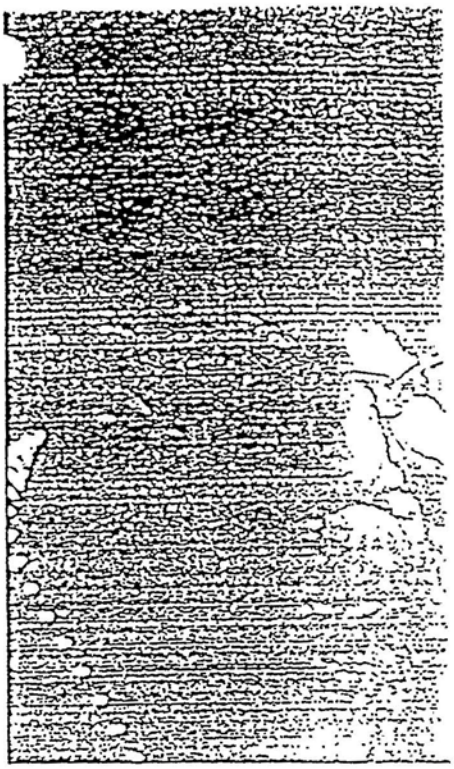
Shielding the White House

While the Reno Justice Department has been quick to investigate those who find themselves on the Clintons' enemies list, the president, the first lady, the vice president, and senior White House staff have been treated as if coated with an invisible plastic shield.

The Clinton-Gore re-election campaign finance "investigation" is the most outrageous example. The independent counsel law in place during most of the years in question required the attorney general to seek the appointment of an independent counsel if she found a reasonable basis for investigating whether "covered persons," including the president, vice president, and certain top White House and campaign officials, had committed federal crimes. The attorney general managed to turn this law on its head into a barrier precluding her investigators from looking into any evidence that covered persons might have violated federal laws. A law that required an independent investigation was deftly transformed into a shield against any serious scrutiny.

In October 1997, *Washington Post* reporters Susan Schmidt and Robert Suro disclosed that the department's investigators had been instructed that the independent counsel law "prohibited them from looking at the activities of covered persons," and not to "ask [anyone] whether a covered person committed a crime." As a result, any time the investigation seemed to be getting near the president, vice president, or top White House or Democratic Party officials, the investigators turned their attention elsewhere.

In July 1997, Laura Ingersoll, head of the fundraising investigation, actually quashed FBI efforts to search the home of notorious Clinton fundraiser Charlie Trie in Little Rock despite reports that Trie was destroying key documents. Justice lawyers had refused for four months to allow agents to ask for a search warrant for Trie's home. When Ingersoll learned that the search had somehow finally been approved, she aborted the search and recalled the agents from Little Rock. An FBI agent said that Ingersoll had told him that agents were "not to pursue any matter related to solicitation of funds...for the President...because that's the way the American political process works."



After the fundraising scandal had been on the front pages of the nation's papers for months, *New York Times* columnist William Safire reported that one of the central figures in the illicit fundraising, John Huang, had never been interviewed, asked to testify, or required to produce any records. Safire also reported that after Laura Ingersoll was removed as head of the investigation, for what was widely perceived both inside and outside the department as an incompetent, at best, investigation, Reno gave her a special departmental commendation praising her dedication and the thoroughness of her work.

On numerous occasions, Reno insisted that her periodic decisions not to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the Clinton-Gore fundraising abuses were based on recommendations from career prosecutors. It was later learned that FBI Director Louis Freeh and other top FBI officials had urged in writing in the strongest possible terms the appointment of an independent counsel. And Charles La Bella, Reno's hand-picked replacement for Laura Ingersoll, advised the attorney general that Reno "had no alternative but to seek an [appointment of] an independent prosecutor." Even the criminal division's Robert Litt, described as a Democratic Party loyalist and "friend of Bill," twice urged that an independent counsel be appointed to investigate whether Vice President Gore had lied to FBI agents in connection with his fundraising. Finally, Robert Conrad, the current head of the fundraising task force, is now known to have recommended appointing a special counsel to investigate these matters. Attorney General Reno rejected every one of these recommendations from experienced, career prosecutors at the very highest levels of the investigations.

Reno initially decided that Gore's telephone calls from government property to raise campaign funds were not illegal because there was "clear and convincing evidence that he was only seeking 'soft' money," and that soft money fundraising was somehow not prohibited by the statute. The DOJ task force was accordingly told to stop investigating. When the media subsequently found proof that Gore's calls were, in fact, raising hard money, Reno declined to seek an independent counsel investigation based on her freshly-minted conclusion that the vice president *did not know* that he was raising hard money.

Unfortunately for Gore, evidence continued to seep out. No problem. In her most recent rejection of calls for an independent look at Gore's role in raising hard money from government telephones, Reno managed to levitate above indisputable evidence that the vice president had attended a lengthy meeting at which that subject was discussed, handwritten notes by a top Gore staffer that showed that hard money fundraising was an important subject during the meeting, and testimony by Clinton's Chief of Staff Leon Panetta that Gore had been listening attentively during that portion of the meeting. Reno nonetheless bounded to the astonishing conclusion that "*there is no evidence that he heard the statements* [about the hard money] *or understood their implications.*"

While Reno defenders point to the number of independent counsel appointments she did seek, it is simply impossible to frame a rational explanation for why the biggest and most potentially devastating scandal of the Clinton-Gore years was never permitted to be investigated by persons not appointed by and working for Bill and Hillary Clinton.

Political Assistance and Protection

Janet Reno's Justice Department has proved particularly solicitous respecting matters of political interest to the White House. For example, when it came to clemency for imprisoned Puerto Rican terrorists, an issue of potential significance to the first lady's New York Senate campaign, the Department of Justice forwarded a pardon report concerning the 16 terrorists to the president despite strong and unanimous opposition by the FBI, the Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. attorneys in Illinois and Connecticut. According to the *New York Times*, the Justice Department report "suggested a diversity of views within law enforcement agencies that did not exist." The *Times* reported that "the Justice Department took extraordinary steps to enhance the chances for clemency" for the Puerto Rican terrorists "after receiving...expressions of interest from the White House." In fact, the applications for clemency were processed by the department even though the terrorists did not personally submit applications.

The government's case against the tobacco industry is another example of the department throwing its legal principles out the window in response to the president's political desires. In 1997, Attorney General Reno told the Senate Judiciary Committee that there was no federal legal basis for suing the tobacco companies. In January of 1999, President Clinton announced in his State of the Union address that he had instructed the Department of Justice to sue the tobacco companies. In October of 1999, the suit was filed.

Although Janet Reno repeatedly, albeit reluctantly, approved expansions of Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr's jurisdiction to investigate President Clinton, she ultimately came to join forces with the White House campaign to delay and impede Starr's investigation and to discredit his efforts. Early on, her department filed a brief in the Supreme Court supporting the president's assertion that the Paula Jones civil suit should be suspended for the duration of the Clinton presidency. The Supreme Court rejected the argument 9-0. Justice lawyers then filed briefs endorsing the White House claim that communications between Hillary Clinton and government lawyers were shielded from Kenneth Starr's subpoena, on behalf of the government, because of a government attorney-client privilege that could be asserted—against the government! And Justice fiercely supported claims that Secret Service agents could not be made to testify about things they may have heard or seen based upon an unprecedented claim of a "protective service" privilege. These and other White House delaying tactics were ultimately rejected by the courts, but the Justice Department support added valuable credibility to the White House arguments, and served to gain the president valuable time in his fight against impeachment.

DOJ officials also debriefed Secret Service officials after their grand jury testimony in the Starr investigation and the gist of that testimony was circulated to the Clinton defense team.

Finally, as Clinton's impeachment trial began in the Senate, Reno sent Starr a letter informing him that the department was opening an investigation of his handling of the Monica Lewinsky matter and "potentially unethical contacts with the [lawyers pursuing] Paula Jones' sexual harassment suit against Clinton." Janet Reno thus sent yet another message, this one quite blunt. Although the independent counsel law prevented Reno from any direct interference in Starr's investigation, she would do so indirectly by investigating Starr himself.

Space has not permitted a discussion of the unacceptable delays and inexplicable decisions in the campaign finance investigation that allowed witnesses to flee the country, evidence to disappear, and potential defendants to coordinate their stories. Nor has this account examined the numerous sweetheart plea bargains that resulted in the surrender of leverage over key witnesses in that investigation. The curious inability of the Justice Department to examine the government-owned computer of Los Alamos scientist Wen Ho Lee, and the strange investigation and prosecution that have followed is another important piece of the mosaic, as is the near-tragic, prolonged bumbling of the Elian Gonzalez case. The non-prosecution of the Defense Department officials who opened Linda Tripp's classified personnel files to a Clinton-friendly *New Yorker* reporter, and the Justice Department vendetta against Kenneth Starr press aide Charles Bakaly, are other incidents that scream out for scrutiny.

But these events, and a long litany of others, combine to tell a story of a Department of Justice that was captured in early 1993 and has been directed by an intensely political and single-mindedly partisan White House. And an attorney general who has not only turned a blind eye to lawlessness in government, but who seems utterly unable to prevent the Department of Justice from being used to accomplish political ends.

The *New York Times* has said that "Attorney General Janet Reno has consistently failed to enforce the law against top Clinton Administration officials.... [S]he has an uncanny instinct for ignoring or misreading the evidence and the law when top officials are credibly accused of misconduct." Unfortunately, this is only a part of Reno's sad legacy. It will take a strong and principled attorney general and determined efforts to root out the contamination that has occurred and restore the Justice Department to the vital and proud position in government which it once occupied.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Prison's recent release error not a first in local history

[redacted]

By STEVE TERRELL
The New Mexican

8/5/2000

Antonio Martinez — the man accused of killing music promoter Dale Garcia — is not the first Santa Fe murder defendant to be mistakenly released due to a paperwork blunder.

A man named James Dudley Ashley was convicted of second-degree murder 21 years ago in a case that veteran police officers call one of the most gruesome crimes in local history.

James D. Ashley

He poisoned his wife, stuffed her body in a footlocker and buried her 10 feet underground in his back yard, which was across Zia Road from Capshaw Junior High.

Before he began what was to be a 7½- to 25-year prison sentence, Ashley convinced authorities to let him serve part of his sentence in his native Oklahoma, where he owed time for a parole violation.

However, on Dec. 12, 1979, an Oklahoma magistrate freed Ashley on a bond because there was no paperwork in his file indicating he was convicted of a murder charge in New Mexico.

In the Martinez case, the privately operated prison in Estancia mistakenly released Martinez on June 10 — which, ironically, is Ashley's birthday.

Corrections Secretary Rob Perry said there was no detainer in Martinez's file indicating he was facing felony charges.

The mistake was discovered at a July 28 court hearing — in which prison officials transported another inmate named Antonio Martinez to the courthouse.

Martinez, 22, was recaptured Thursday at a Las Vegas, Nev., trailer court — just six days after authorities learned about the mistaken release. He remains jailed in Las Vegas awaiting extradition to New Mexico.

But Ashley, 51, has never been brought to justice for the killing of his wife.

It took five years before New Mexico authorities even learned of Ashley's release.

Following a lengthy story in *The New Mexican* about the Ashley case in 1991, the *America's Most Wanted* television show produced a segment on Ashley, using actors to dramatize the case. But despite the program's good record at tracking down fugitives, Ashley withstood the pressure of national publicity.

Those who knew the 270-pound Ashley described him as a consummate con man.

He moved to Santa Fe with his wife, Anita, their 2-year-old daughter and Anita's two young sons from a previous marriage. The Ashleys leased the home on Zia Road.

He attracted attention of law enforcement almost

Please see **RELEASE**, Page B-3

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8/5/2000
Edition:
The New Mexican
Title: [redacted]
Character: [redacted]
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FBI

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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Date:
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Title:

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RELEASE

Continued from Page B-1

immediately. Presenting himself as a "loan broker," he actually swindled people out of money, according to authorities. Ashley was under suspicion of defrauding the old Capital Bank out of $10,000. The state Securities Bureau also was investigating accusations that Ashley was involved in loan scams.

By the autumn of 1978, police became concerned about Anita Ashley. Nobody had seen her since August. Investigators started hearing different, conflicting reasons she was out of town.

Then James Ashley disappeared himself. Leaving the three children with a babysitter, he left town with his secretary, whom he was trying to promote as a country singer.

Meanwhile Santa Fe police learned that Ashley had obtained a county permit to dig a large hole in his back yard. On Nov. 15, 1978, police using a backhoe uncovered a foot locker. Police detective Alfred Lucero, now retired, recalled several years later that when the locker was opened, the sight and smell were so ghastly at least one officer vomited.

It was the naked and decomposed body of Anita Ashley.

In August 1979, James Ashley pleaded no contest to second-degree murder.

An autopsy revealed she died of a phenobarbital overdose.

Police tracked Ashley to Houston, where he was arrested by the FBI.

In August 1979, Ashley pleaded no contest to second-degree murder. As part of a plea agreement, Ashley would spend part of his sentence in Oklahoma, where he was wanted for a parole violation stemming from an embezzlement-and-fraud case.

After his sentencing, a Muskogee County deputy came to Santa Fe to transport Ashley to Oklahoma. In a 1991 interview, Deputy Otis Stockwell said he never saw any detainer documents indicating Ashley had been convicted of a felony.

A magistrate in Muskogee set Ashley's bond at $1,500 and sent him on his way.

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FBI

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8/1/2000
Edition:
Albuquerque Tribune
Title:
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: AQ

Indexing:

Local FBI office in search of new headquarters

By Rick A. Maese
RMAESE@ABQTRIB.COM / 823-3687

The local FBI office is searching for a new facility to call home, partly because of growing pains and partly to comply with federal safety requirements.

"We've outgrown our office space here and we'd like to locate to land suitable for a build-to-suit building," Doug Beldon, a supervisory special agent in Albuquerque, said Monday.

That means leaving its current spot in the PNM building, Downtown at 415 Silver Ave. S.W., and moving to a much bigger space — eight acres bigger, actually.

Beldon says the FBI needs the space for an administrative building, a radio facility, parking and an area that separates the facility from the sidewalks.

After the Oklahoma City bombing of a federal building five years ago, it has been required that all federal buildings be situated away from sidewalks.

In April 1995, 168 people died in that explosion, and since then, Beldon says, federal facilities are built so they aren't as easily accessible from the street.

The FBI needs 150-foot setbacks between its buildings and neighboring sidewalks.

Pat Bryan, vice president of the city's Downtown Action Team, said it would be tough but not impossible to accommodate the FBI Downtown, and "several possible sites have already been identified."

"We think there might be some areas on the fringe of Downtown, and we have had several meetings with the FBI to discuss these," Bryan said.

Bryan said it is a priority for the city to keep an important agency like the FBI in a centrally located, accessible area.

Bryan said there is a presidential edict signed by Jimmy Carter and still in effect that mandates all federal facilities be situated within or next to a city's downtown area, unless the agency can provide good reason to go elsewhere.

The FBI has been Downtown for several years. Before it moved into the PNM building nearly 10 years ago, it operated out of an even smaller facility on Broadway and Grand Northeast.

"We're very excited about anyone that wants to be located Downtown, and we want to help keep them here," said Tony Bull, the organization's president. "We want to do whatever we can to keep them Downtown."

Beldon says the purchase has already been approved by the national office, and money has been allotted, though he could not say how much.

As time goes, the FBI has been growing, Beldon said, which makes larger facilities essential. The bureau had about 50 agents 12 years ago, Beldon said, but now has about 100 agents, plus several other employees.

Once the bureau moves to its new space, he said, it should be large enough to house the FBI for many years.

"Everything is moving forward, and we look forward to the next step," Beldon said.

-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) Page F1
Atlanta Journal Constitutio
Atlanta, Georgia
Date: August 13, 2000
Edition: Sunday Final
Title: "Strip club owner a central figure in Atlanta probe"
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA
Indexing:

Strip club owner a central figure in Atlanta probe

By Richard Whitt
rwhitt@ajc.com

Mannerly, handsome and ambitious, strip club owner Michael David Childs is a self-made millionaire who counts as his friends some of Atlanta's most prominent families.

But Childs apparently has another side — a side revealed in profanity-laced conversations with a government informant and in court records.

An informant secretly recorded Childs talking about torching his competitors' clubs and doing physical harm to Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell. One of his former wives accused him of threatening her although the case was later dismissed; another of exposing their young daughter to salacious behavior at his strip clubs.

Now awaiting trial on federal arson charges, Childs and former city employee Dewey Clark have been chatting with the FBI. The discussions have included alleged bribes paid to Campbell. Campbell has denied taking bribes.

Clark, 39, who lived in Campbell's basement apartment for six years and worked in the mayor's office, was uniquely positioned to know Campbell's comings and goings. Clark and Childs have accused Campbell of taking payoffs and then reneging on a promise to protect Childs' liquor licenses, according to attorneys familiar with the federal probe.

His decision to talk to federal prosecutors has thrust Childs into the spotlight in the investigation of Atlanta city government.

➤ PLEASE SEE Childs, F4

MICHAEL DAVID CHILDS

Age: 43
Education: Jackson State University undergraduate degree in marketing
Businesses: Owner of Club Nikki VIP and Gentlemen's Club
Net Worth: $4.8 million
Awaiting trial on federal indictment with arson and conspiracy to torch competitors' nude clubs
Has accused Mayor Bill Campbell of accepting payoffs to protect his liquor licenses

Childs: Suspect a central figure in Atlanta probe

Continued from F1

Clark left City Hall last May after a dispute over the mayor's refusal to renew Childs' liquor license at Club Nikki VIP on Metropolitan Parkway. Two days later Clark went to work for the 43-year-old Childs as a manager of his other nude dance club.

'A model son'

Much about Childs belies the stereotypical image of a strip club operator.

Enterprising and articulate, Childs grew up in the small college town of Yellow Springs, Ohio. His father, Norman, a retired civilian employee at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, and mother, Jacqueline, a retired college professor, still live there.

His aunt, Jean Childs, was married to former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young for 40 years until her death in 1994.

At 13, Childs was the Punt, Pass and Kick national champion, according to Norman Childs.

"During his formative years, he was a model son to us," said Norman Childs. "He didn't drink or smoke or do drugs. He's a very generous person and, of course, we're very proud of him."

An Ohio all-state high school basketball player, Childs attended Northern Illinois University on a basketball scholarship but transferred to Jackson State in Jackson, Miss., where he graduated in 1980 with a degree in marketing.

After working four years for a Greensboro, N.C., medical supply company, Childs arrived in Atlanta and founded U.S. Medical Supply Co. in 1984, with his parents. With profits from U.S. Medical, Childs opened his first adult entertainment club, Nikki's Downtown VIP (the name later changed to Gentlemen's Club), on Ellis Street in 1992, investing $40,000.

That was followed by a succession of businesses, Club Nikki VIP on Stewart Avenue in 1993, Nikki's Too on Marietta Street and Little Nikki's, also on Stewart Avenue in 1994.

Neighborhood opposition

As his businesses grew, so did complaints from neighbors.

Police were called to Nikki VIP more than 70 times in 1997 and that year ended with a fatal shooting on New Year's Eve at the club. Five months later, there was a fatal shooting at the Gentlemen's Club.

Tiring of the prostitution, drug use and violence all along Metropolitan Parkway, angry neighborhood activists began petitioning in 1997 to close Club Nikki VIP.

Led by state Sen. Vincent Fort, Atlanta City Council member Derrick Boazman and others, the protesters got Campbell's attention, and he revoked the club's liquor license in May 1999.

Four months later, Campbell denied a new license for Strawberries, a nude dance club Childs was proposing to open near Nikki VIP.

In November 1999, Childs was recorded on a government informant's tape offering cash to have three competitors' strip clubs torched.

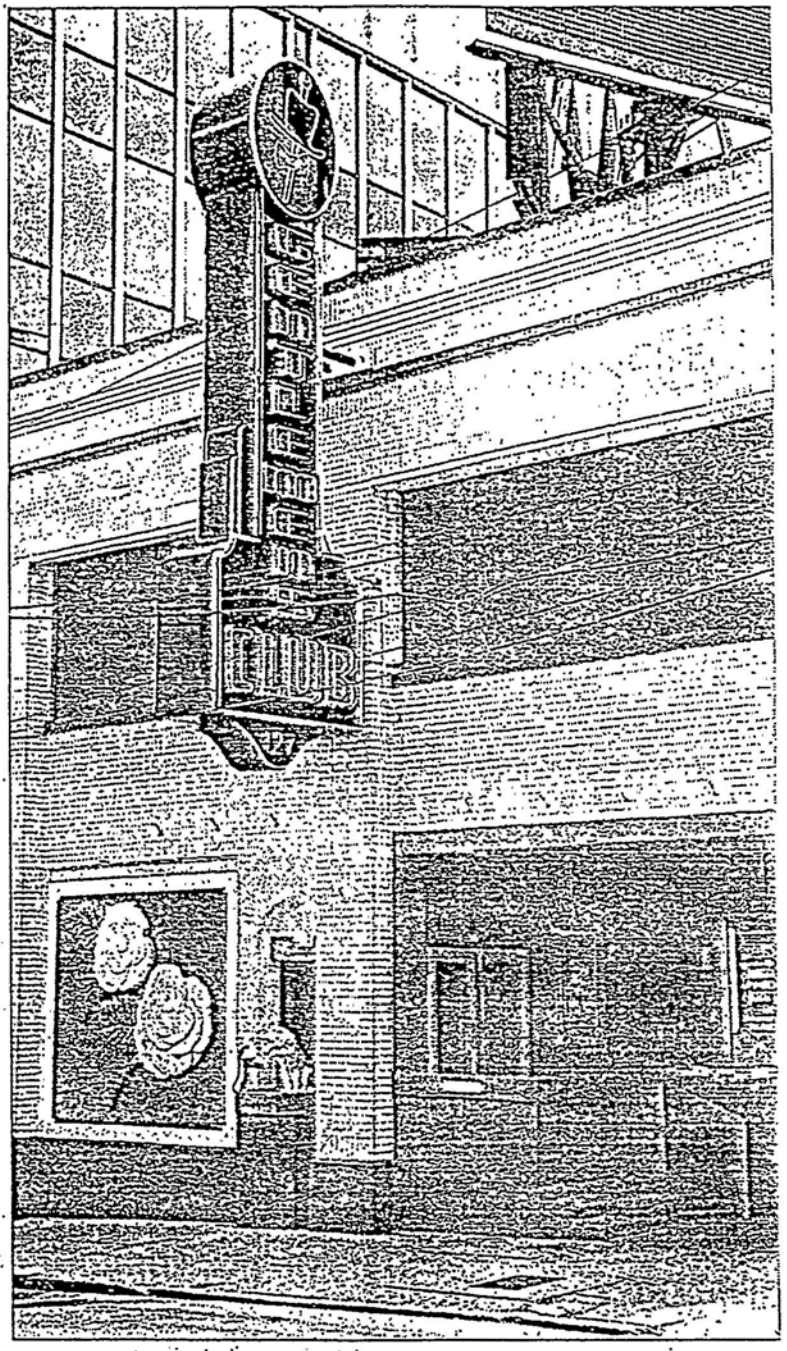
The man Childs allegedly hired to burn the rival clubs — Oasis, Body Tap and Pleasers —was a middleman in the arson deal who later became a government informant, according to the FBI.

The informant also recorded Childs offering to pay $20,000 to have Campbell physically harmed. Childs' attorney, Tony Axam, has described the offer as "blustering or puffing."

Campbell claims he got wind of a plot by Childs and Clark last year to file a lawsuit to "expose" him for taking bribes. He ordered City Attorney Susan Pease Langford to alert Fulton County District Attorney Paul Howard.

"This is, in essence, a continuation of efforts by Childs who is on tape trying to pay someone $20,000 to physically harm me," Campbell said recently. "This is a continued effort by him and his employee [Clark] to attack me for my denial of a liquor license."

Neither Childs nor his attorney returned telephone calls seeking their comments for this story.



The Gentlemen's Club, formerly Nikki's Downtown VIP, in downtown Atlanta was the scene of a fatal shooting in 1998.

Troubled history

Childs has a history of making threats when someone gets in his way.

Fort remembers the first time he met Childs in 1993. Then a community activist, Fort was leading an effort to stop Childs from opening a pool hall in his south Atlanta community.

One Tuesday evening, Fort said, he ran into Childs at a gas station. Childs, who was talking to a group of friends, came over to him.

Fort recalls the conversation vividly:

" 'You'd better leave me alone', " Fort said. Childs told him. " 'You'd better back off. I know where you live, I know where you stay. If you don't back off I'll come after you hard'. "

Fort said he reported the threat to an Atlanta police official and Childs later apologized to him.

But Fort remains wary.

"While everyone is innocent until proven guilty, the manner in which he's run his business, with a total disregard for the community, is indicative of his nature," Fort said.

Another incident, in 1996, landed Childs under a restraining order, accused of threatening his live-in girlfriend, Leslie Daniels.

Daniels, the mother of one of Childs' three children, each by a different woman, claimed in a family violence complaint filed in Fulton Superior Court that Childs threatened to have her killed.

According to Daniels' complaint, Childs physically assaulted her and threatened her with a sawed-off shotgun. The case was eventually dismissed.

Childs has a reputation as a lady's man. And much about Childs' personal relationships is recorded in the files of Fulton Superior Court.

Besides Daniels, two other women have sued and won child support payments from Childs during the past decade.

One of the women, Patricia Bell, also filed a petition to prevent Childs from visiting his then-12-year-old daughter. According to that petition, Childs took his daughter to strip clubs and exposed her to immorality and pornography.

"She has been in the clubs as late as 4 a.m. She has been allowed to serve drinks in the bar and to gamble on the pool table," according to the petition.

In 1997, Childs' common law wife, Barbara DaCosta, filed suit for divorce charging adultery and cruel treatment. She was awarded $1,800-a-month child support based on Childs' income of $10,600 per month.

In June of this year, DaCosta

filed a complaint asking for an increase in child support, claiming that Childs' income had increased substantially. Childs lists his net worth at $4.8 million in court documents.

DaCosta's complaint also asks for a contempt citation against Childs for taking their young son into strip clubs. The case is pending.

Childs was also sued by a customer who claims she was dragged into the manager's office at one of Childs' clubs and sexually assaulted by employees. That case was also dismissed.

The latest suit, filed on behalf of Body Tap Playhouse, accuses Childs of ordering the club burned and seeks $40 million in damages.

'He is a terrific fellow'

Childs is as well known among Atlanta's black business leaders and politicians as he is in neighborhoods along Metropolitan Parkway. Opinions of him vary dramatically.

Friends and business associates say they were stunned when Childs was arrested earlier this year, charged with arranging to have three rival nude dance clubs burned.

"I think if you met him, you'd never have any idea he was in that type business," said Glenda Haynes, whose family-owned air-conditioning company has done business with Childs.

After Childs' arson arrest, friends asked her about doing business with him, Haynes said. "I tell them, everybody has to have heating and air conditioning. We do churches as well. And he's just been gracious and nice. He's well educated. ... I have nothing negative whatsoever to say about him," Haynes said.

Attorney Alan Begner, who represents Childs in liquor license cases, called him a good client and a good friend.

"He is a terrific fellow," said Begner. "I've seen him kind, loyal and friendly.

"It's been a pleasure representing him. When the charges hit, I was saddened and shocked," he said.

Eleven friends, relatives and business associates, including Andrew and Carolyn Young, wrote letters supporting Childs' release on bond after his arrest for arson.

The daughter Childs was accused of taking to strip clubs, now 18, also wrote a letter in support of her father.

Childs regularly makes donations to his church and charities, according to the Youngs.

"Michael has always been an outstanding citizen willing to lend a helping hand," the Youngs wrote. "He was studious and straightforward, even to this day, Michael does not smoke or consume alcohol. ... It is difficult for Carolyn and I to believe that the Michael D. Childs we know and have known since birth is guilty of the charges alleged."

Council member Michael Bond called him a "dedicated and sincere" father to his now-teenage daughter.

"I have known Michael for over two decades during which time he has proven to be an ardent supporter of civic and social concerns," Bond wrote.

"I have always known him to be an honest man with strong ties to his community," he wrote.

Last February, Bond, who is Campbell's floor leader, introduced an ordinance to sell Childs an unused fire station on Ellis Street to use as a parking lot.

Boazman got wind of the move and the council voted 13-2 against the ordinance.

Even some who have opposed him say Childs can be polite, even charming.

"I've met with him one-on-one," said Joyce Shepherd, chairman of the Neighborhood Planning Unit that has fought Childs' clubs. "Actually, he was understanding. He was never rude. He was a gentleman, a savvy person," she said.

"I'd look at him sometimes and say, 'I don't understand why you're doing what you're doing.' His argument was always, 'I'm running a business, Ms. Shepherd. I'm providing jobs to folks who don't have jobs and helping put college students through school,' " she said.

— Staff writer Sandra Eckstein contributed to this article.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Chiropractic Journal

Date: August 2000
Edition:

Title: "The FBI and health care fraud"

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA

Indexing:

The FBI and health care fraud

Supervisory Special Agent Stuart B. Silver and Special Agent John T. Bestor

Health care is a trillion dollar industry in the United States and accounts for one of every seven dollars spent in the U.S. economy. This represents a higher percentage than any other industrialized nation. This number is impressive, and so is the fact that an estimated 10% of America's health care dollars are lost to fraud.

This generally accepted "rule of thumb" has been tested recently by empirical methods and found to be valid.

One hundred billion dollars a year lost to fraud. A staggering amount equal to four times the annual revenue of the software giant Microsoft Corporation.

It is easy to see why Attorney General Janet Reno has made the investigation of health care fraud one of her highest priorities. More than 450 special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are dedicated to the investigation of this white collar crime.

Fraud to the Medicare and Medicaid systems receive particular attention, but so does fraud perpetrated against private insurance companies. Nationwide, private insurance companies pay for more than half of American's health care costs.

Subjects of FBI cases come from all sectors of the health care system: doctors, psychologists, durable medical equipment suppliers, hospital and nursing home operators and chiropractors. While only a small number of people are responsible for the vast majority of fraud, the common element linking all people who have gotten in trouble is GREED.

What follows is a sample of fraud schemes perpetrated by people in your profession. While it is not meant to be all inclusive, it is meant to educate the chiropractic community that law enforcement takes health care fraud very seriously and violation of the law can lead to personal and professional disaster.

Newport, Arkansas — A chiropractor and his office manager bought health insurance policies for individuals in their community. In exchange for paying their premiums, policy holders agreed to have their insurance companies billed three times a week for treatment allegedly provided by the chiropractor, regardless of whether they received chiropractic services or not.

The office manager cooperated with authorities and provided detailed information regarding the chiropractor's activities. She pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and was sentenced to six months home detection.

The chiropractor pleaded guilty to conspiracy and obstruction. He was sentenced to 27 months in prison and ordered to pay $416,000 in restitution.

Vancouver, Washington — A chiropractor participated in a fraud scheme in which he billed State Farm Insurance for the treatment of "patients" who had not even visited his clinic. Surveillance of his clinic confirmed that eight occupants from an automobile accident did not receive treatment from the chiropractor. The office created fictitious medical records to make it appear as though they had been treated.

Florence, South Carolina — A chiropractor, and owner of a diagnostics and imaging center, fraudulently billed an insurance program funded by the State of South Carolina. A large percentage of his patients were state employees. Among other things, the investigation revealed that claims submitted for services of a medical doctor were actually performed by a chiropractor or a technician.

The medical doctor cooperated during the course of the investigation and pleaded guilty to a state charge. The chiropractor pleaded guilty to a Computer Crimes Act violation and received a five-year sentence, five years probation and a $50,000 fine. One of the chiropractor's companies was ordered to pay $500,000 to the State of South Carolina.

Atlanta, Georgia — In January 1999, a chiropractor pleaded guilty to mail fraud and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) violations for his involvement in an automobile accident scheme to defraud insurance companies. He paid "runners" to provide him patients from automobile accidents. The chiropractor provided an initial exam for each patient and then created fraudulent records to make it appear as though the patients returned for additional days and weeks of treatment.

The defendant was sentenced to 18 months in prison, $450,000 restitution and a $60,000 fine. He is also facing additional fines and penalties relating to the IRS violations.

Atlanta, Georgia — In July 1999, 17 people, including two attorneys and a chiropractor, were indicted and arrested for conspiracy, mail fraud and money laundering in an elaborate staged automobile accident scheme. As part of the scheme, non-existent "accident victims" were "represented" by attorneys who used the chiropractor's fraudulent medical records to negotiate settlements.

It is estimated that the fraud associated with the activities of this chiropractor exceed eight million dollars for the past ten years. The subject chiropractor and several others involved in this case are cooperating and have agreed to plead guilty.

Ensuring that the public holds the members of your profession in the highest regard should be every chiropractor's goal and responsibility.

Doctors should never allow themselves or their colleagues to adhere to anything less than the highest level of ethical conduct. If you become aware of any activity you believe to be unethical or illegal, you are urged to report it to the appropriate licensing board or your local office of the FBI.

(Stuart B. Silver is a Supervisory Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Atlanta, GA. He received a B.S. degree in Biology from the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 1974 and a M.S. degree in Ecology from Rutgers University in 1977.

He has been a Special Agent of the FBI since 1980 and has served in the Newark and Miami field offices in addition to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. He has been in Atlanta since 1991 and is currently in charge of the Health Care Fraud Squad and coordinates all health care fraud investigations in the State of Georgia.) ■

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Man Gets 6 Years for Enslaving Immigrant

Gaithersburg Case Brings $100,000 Fine

By Rubeen Castaneda
Washington Post Staff Writer

A Gaithersburg man who kept a Brazilian woman as a live-in slave for nearly 20 years—and did nothing to stop his wife from beating her—was sentenced yesterday in U.S. District Court in Greenbelt to 6½ years in prison for violating immigration laws.

Rene R. Bonetti, 51, was ordered to pay $110,000 in restitution to Hilda Rosa Dos Santos, the illiterate Portuguese-speaking woman, who according to federal prosecutors and court testimony, Bonetti and his wife kept enslaved in their home.

U.S. District Judge Deborah K. Chasanow said it was the maximum amount permissible. She also fined Bonetti $100,000, to be paid after restitution is made. Margarida Bonetti, 46, who was indicted with her husband, is a fugitive in her native Brazil.

Chasanow noted that Bonetti's sentence—which she increased from federal guidelines because she found he committed perjury during his trial testimony—"is far less time than Miss Dos Santos spent living under conditions which violated American law."

Federal officials said Dos Santos is one of thousands of foreign domestic workers who are brought into the United States by their employers—often from their native country—and abused. The Bonetti case has received extensive coverage in Brazil and has been watched closely by diplomats and other affluent foreigners working in the Washington area.

Maryland U.S. Attorney Lynne A. Battaglia said she hoped that Bonetti's conviction and prison sentence would deter anyone who is abusing foreign workers.

"This kind of slavery in the year 2000 is intolerable," Battaglia said.

Dos Santos, who did not attend yesterday's hearing, is still in the United States and is applying to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for humanitarian asylum, said

See SLAVERY, B4, Col. 5

(Indicate p[illegible] name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON D.C.
PAGE B-1

Date: AUGUST 19, 2000
Edition:

Title: MAN GETS 6 YEARS FOR ENSLAVING IMMIGRANT

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Baltimore

Indexing:

24

Man Who Enslaved Maid Gets Jail Time, Fines

SLAVERY, *From B1*

Cathy Hollenberg Serrette, a lawyer who represents Dos Santos in a civil case against Bonetti.

Bonetti declined to speak on his own behalf and did not react outwardly as Chasanow announced the sentence.

A satellite engineer who according to testimony earned about $90,000 annually, Bonetti is a native of Brazil and a naturalized U.S. citizen. He has been incarcerated since his conviction in February, and after sentencing he was handcuffed and taken away by a U.S. marshal.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven M. Dettelbach had asked Chasanow to sentence Bonetti to the longest possible prison term, seven years and three months. "There's no excuse for what he did," Dettelbach said.

Bonetti's attorney, Paul F. Kemp, asked the judge for leniency, saying that it was Margarida Bonetti who inflicted the abuse on Dos Santos. Of his client, Kemp told Chasanow: "He's ruined.... He's a PhD, and his life is wrecked."

Chasanow found that Bonetti obstructed justice by committing perjury when he testified he did not know Dos Santos was in the country illegally and did not know his wife beat Dos Santos.

A federal criminal jury convicted Bonetti of three immigration law felonies: conspiring to harbor an undocumented alien, harboring an undocumented alien for financial gain and endangering the life of an undocumented alien.

According to court testimony, the Bonettis brought Dos Santos to the United States from Brazil in 1979. Rene Bonetti testified that he knew Dos Santos's visa was expiring in the early 1980s and said he advised her to take steps to become legalized and assumed she had, even though she is illiterate and speaks no English.

Through interpreters, Dos Santos testified that Bonetti's wife, Margarida Bonetti, once poured hot soup on her face and chest because she did not like the way Dos Santos had prepared it.

On another occasion, Dos Santos testified, Margarida Bonetti did not like the way she combed the family dog and yanked out some of her hair, leaving her head bleeding.

Dos Santos testified that when she asked Rene Bonetti for help, he told her to pray for Margarida.

According to court testimony, Dos Santos slept in a small windowless, basement while the Bonettis and their son lived upstairs; Rene Bonetti padlocked their refrigerator to prevent Dos Santos from getting anything to eat or drink from it.

Dos Santos testified that she was never paid for the cleaning, cooking and yardwork she did for the Bonettis. On several occasions when the Bonettis traveled, Dos Santos testified, she wandered the well-off Gaithersburg neighborhood, trying to beg for money for food.

The Bonettis did not get her medical treatment for a gaping wound in her leg that became infected and for a large stomach tumor, Dos Santos testified. In April 1998, Dos Santos finally left the Bonetti home when sympathetic neighbors took her to a hospital to have her tumor removed. The tumor, which prosecutors described as being the size of a soccer ball, was benign.

Hospital social workers learned of Dos Santos's plight, and the FBI and INS began to investigate.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE SUN
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
PAGE 2B

Date: AUGUST 16, 2000
Edition:

Title: MAN IS GIVEN 20 YEAR SENTENCE IN INTERNET-RELATED RAPE OF TEEN

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Baltimore

Indexing:

Man is given 20-year sentence in Internet-related rape of teen

By GAIL GIBSON
SUN STAFF

A man convicted of raping a 14-year-old Maryland girl after winning her trust over the Internet was sentenced yesterday in U.S. District Court in Baltimore to 20 years in prison in a potentially precedent-setting online sex abuse case.

Catalin Buculei, 40, was convicted in December of gaining control of a minor for purposes of creating child pornography. His case marked the first time federal prosecutors used the narrowly drawn 1988 statute, which requires a minimum sentence of 20 years.

Buculei, a former stock day trader who lived with his mother in New York City, also was convicted of one other child pornography charge and three counts of crossing state lines to have sex with a minor.

Those charges carry lesser sentences, and federal prosecutors pursued the more serious pornography charge in hopes of gaining a tougher sentence for Buculei and drawing attention to the "dark side of the Internet."

"This is precisely the problem we're grappling with now in this society, the use of the Internet to attract children," Assistant U.S. Attorney Andrew C. White said yesterday at Buculei's sentencing.

Buculei's attorneys are appealing his conviction, arguing that the pornography charge is inappropriate and unconstitutional.

In a letter to U.S. District Judge William M. Nickerson, Buculei had asked permission not to attend the sentencing, saying he didn't want to validate his conviction by being present. But he was brought to court yesterday, and Nickerson ordered him to remain.

The judge handed down the mandatory 20-year sentence without parole and set conditions on Buculei 's probation, ordering him to participate in a treatment program for sex offenders, not to possess or use computers without approval and not to seek any employment that would involve direct contact with children.

Buculei met the girl, who is not being identified by *The Sun* because of the nature of the case, in an America Online chat room. He befriended her through numerous Internet and phone conversations and eventually suggested that he come to visit her in Maryland.

In January last year, she sneaked out of her suburban home to meet Buculei, who took her to a motel, gave her alcohol and had sex with her. He taped the encounter, but captured only about 11 minutes because he had not properly rewound the videotape.

Defense attorney Samuel Delgado argued that Buculei was improperly charged because the tape he made was not distributed and didn't contain footage of sexual intercourse. Delgado said again yesterday that Buculei did not deserve the long sentence.

"Mr. Buculei didn't murder anyone," he said. "This offense is not one that merits this kind of sentence."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alabama triple slaying suspect seized in Arizona

By CAROL ROBINSON
News staff writer

Federal authorities nabbed three Alabama fugitives — one on the state's Top 12 Most Wanted list — in two separate captures this week.

A viewer's tip to the popular television show *America's Most Wanted* led authorities in Arizona on Wednesday to Alecio Montenez Randle, a 23-year-old Florence man sought in connection with a May triple slaying in Huntsville.

Charlene B. Thornton, special agent in charge of the FBI's Birmingham office, said Randle was taken into custody without incident by a multi-agency fugitive task force based Tucson.

The Florence man had been sought since May 3, when police say he was involved in the assault rifle killing of a father and two sons in Huntsville.

S.J. Atchley, 58, died at the scene of the shooting along McVay Street in southwest Huntsville. His 22-year-old son, Walter Scott Atchley, died at a Huntsville hospital shortly after the shooting. The other son, 26-year-old Charles Anthony Atchley, clung to life for several days before he died.

The shooting apparently stemmed from an argument between two groups of men.

Witnesses reported seeing three men with sticks or boards chasing three other men before the shooting.

Authorities said Randle and another man fled the scene. A third man was questioned and released.

FBI spokesman Curt Jester said Randle was profiled on the Fox show in late July. His photo was also posted on the *America's Most Wanted* Web site, as well as the FBI's Web site.

He is being held in the Pima County jail pending extradition to Alabama.

In an unrelated capture, FBI agents in Nevada arrested 22-year-old Korkis Rodriquez and 18-year-old Maranetta Bratcher in connection with the kidnapping of their 4-year-old daughter. Rodriquez lives in Nevada, but Ms. Bratcher is from Huntsville.

Huntsville police Aug. 4 filed second-degree kidnapping charges against the couple for interfering with child custody. Authorities claim they unlawfully removed the little girl from her court-authorized legal guardian.

Federal authorities filed charges of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution against Rodriquez and Ms. Bratcher on Tuesday.

Just hours later, members of the FBI's violent crime task force in Las Vegas captured the two.

Rodriquez and Ms. Bratcher were being held in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Correctional Facility pending extradition to Alabama.

Their daughter was located unharmed and was in the care of local child protective services, authorities said.

(Indicate title, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Al.

Date: 8-10-00
Edition: Thursday

Title: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Birmingham

Indexing:

27

FBI/DOJ

(Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) 33
THE BOSTON GLOBE

Date: 5/15/2000
Edition:

Title:

Character:
or
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Submitting Office:
BOSTON

Indexing:

NS worker charged with taking bribe in FBI sting

ASSOCIATED PRESS

A federal immigration official as charged with seeking and accepting bribes from an immigrant seeking citizenship and from an undercover FBI agent posing as an alien smuggler.

Theodore Filandrianos, 39, of Quincy, an official at the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Boston, was charged with bribery by federal prosecutors. A probable cause hearing is set for early next month.

A message left at Filandrianos's home wasn't immediately returned. He doesn't have a lawyer yet, said US attorney spokeswoman Terry Manning.

Manning said Filandrianos had been suspended without pay from the INS.

Prosecutors alleged that Filandrianos, whose duties included interviewing candidates for naturalization and processing their applications, solicited and accepted a $1,000 bribe in 1999 from an immigrant, saying he would ensure the candidate would get citizenship.

Filandrianos did not know that the immigrant had made contact with authorities and was cooperating with an investigation. The applicant also introduced Filandrianos to an undercover FBI agent posing as an alien smuggler and Filandrianos allegedly accepted money from the agent.

US Attorney Donald Stern said Filandrianos was entrusted with the job of ensuring that only qualified individuals become citizens. "Such abuses of power will be aggressively prosecuted," he said in a statement.

A sworn statement filed in support of the charges by a Justice Department agent handling the case contained disturbing details.

In various taped conversations cited by the agent, Filandrianos suggested he had others involved with him in his scheme and indicated he had another scheme in which he charged doctors to be placed on a list of doctors approved by the INS to examine candidates for citizenship.

A spokeswoman for the Boston INS office did not immediately return a call for comment.

"The investigation is continuing, and there's no comment regarding any more charges," Manning said.

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FBI/DOJ

350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Date: 8/12/2000
Edition:

Title: FBI TO HELP BUSINESSES AVOID HACKERS, TERRORISTS

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CE

Indexing:

FBI to help businesses avoid hackers, terrorists

By GARY L. WRIGHT
Staff Writer

Just three months after a "Love Bug" computer virus damaged businesses and government agencies around the world, the FBI launched a national effort to protect the country's critical businesses, utilities and public institutions from computer intrusions and terrorist acts.

At a news conference Friday, Chris Swecker, who heads the FBI's operations in North Carolina, and U.S. Attorney Mark Calloway announced that the project, named InfraGard, will start in North Carolina next month.

"The FBI has the responsibility under presidential directive to counter all terrorist threats to U.S. citizens and U.S. interests around the world," Swecker said. "That responsibility also includes protection of the eight critical infrastructures of our country from hostile acts."

Those infrastructures include telecommunications, electric and power systems, gas and oil storage and distribution, banking and finance, transportation, water supply systems, emergency services and government operations.

InfraGard is designed to help prevent computer crimes by providing businesses and government agencies with training about where they are vulnerable and how to protect themselves.

Businesses and government agencies will also be given alerts and advisories about threats, officials said.

North Carolina's InfraGard chapter will meet for the first time Sept. 1 at Duke Energy Center in Charlotte. Officials said they expect about 200 to 300 businesspeople to attend.

Swecker said that along with physical attacks, computer intrusions are one of the biggest threats to information, communications and operating systems.

Swecker talked about the dangers of cyber-crimes.

"It's the No. 1 priority for the FBI, and I think it should be for private industry, as well," Swecker said. "This infrastructure is vital to our national security. We want to make sure we're not simply reacting to attacks – that we are taking every measure to prevent it."

Calloway praised industry, business leaders and the FBI for working together to prevent computer crime.

"If we are to protect our critical infrastructure on a local, regional and national level, private industry and government must work together and share information," Calloway said. "If a computer crime has occurred, it means there has already been a victim; there has already been some disruption of service and likely damage to a computer system, and a monetary loss.

"Isn't it better for businesses to work with law enforcement to prevent all that? Failure to report computer crimes is giving the hacker a license to do it again."

The "Love Bug" virus that spread in May from the Philippines through millions of computers worldwide caused billions of dollars in damage.

Congressional investigators testified that the government failed to promptly detect the devastating virus and warn federal agencies. That failure resulted in damage to agencies' computer systems and files.

Philippine investigators arrested a reclusive bank employee whom they suspect collaborated with his girlfriend to create and spread the computer virus from their apartment in a Manila public housing complex. Law enforcement officials said they believe the couple unleashed the virus to steal the Internet access passwords of fellow computer users in the Philippines – not to disable most of the world's electronic-mail traffic, as the virus eventually did.

For more information about InfraGard, access InfraGard@fbi.gov. Businesses that want to join InfraGard should call the FBI at (704) 377-9200.

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FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI starts inquiry into wedding guest's death

Probe's focus is possible use of excessive force

By Eric Ferkenhoff and Janan Hanna
Tribune Staff Writers

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has launched a preliminary civil rights inquiryinto the death earlier this month of Chicago Water Department foreman Michael Chambers, focusing on whether law-enforcement officers used excessive force restraining him when a brawl erupted in a banquet hall in Countryside.

FBI spokesman Frank Bochte said the agency would focus "on the narrow issue of . . . whether there were any federal civil rights violations. And in this case, it would be the possibility of an excessive-force situation where you had a law-enforcement official possibly using excessive force which led to the death of this victim."

The larger investigation into how Chambers died and whether anyone should be held criminally responsible will remain in the hands of the Illinois State Police. The state police took over the investigation nearly two weeks ago from the Countryside Police Department.

Chambers died early on Aug. 6 after a fight that involved members of two wedding receptions.

One of the receptions followed the wedding of a Cook County correctional officer who was a member of the special operations response team, a unit that transports high-risk jail inmates, does cell searches and responds to jail disturbances.

Countryside police responded to the melee, but it has remained unclear in the nearly three weeks since Chambers died whether he was restrained by off-duty correctional officers attending a reception or by local police.

On Thursday, law-enforcement sources said that although the state police investigation into Chambers' death is still in the early stages, the focus is on the actions of correctional officers.

But Bochte and officials with the state police and the office of Cook County State's Atty. Richard Devine refused to say whether the investigation has centered on the correctional officers or Countryside police.

A correctional officer was questioned by police in the days following Chambers' death but was released without being charged.

Investigators have said that Chambers had been in a chokehold and that he died while handcuffed and lying face down in the hotel's lobby.

Sources have said that medical evidence suggests Chambers, brother of Cook County Comptroller John Chambers, died of asphyxiation. But the Cook County medical examiner's office has yet to issue its findings of what caused Chambers' death or to classify the death as either a homicide, accident or the result of natural causes.

Chief Medical Examiner Edmund Donoghue said Thursday that he had been contacted by the FBI but that his office would not formalize its findings until it receives investigative reports from the state police.

The FBI's civil rights division opened the inquiry, which stops short of a full-blown investigation, last week after the agency learned the "bare-bones facts" of Chambers' death, Bochte said.

The FBI was not asked to launch the inquiry by an outside agency, he said.

Bochte said it was too early to say whether the FBI would seek to reinterview witnesses in the case or would rely on notes from the state and Countryside police and the state's attorney's office, whose felony review unit has played a leading role in the investigation.

"We're certainly not opposed to FBI involvement," said John Gorman, a spokesman for Devine.

"It is appropriate as far as adding extra resources to the investigation. We're cooperating with the FBI."

(Indicate page, name of Newspaper, city and state:
Pg.3 Sec.2
Tribune
Chicago, IL

Date: 08/25/2000
Edition: Chicagoland Final

Title: FBI starts inquiry into wedding guest's death

Character or Classification:
Submitting Office: Chicago

Indexing:

30

FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of Newspaper, city and state)
Pg.12
Sun- Times
Chicago, Illinois

Date: 08/28/2000
Edition: Late Sports Final

Title: Kin want grand jury in wedding brawl

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Chicago

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kin want grand jury in wedding brawl

FBI looks into role of excessive force in death of foreman

BY FRANK MAIN
CRIME REPORTER

The family of Chicago Water Department foreman Michael Chambers is calling for a grand jury to investigate his death after a brawl at a wedding reception in Countryside.

"We have information that they have interviewed in excess of 60 people," said Daniel Peters, a lawyer for the family. "Let's get them before a grand jury under oath."

The Illinois State Police took over the investigation from Countryside police about two weeks ago.

The FBI, meanwhile, has launched a preliminary civil rights inquiry into whether Chambers' Aug. 6 death was the result of excessive force used by law enforcement officials, FBI spokesman Ross Rice said.

The Cook County medical examiner's office is waiting for police reports before issuing findings on the cause and manner of death, a spokesman said. Chambers died of asphyxiation while lying face down and handcuffed, sources have said.

Chambers died after a fight between participants of two wedding receptions. He attended the wedding of a woman who works for the Cook County state's attorney's office, while the groom in the other wedding was a Cook County sheriff's officer who formerly worked as a correctional officer.

Investigators are trying to determine whether Countryside police or off-duty correctional officers initially restrained Chambers, sources said.

Chambers' family is growing frustrated at the lack of information about the way he died, Peters said. The family might ask Illinois Attorney General Jim Ryan to become involved in the case, he said.

"The powers that be right now are dragging their feet on this," he said.

John Gorman, spokesman for the Cook County state's attorney's office, would not comment on the investigation.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CANTON REPOSITORY
CANTON, OHIO

Date: 8/13/2000 PG. B-2
Edition:

Title: UNSUB;
FIRSTARA BANK,
6493 STRIP AVENUE NW,
Character: CANTON, OHIO 44720;
or 08/12/2000;
Classification: BR (A);
Submitting Office:

JACKSON TWP:/Robbery

Man victimizes bank at grocery

By G. PATRICK KELLEY
Repository staff writer

JACKSON TWP. — Firstar Bank inside the busy Giant Eagle store at The Strip was robbed Saturday afternoon.

The suspect came in through the grocery store entrance at 1:42 p.m., gave the teller a note demanding money and left with an undisclosed sum through the video store exit, said FBI Special Agent Jim Fidler.

The man showed no weapon, and the only witness was the teller to whom he gave the note, agents said.

The bank was blocked off with police tape following the robbery, but Giant Eagle remained open. Bank and grocery store employees both declined to talk about the incident.

The robber was described as a white man with gray stubbly facial hair in his late 40s to early 50s. He was wearing a long-sleeved denim shirt, blue fisherman's hat and faded trousers.

He was between 5-feet and 5-feet-2 and weighed about 200 pounds, Fidler said.

Another FBI agent who asked not to be identified said the bank inside the store was, at the same time, a likely and unlikely place for a robbery.

"There's so many witnesses; then again there aren't any witnesses. There are so many people around, people just don't notice."

Traffic conditions in the parking lot at The Strip also could work to a robber's advantage and disadvantage, the agent said.

"You could get clogged up in traffic, especially if someone is following you," he said. "But you also could hide in the parking lot."

Anyone with information can call the FBI in Canton at (330) 456-6200 or Jackson Township police at (300) 497-7440.

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FBI-DOJ

50 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Toledo Blade
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$300,000 United Way theft in Toledo probed

BY JOSHUA BENTON
BLADE STAFF WRITER

The FBI is investigating a former employee of the United Way of Greater Toledo for allegedly stealing nearly $300,000 in donor funds, officials said yesterday.

"It's [one] employee who, from my perspective, was breaking the law," Robert Lucas, the organization's president, said.

United Way officials would not give the name or many details about the employee who is the focus of the investigation. But law-enforcement officials said the employee, a woman, had access to checks that were coming into the operation.

The irregularities were discovered in February, Mr. Lucas said, when a KeyBank employee noticed that a check made out to the United Way for about $3,000 had been deposited into an individual's personal bank account.

The bank notified the United Way, which traced the transaction to a clerk in the organization's financial offices. According to Mr. Lucas, the employee was confronted by superiors and admitted making the false deposit. The employee was fired, he said, but agreed to pay back the money.

But over the next few months, as the bank began an investigation into the accounts, more irregularities began to appear. Bank officials found more misdirected funds, totaling nearly $300,000.

See THEFT, Page 8 ▶

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Theft

► Continued from Page 1

United Way officials notified the Lucas County prosecutor's office, which asked for a total of the amount taken, according to John Weglian, chief of the office's special units division.

Earlier this summer, the county prosecutors turned the case over to federal investigators because fraud involving a federally insured financial institution, such as KeyBank, falls under the jurisdiction of federal officials.

Carl Spicocchi, head of the local FBI office, and David Bauer, an assistant U.S. attorney in Toledo, confirmed the investigation. Mr. Bauer said that when the bureau turns over its final report on the findings, his office will make a determination about whether to press charges.

Neither man would estimate when charges could be filed, although Mr. Lucas said he believes the investigation is "just about finished."

Mr. Weglian said that in the unlikely occurrence that federal prosecutors do not press charges, the county will have the option of doing so.

Mr. Lucas said the suspect had been employed at the United Way for about 18 months and that no other employees are believed to be involved. The missing money has not been located, he added.

United Way officials said they have taken steps to prevent such an apparent theft from occurring again. They hired an outside accounting firm, William Vaughan Co., of Maumee, to analyze the agency's methods of controlling its funds. The firm made several recommendations, Mr. Lucas said, and all have been adopted.

Mr. Lucas said all the funds stolen will be replaced by a combination of insurance funds and a gift from KeyBank. "Key is working closely with United Way to ensure no United Way funds are lost as a result of the incident," spokesman Ken Baierl said in a prepared statement.

Neither Mr. Lucas nor KeyBank will release details of how the thefts occurred, in part "to discourage potential copycats," Mr. Baierl said.

The revelations occur at a particularly vulnerable time for United Way, which will begin its annual fund-raising campaign later this month. Its goal is to raise $15 million.

"We want our donors to know that their money is safe and that we have taken every step necessary to ensure that," Mr. Lucas said.

INTERVIEW

Mahmoud Zahhar

Dr. Mahmoud Zahhar, 55, is a surgeon, anatomy professor and medical clinic operator who is also a senior leader and frequent spokesman for Hamas.

Hamas (the word is an Arabic acronym meaning zeal) is a militant movement devoted to the abolition of Israel and the establishment of a Palestinian state ruled by Islamic law. Over the last decade, Hamas has been linked to dozens of deadly attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians. It is considered an illegal organization in Israel and a terrorist organization by the United States, which prohibits all domestic support, including fund raising.

Dr. Zahhar's work for Hamas led Israel to include him among 415 Palestinian leaders deported to southern Lebanon in December 1992. Dr. Zahhar has also been jailed by the Palestinian Authority for his outspoken criticism of Yasser Arafat's government. Mr. Arafat and his government recently have been negotiating with Israel to try to reach a peace agreement after the failure of the Camp David talks.

As a co-founder of the Islamic Society, the social services wing of Hamas, Dr. Zahhar has been involved in educational and social welfare activities in Gaza for more than two decades.

Dr. Zahhar was interviewed at his home in Gaza City by Dallas Morning News *staff writer Steve McGonigle. Following are excerpts:*

Q: Do you think American security agents, the FBI and the CIA, have been in Gaza or in Israel to try to collect information [about Muslim fund-raising efforts in the United States]?

A: Yes, of course. I will give you one example. CIA and other securities, American and Israeli security, and even now we have a new [agency] from the Palestinian and the Jordanian side, they are collecting every, every aspect concerning Hamas. They are collecting the number of legs on our cows. They are interested about everything here.

...And we are not afraid of such data because it gives a good impression that if the American policy at the time will implement justice, they have to change their mind concerning Hamas because Hamas is not terrorist, even according to America's explanation of terrorism.

...We are running our activities against [an] occupier, according to any American or United Nations law. It is the right of the people to defend their homeland against the occupier.

...Secondly, we are not practicing these activities for personal or for organizational interest but for a national goal. To liberate Palestine is a national goal. So if we are going to speak academically about is it terrorist or not, no, it is not terrorist.

...Give me one example in Israel [that is] 100 percent civilian. ...The president of the Israeli state, he was what is called the minister of war. [Prime minister Ehud Barak was the military chief of staff.]

It is well known that every [man and woman] in Israel, at the age of 17 or 18, will be a member of the army [although there are a few exceptions, and women serve as noncombatants]. He will carry a gun and come to Gaza, the West Bank or Lebanon. And he [is] used to shoot the Palestinian people who are in these areas. So give one example [where] the people or young people are innocent.

There is no civilian. In America, you have the civilian, and on the Palestinian side we have civilians. But in Israel, nobody is civilian. ... Everybody in Israel is a military man, is a military target. They are civilian while they are wandering and carrying their guns?

Q: Do you think the day will come when Hamas is such a part of the government of Gaza and the West Bank that all this talk about terrorism will go away?

A: I am not accepting the term terrorist because we are not running terrorist activity. ... We are looking for establishment [of] a real government, a government representing really the attitudes of Palestinians. ... We refuse [the] Oslo agreement, which was a security accord, not a peace process. ... It was security for Israel.

We are calling for a fair election without any interference, and it will come. Nobody can say that we are calling for aggression.

Q: Does Hamas now believe that you can have a separate Palestinian state and Israel can continue to exist?

A: For us, we can't reorganize Israel as a legal state. ... Now give me one reason for Israel to exist if the people decided to eliminate the [partition] created by the French and British mandate [in 1948].

We are here looking for re-establishment of our unity.... Why [are] the people in [Palestine] against support of normalization of the relation with Israel? Why? Because they are Hamas? Because they are Muslims, and the Muslims know what is the source of power: unification of their nation. That's what's important.

I will give you an example. Suppose my body has heart disease, a totally destroyed heart. I need a healthy heart. If they brought the heart of Barak after a car accident, my body would reject this healthy heart. Why? Because it is not safe.

In order to suppress our immunity, you have to give me an immune suppressive. The Oslo agreement is a political immune suppressant. Once these are finished, the body will reject the foreign body.

Q: Does Hamas have any fund-raising activities outside of Gaza and the West Bank?

A: No.

Q: The Israelis say there is this vast network around the world that raises money for Hamas.

A: Although it is a fabricated thing, it is serving us.

Q: How is it serving you?

A: It gives the impression that Hamas is very, very big, that it has a very big organization.

NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE NAME:
Dallas Morning News
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Q: When you hear about people in the United States, members of Congress or various government officials, saying things like there is money being raised in the United States that is going to Hamas, going to support Hamas activities, what's your reaction when you hear about this?

A: When I visited America, I was very interested to meet many of the American people and to know about their attitudes. By the way, I am sorry to say that the ordinary people are totally ignorant about Israel. ... The people in America are not aware of anything except their what is called enjoyment.

[Many] big press institutions belong to Jewish [interests]. So the people who are running propaganda are serving the policy of the Jewish system, whether they are journalists or not.

You know, in America, the people are the slaves of the television. ... People all the time are looking at television, and television, most of it, is controlled by Jewish money. Walt Disney is serving the political order. ...

And give me one reason for the present [American] administration to have ... the minister of defense [William Cohen] Jewish. The minister of external [affairs], the secretary is Jewish [Secretary of State Madeleine Albright is of Jewish heritage, although she is not a practicing Jew].

[Special Middle East envoy] Dennis Ross is Jewish. Martin Indyk [U.S. ambassador to Israel] is Jewish. So the administration is Jewish.

And we heard many times from Mr. Arafat that Dennis Ross, he is here representing the Israeli interest, not representing the interest of America.

Q: When you hear accusations that there is fund-raising going on in the United States to benefit Hamas, how do you react?

A: It gives me the impression that American policy is not actually depending on moral principle. And it gives all the impression that American policy is totally under the control of the Zionists' will or desire. And it gives me the impression that the Israelis are the federal government of America. ...

That was not said for the future because we are not looking for a new enemy, and we are not looking for America to have a new enemy called Islam. Islam is coming. The new century will be the century of Islam. It is when the occupied [land] will be liberated.

The extermination of Israeli power is imminent. It will come sooner or later because weakness is not a determining issue, and also power is not a determining issue.

Mutual understanding between the West, America and Europe, and Islam is a very constructive process for the new era. Otherwise, we are going to have more crusades.

Q: Do you believe any of the money raised in the United States to support widows and orphans and families of prisoners finds its way to Hamas' military wing?

A: No, sir. The Israelis use this. Ask the Israelis to give one document about it, one single thing. You know, once the Israelis did that, the Zionist press media will spread it, and it will be a fact.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) 47A Denver Rocky Mt. News

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Edition:

Title: FBI given 10 days to explain E-mail surveillance

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 2000 DENVER ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

FBI given 10 days to explain e-mail surveillance

By Laurie Asseo
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A federal judge Wednesday gave the FBI 10 days to respond to a privacy group's request for information about the government's Carnivore e-mail surveillance system.

The Washington-based Electronic Privacy Information Center is seeking documents and software concerning the inner workings of Carnivore, which is designed to monitor and capture e-mail going to or from people under criminal investigation.

The privacy group had asked the FBI to grant expedited review of its request filed under the federal Freedom of Information Act. The FBI agreed Wednesday to grant such review.

But EPIC lawyer David L. Sobel told U.S. District Judge James Robertson the FBI's promise to act "as soon as practicable" was too open-ended.

Government lawyer Lisa Barsoomian contended the group's request for a court order was moot because the FBI had agreed to expedite its review.

Robertson said, "I do not consider the Freedom of Information Act to be a vehicle for getting access to government documents in real time through litigation."

However, he directed the FBI to report within 10 days on when it would begin producing any documents that must be provided under the freedom of information law.

After the hearing, Sobel called the judge's action "a very good result."

Carnivore devices are installed at a suspect's Internet service provider to scan the addressing information coming from or going to a suspect's computer.

Privacy and civil liberties groups have raised concerns about the tool, and some members of Congress have said they will work on legislation to rein in Carnivore.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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Date: 8-6-2000
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Title: A MODERN-DAY BONNIE AND CLYDE

{ modern-day Bonnie and Clyde?

nall Colorado town onders about native Most Wanted list

Erin Emery
er Post Southern Colorado Bureau

OONE — She grew up here, in this out e-way place that only 354 people call e. fe is slow. There's no restaurant, gas on or ice cream parlor. There's the hall, where retirees meet for a nip or in the afternoon. The post office, e folks can learn about the new dog ge ordinance. And the Boone Grocery Hardware, one of the town's few busi es, where pipe insulation can be found isle over from the frozen pizzas, tled in 1859 by the grandsons of the frontiersman Daniel Boone, this for n place 15 miles east of Pueblo was e to farmers who grew dryland beans alfalfa. Most of them have passed on, he people who live here are getting on ars. For children, there isn't much ex nent to be found.

private circles, there are whispers t the girl who grew up on U.S. 50 East. y, though, most people here say ve never heard of the woman who has me one of the town's most notorious ns.

r name is Nova Guthrie. The youngest ght children, her childhood was pleas She engaged in activities that would most any parent proud.

Pueblo County High School, she was a ber of the Fellowship of Christian tes, the National Honor Society, the Club, French Club, Swim Team and eight Lifting Team — an experience would serve her years down the road.

y, then, did the girl with the small roots and the strict upbringing grow be one of the FBI's Most Wanted fu s?

's kind of hard to believe," said Verlin enger, who runs a mobile home park e western edge of town. She was go medical school. She was going to be a lattrician.

tead, Guthrie, 25, apparently chose a

Special to The Denver Post

Nova Guthrie of Boone, shown above left in 1989, and Craig Pritchert, shown above right in 1983, are suspected in a string of western bank robberies.

career of crime. She hooked up with boyfriend Craig Pritchert and is accused of becoming one of the West's most prolific bank robbers. She and Pritchert, 39, are suspected of robbing banks in the Pacific Northwest, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. They've been dubbed the modern-day Bonnie and Clyde.

Like the movies that romanticized the story of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, the story of Pritchert and Guthrie is joining American mythology.

But real life is different than the movies, especially the one most people remember, the 1967 film starring Faye Dunaway and Warren Beatty. In the movie, Dunaway wakes up one day, looks out the window and meets the handsome Beatty. In real life, Guthrie meets her alleged partner in crime in a Farmington, N.M., bar. She was 21, brunet, not blond. She decorated her body with tattoos and a pierced abdomen, not a silk dress.

Like Bonnie Parker, Guthrie grew up in a small town. She's believed to be a lookout for her bank-robbing boyfriend and she drives the getaway car. And like her famous predecessor, Guthrie is breaking her mother's heart.

Guthrie left Boone after her junior year at Pueblo County High. She moved to Cheyenne, moved in with her sister and graduated from high school in Wyoming. She enrolled at Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa, and was voted president of her sorority. She graduated in 1994 with a bachelor's degree in biology.

"She ended up down in Farmington; I don't know how she got there," said Ed Hall, a spokesman for the Phoenix office of the FBI. Then one night, in September 1997, Pritchert walked in the bar and an instant bond formed.

Please see ROBBERIES on 8B

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Boone wonders about native wanted by FBI

ROBBERIES from Page 1B

"Her brother introduced them," Hall said. Back then, Guthrie's brother knew nothing of Pritchert's past. A former baseball star at Arizona State University, the handsome Pritchert dreamed of all the luxuries a pro baseball career could buy. When he lost his position in the outfield to Barry Bonds, a shoo-in for baseball's Hall of Fame, Pritchert tried a series of get-rich-quick jobs that turned into dead-ends. Then, he turned to robbing banks. By 1991, Pritchert had been arrested for a slew of robberies in Nevada. He spent five years in prison and was released in 1997.

Pritchert's style is distinctive and dangerous. He doesn't walk up to a window, hand a teller a note, get a few hundred bucks and leave before anyone else realizes the bank has been robbed. Pritchert's robberies are well-orchestrated.

Usually, Pritchert and Guthrie move into a town, wine and dine at the trendiest restaurants and get to know the people. But their real mission isn't making friends.

"They'll go in, surveil the area and determine which one they want to rob," Hall said. Last year, they lived in Bend, Ore., and joined Gold's Gym, where there was a view of the Klamath First Federal Bank. From the weight room, they could watch the comings and goings of customers and learn traffic patterns, he said.

Before each job, they buy new police scanners and two-way radios. They usually steal a car or buy one for the robbery, then swap it for another right after the robbery, Hall said. They strike at opening or closing time.

One person — usually Guthrie — stays outside as a lookout while Pritchert goes in and "takes the bank down," Hall said. Pritchert uses duct tape or cheap handcuffs to tie up customers or employees. Then, the man who has been known to wear gauze on his face or a plastic mask, will point a semi-automatic weapon at a bank employee and head for the bank vault.

Special to The Denver Post / FBI

Nova Guthrie and Craig Pritchert, pictured in 1998, are suspected of robbing banks in the Pacific Northwest, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

All the while, he's chattering on a two-way radio, checking with the lookout outside. The heists have netted at least $500,000, which they've spent scuba diving in the tropics and snowboarding on the West's best slopes.

The FBI has warrants out for Guthrie and Pritchert in the Oct. 31, 1997, robbery of the Bank of the Southwest in Durango, and arrest warrants have been issued for Pritchert in the Aug. 13, 1997, robbery of a Norwest Bank in Scottsdale, Ariz., and the Feb. 19, 1999, robbery of Klamath First Federal in Bend, Ore.

In March 1999, Guthrie apparently had second thoughts about her profession. She met with Bill Fay, a Baptist minister in Denver, and then surrendered to FBI agents in Denver. The FBI let Guthrie go without an arrest, believing she could help them bring in Pritchert. But after that meeting, Guthrie rejoined Pritchert and the two allegedly robbed a bank last fall in Spokane, Wash.

"She was going to help assist us in locating him, and she had a change of heart," Hall said.

The FBI doesn't know where to find the duo or where they will strike next. Figuratively, though, Guthrie is thousands of miles away from her strict upbringing in Boone. Her parents, Ralph and Delores, still live in the town. They declined to be interviewed.

"They're just as godly people as I know," said Dan Kunau, a family friend.

They'd pick up a hitchhiker, take him in, give him a place to stay and try to find him a job. They'd loan you the last dollar they had. There are just not better people around," Kunau said.

Delores Guthrie takes care of about six elderly women in town. "She just calls every day. She runs the route. She took some lady's washing machine that needed to be fixed, she took it home, fixed it and brought it back."

Though he met Nova Guthrie only a few times while she was in college, Kunau said she left a strong impression. Her job at the time was operating a huge Caterpillar loader.

"Bold," he said. "I guess even stubborn. She's opinionated and courageous. She's not intimidated by much."

Though he knows that she is suspected of stealing thousands of dollars, Kunau believes that somehow Guthrie has convinced herself what she is doing is for a good cause.

"She would have to picture herself as a Robin Hood, not a Bonnie and Clyde. That's just the way she was. She was always for the underdog. She didn't put up with any bloody nose from people who she thought were close-minded. The fancy resorts — that doesn't fit her at all. She's there as a place to hide. From knowing her, that would be the last place to look. From knowing her, she'd be more likely to be hiding out under the bridges with bums."

Her mother holds weekly Bible studies but doesn't ask for prayer for her daughter. Before Guthrie teamed up with Pritchert, Kunau said, "her mom talked about her all the time. She was so proud she was going to be a doctor."

Now, the talk is much different.

"She's been worried about her safety. She'd be a lot more at peace if she was captured safely and if she were safe," Kunau said. "Just not knowing how she is and where she is — her being on the run is hard."

Life on the lam, though, seems to be the future. She'll probably add a few more aliases to the ones she already has: Nova Hicks, Nova Thomas and Alex Santini. Her looks will probably change as often as she can change them.

"They're never going to have peace of mind," Hall said. "We're going to find them. We're going to publicize them everywhere we can. We're going to find them, and they're going to be losers. Maybe we haven't found them yet, but the rest of their lives, they're going to be looking over their shoulders."

In the movie, Bonnie Parker, toward the end, grows tired of her life of crime and wishes she could settle down. Maybe, just maybe, the young woman from Boone wishes the same thing.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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DETROIT FREE PRESS

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U.S. is probing UAW and GM

Union allegedly took money and job favors to end '97 strike; suit also filed

By JEFFREY McCRACKEN
FREE PRESS BUSINESS WRITER

The federal government is investigating whether top UAW bargaining officials demanded jobs for their sons and $200,000 in bogus overtime payments in return for ending a 1997 strike at General Motors Corp.'s Pontiac truck plants.

The Detroit Free Press has learned that the investigation centers on high-ranking officers of UAW Local 594 in Pontiac and some GM labor officials who may have relented to the UAW demands, according to several UAW members and officials who say they've recently been interviewed by federal investigators. None wanted to be identified.

The contentious 87-day strike canceled production of more than 70,000 GM pickups, the company's best-selling vehicle, and cost GM hundreds of millions of dollars in profits.

Piggybacking on the criminal investigations is a civil class-action lawsuit that was filed against the UAW and GM late Monday in U.S. Federal District Court in Detroit. The suit seeks $50 million in compensatory damages from GM and the UAW and $500 million in punitive damages from the UAW.

The federal investigation is being handled by agents with the U.S. Department of Labor and the FBI and goes back about two years, say various workers and attorneys contacted by those agencies. They say it has picked up speed in the last month, with federal investigators combing through internal UAW documents during the scheduled July shutdown at the Pontiac truck plant and then meeting with some Local 594 officials who witnessed events in 1997.

Several individuals at the UAW and GM have already been subpoenaed to testify before a federal grand jury,

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he workers said. None of those ontacted returned calls Monday.

Investigators at the FBI and he Labor Department's Office of he Inspector General declined to omment, but a GM spokesman sked about a federal investigaion into UAW Local 594 conrmed the automaker was "workng with the federal government n that matter."

The class-action suit, which so ar has 21 named plaintiffs from ocal 594, alleges breach of conract and breach of duty by the AW and GM. The suit says Local 94 did not fairly represent its embers and prolonged the 1997 trike by up to two months. Assembly workers lost an average of 10,000 in salary and skilledrades workers closer to $20,000 uring the strike.

The suit alleges that the strike ettlement was delayed to get the ons of certain UAW officials ired.

It also alleges that GM agreed pay approximately $200,000 in o-called overtime payments to op officials at Local 594, includng $60,000 to the Skilled Trades ommitteeman, $40,000 to the hop Committee Chairman and 5,000 each to various unidentied union representatives.

"Our accusation is that (some) embers of the Local 594 baraining committee illegally split p about $200,000 between em," said Harold Dunne, the Lionia attorney representing the orkers in the lawsuit.

As a class action, the suit could row to represent as many of the lant's nearly 6,000 workers as re deemed to have lost wages in he prolonged work stoppage.

"This is fraud and extortion, nd we'll use the discovery proess to see how long the strike ragged on because of this. Based n my experience, I think it would ave been settled many weeks arlier," said Dunne, who served l years as a representative with he International UAW.

Dunne said he had been told by several reliable sources that here is an ongoing federal investiation of Local 594.

Several calls to the International UAW and Local 594 were ot returned. A secretary with Inernational UAW public relations ho refused to give her name said he UAW has a policy of not peaking with the Detroit Free ress.

GM could not be reached to omment on the class-action suit.

'Tip of the iceberg'

Several UAW workers at the Pontiac plants who were interviewed by investigators say they were told the federal probe into the plants is just the "tip of the iceberg" in a large-scale federal investigation of the International UAW as a whole.

"The inspector general told me they want (UAW President) Stephen Yokich and his lieutenants," said Pat Meyer, founder of UAW Concerns, as she referred to the UAW president. UAW Concerns is a self-appointed UAW watchdog organization based in Kalamazoo. "They said what happened in Pontiac was a key issue. They said it showed the corruption and the nepotism of the UAW," Meyer said.

As part of an effort to expose what it considers to be abuses in the union, UAW Concerns helped organize a July 28 meeting in Kalamazoo between some elected officials at Local 594 not under investigation, other UAW locals and a representative of the Labor Department's Inspector General's Office.

"Pontiac was especially interesting to the investigators because it had the smoking gun," said Darrel Jacobs, a Kalamazoo labor lawyer who said he was present at the July 28 meeting because it was held in his firm's conference room. "Those employees at Local 594 have copies of internal documents about what's going on there."

He said the investigators were undertaking a wide-ranging investigation into the Detroit-based union. He said investigators with the U.S. Attorney's Office also have been in contact with UAW Concerns about UAW-represented plants in Ohio and Kentucky.

"The investigators are still doing some fact finding and fact gathering, but I don't think this is perfunctory because they wouldn't have come here twice and met with as many people if it was," Jacobs said.

Meyer, Jacobs and Local 594 employees interviewed by the Free Press identified special agents Jeff Dancer and Derryk Burgess with the Department of Labor as those conducting the investigation. Both declined to comment.

"I'm not at liberty to discuss any of our activities," said Burgess, contacted at his Detroit office Monday. "Whether we are investigating anything is specifically the kind of thing I can't talk about."

FBI special agent Paul Russo, also identified as being part of the investigation, declined to comment.

If true, the charges under federal investigation and alleged to in the class-action suit would be a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. That 1947 law, also known as the Labor-Management Relations Act, makes it illegal for union officials to accept anything beyond a normal salary from the company they are negotiating with.

"The idea of that law is for the union to maintain an arm's length from the company," said the labor department's Dancer.

Several UAW employees told the Free Press that federal investigators and GM attorneys were inside the plants during the scheduled two-week shutdown in July, seizing and studying internal UAW documents from the 1997 strike.

Those UAW officials, rank-and-file members and Dunne maintain that some members of GM's labor department were aware they were essentially paying off officials and hiring their sons in return for ending the strike.

Kevin Frazier, GM manager of news relations, confirmed that the automaker was working with the federal government.

"I spoke with one of our lawyers, and all he said was that right now we are working with the federal agencies involved. I can't say more than that," Frazier said.

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home answering machine late Monday.

More than 300 new workers were added to the plant following the 1997 strike.

Those positions were supposed to be chosen from a pool of approximately 12,000 applications submitted by current Pontiac workers.

The Pontiac strike began April 22, 1997, when nearly 5,900 workers walked off their jobs in a dispute over substandard staffing levels at Pontiac East Assembly, a truck plant north of Detroit. Workers complained they were so busy they couldn't take vacations because the company refused to replace retiring workers.

The strike lasted until July 19, 1997. It was the longest strike at GM since 1970. It involved 4,100 hourly workers at the assembly plant and another at 1,788 at the Pontiac truck product center.

Today, the assembly plant employs 3,400 hourly workers while the truck product center still has about 1,800 hourly workers.

GM said the Pontiac strike, combined with a 53-day strike in Oklahoma City, which ended May 27, cost the automaker $490 million in after-tax profits for the second quarter of 1997.

When the strike was settled, GM pledged to hire 567 new workers and pay $11 million to settle grievances.

The Pontiac truck assembly plant produced 221,000 Chevy Silverado pickup trucks and 87,000 GMC Sierra pickups in 1999.

Nepotism alleged

The class-action lawsuit specifically identifies Gordon Campbell and Todd Fante as having received "undeserved preferential treatment" by the UAW and GM. It says Campbell's father, former Local 594 Chairman Jay Campbell, and Donny Douglas, who is a servicing representative with the International UAW, pushed to get Campbell and Fante hired during the 1997 contract talks.

"One member of GM management refused to sign for them, and he was demoted," Dunne said. "Another manager eventually signed for them.

"They both still work there, even though they don't have their journeyman's card." A journeyman's card or eight years' experience is required for all skilled trades workers under the terms of the union's national collective bargaining agreement.

Other sons of UAW officials who were hired shortly after the strike's end were Jason Beardsley, son of James Beardsley, an administrative assistant to Yokich, and David Shoemaker, whose father, Richard, is vice president of the international union.

The younger Shoemaker worked at the plant for one year and then was hired into a job with the international union, a job for which he needed one year's plant experience.

David Shoemaker today makes $75,000 a year as a service representative with the International UAW, according to a 1999 UAW annual report filed with the Department of Labor. Richard Shoemaker, who made a salary of $103,000 in 1999, directs bargaining with GM and has been UAW vice president since 1995.

Reached at his home in Livonia, David Shoemaker said he had no comment regarding allegations of nepotism.

Richard Shoemaker did not respond to a message left on his

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
THE DETROIT NEWS

Date: 8/9/00
Edition: 1B

Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: DETROIT

Indexing:

Workers sue UAW for fraud

GM also probed for payments to end Pontiac strike.

By Francis X. Donnelly
The Detroit News

DETROIT — Twenty-one General Motors Corp. workers are suing the United Auto Workers and the automaker, claiming their union local's leaders demanded jobs for relatives and improper overtime payments for ending a costly 1997 strike at GM's Pontiac truck plants.

The allegations also are being probed by federal investigators. The probe is extending to the UAW international leadership and union locals in three states, UAW workers and their attorneys said Tuesday.

The lawsuit, filed late Monday in U.S. District Court in Detroit, alleges fraud, collusion and extortion stemming from the settlement of a bitter 87-day strike at the Pontiac pickup plant.

Among the most serious allegations are charges that Local 594 negotiators prolonged the strike until GM agreed to a plan to provide jobs to relatives and friends of union leaders. The suit also said union officials received $200,000 in improper overtime payments.

The charges are the basis of a class-action lawsuit filed on behalf of up to 6,000 UAW workers in Pontiac. The lawsuit names both the union and GM, saying the automaker was aware of the purported scheme and acceded to it.

"GM paid off this extortion plot," said Harold Dunne, a Livonia attorney representing the workers. "The UAW leaders used the membership for their own personal gain."

The FBI and the Labor Department's Office of the Inspector General declined to say whether they were investigating the union and automaker. But UAW workers interviewed by the federal investigators said they are looking into the handling of the 1997 strike and assorted other issues raised by the workers in Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

Please see UAW, Page 3B

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FBI/DOJ

UAW

Continued from Page 1B

Both UAW Local 594 and the international leadership declined comment on the probe. GM officials said they're working with investigators.

"GM is cooperating with the appropriate agencies involved in the investigation of the 1997 labor settlement," said Edd Snyder, a GM spokesman. "We have not yet been served with the class-action civil lawsuit."

The lawsuit alleges that Local 594 bargaining leaders extended the strike until GM agreed to make illegal, secret payments designated as overtime reimbursement to certain officials.

The suit said that Jay Campbell, chairman of the seven-member bargaining committee, illegally received $40,000. It also claims William Coffey, chairman of the skilled trades committee, received $60,000. Dunne said all but a few of the district committee members received $5,000 each.

The union shop committee also demanded that GM hire Gordon Campbell and Todd Fante as skilled tradesmen although they failed to meet the criteria for the jobs, the suit claims. Campbell is the son of Jay Campbell, former Local 594 chairman, while Fante is the son of a friend of UAW executive Donny Douglas, who played an important negotiation role during the strike.

None of the hires should have been made, Dunne said, because they failed to meet the minimum requirements for the skilled jobs. "They were hired immediately after the workers returned to work with the full support of the international union," he said.

The probe was prompted in part by allegations made by UAW Concerns, a Kalamazoo-based dissident group headed by Pat Meyer. She said her group discussed the charges recently in two days of meetings with federal investigators.

Meyer said the investigation should be extended to leaders at Solidarity House, UAW's international headquarters. She noted investigators are looking into the hiring of David Shoemaker in July 1997 shortly after the strike ended. He is the son of Richard Shoemaker, UAW vice president in charge of GM negotiations and a close aide of UAW President Stephen P. Yokich.

Neither the Shoemakers or Yokich are named in the suit.

UAW workers told investigators that the younger Shoemaker worked at the plant for a year before being promoted to service representative with the international UAW, Meyer said. The younger Shoemaker made $75,607 in 1999, according to the UAW's annual report for the year.

The Shoemakers and Douglas declined comment while the Campbells and Fante could not be reached.

Local 594 has been the center of bitter infighting among members and rumors about collusion between union bosses and GM began soon after the strike was settled, local members said.

Member Randy Tompkins, an assembler at the time of the strike, said the job action financially hurt him. "I'm a union person but I don't believe in corruption," he said.

The lawsuit, which asks for $50 million in compensation and $500 million in punitive damages, seeks to represent all 6,000 workers at the plant at the time of the work stoppage.

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D-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8/4/00
Edition:
El Paso Times

Title: Trustee says Bribe offered

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: ELPASO

Indexing:

Trustee says bribe offered

By Gustavo Reveles Acosta
El Paso Times

▶Ysleta students to get free lunches 1B

Ysleta school Trustee Roberto Lerma accused Landmark Organization of offering him a bribe in exchange for his vote to continue construction projects in the district.

Officials from Landmark, which was awarded tens of millions of dollars worth of Ysleta construction contracts in a controversial school board vote last year, angrily denied the allegations.

"This is ridiculous. We don't do business this way," said Sam Kumar, senior vice president of Austin-based Landmark. "First thing Monday morning, we are going to file a lawsuit against Mr. Lerma for slander."

In a press conference Friday outside his Riverside area home, Lerma said a representative from Landmark offered him $10,000 a month through the length of construction at Ysleta to vote in favor of continuing with the projects. The Landmark projects could take several years to complete.

He said the offer was made about two weeks ago by former El Paso businessman John Kettle at the Veracruz Cocteleria restaurant in the Lower Valley.

The only witnesses of the alleged bribe attempt were

Please see Bribe 2A

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8/4/00
Edition: El Paso Times

Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: El Paso

Indexing:

Bribe

ntinued from 1A

owner and waiters of Ver-uz Cocteleria, who speak on- Spanish and could not have derstood the conversation be-een Kettle and Lerma, the stee said.

Kettle, 52, could not be reached r comment at his home in nada, where he has lived since e late 1980s. Kumar said Kettle not affiliated in any way with ndmark.

Lerma said he contacted the I immediately after his meet- with Kettle and said he was d an investigation would fol- w.

FBI spokesman Al Cruz said e agency's "policy is not to ac- owledge whether an investiga- on is being conducted or nether they have been request- to conduct one."

When asked in general terms hether potential investigations uld be compromised if a po- ntial target is made aware, uz said it would depend on the pe of case.

"If there's surveillance going , it wouldn't help us at all," he id.

Several school board members d people who regularly attend Ysleta school board meetings have said they've been aware that an FBI agent has been at board meetings for several months. The agent has introduced himself and handed out his business card.

The Ysleta school board voted 4-2 in November 1999 — before Lerma was elected — to hire Landmark to design and build a number of new schools and additions to existing schools.

El Paso-area contractors accused Ysleta school board members of designing the bid specifications to favor Landmark, a charge the trustees denied.

After hearing protests from local contractors, the school board voted to give Landmark up to 70 percent of the school construction contract, expected to total between $50 million and $83 million. The rest of the work was awarded to El Paso-based CF Jordan.

Landmark and CF Jordan ceased work on the projects last week because they said Ysleta has not paid $1.6 million owed for work done so far. The companies have threatened to sue the district.

Ysleta officials said the companies have not properly filed documentation for the work performed, so payment can't be released.

Lerma said CF Jordan was not mentioned during his discussions with Kettle.

Kettle is a decorated combat veteran of the Vietnam War and was an influential El Paso business and political star in the mid-1980s. Texas Business magazine named him one of the state's "10 Rising Stars" in 1984.

He was one of the earliest supporters of U.S. Rep. Ron Coleman, D-Texas, and helped raise $100,000 for Coleman's 1982 campaign. He gave large donations to a number of local, state and national politicians.

But in mid-1984, four months after being honored by Texas Business magazine, Kettle's petroleum products company skidded into bankruptcy. He filed as a Democratic candidate for county judge in 1986 but withdrew his candidacy before the election.

By 1988, Kettle had become a farmer in the Canadian province of British Columbia. But he has resurfaced several times in El Paso.

In 1991, then-County Commissioner Orlando Fonseca tried to have Kettle hired as a $100,000-a-year lobbyist for the county in Austin. Commissioners Court rejected the idea.

He worked for the Western Professional Hockey League in the mid-1990s as the league attempted to win county approval for an El Paso-based franchise.

The effort was successful, and Kettle became vice president of the El Paso Buzzards franchise. He left the team in 1996 after the Buzzards were unsuccessful in attempts to win the concessions contract for the El Paso County Coliseum.

Lerma said he thinks other trustees were approached by Landmark and questions whether or not they accepted bribes. One name he mentioned was Trustee Ronda Scrivner, who supported awarding the construction contract to Landmark.

Scrivner said Lerma's accusations are ridiculous and that if he was offered a bribe, the FBI should investigate.

"But you have to consider the source. His reputation precedes him," Scrivner said. "The only person to approach me with a bribe was Lerma in 1995. I should have gone to the police then."

During his previous term on the board, Lerma offered to have former Superintendent Anthony Trujillo introduce Scrivner's husband to other superintendents to award her husband contracts for security systems, Scrivner said.

Lerma also said Trujillo would lend her a home in California in exchange for votes, Scrivner said.

Lerma denied those accusations.

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FBI/DOJ

-35D (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Inmates extorting money or protection, families say

By Tonya Maxwell
STAFF WRITER

State and federal law enforcement agencies are investigating complaints that inmates and guards at Westville Correctional Facility have been extorting money from family members of prisoners in exchange for protecting their loved ones behind bars.

The Laporte County prosecutor's office said Monday it will take at least two weeks to review the results of an investigation by the Indiana State Police to determine whether criminal charges should be brought against those involved in the possible extortion scheme.

The State Police on Friday turned over its investigation, begun last year, to Laporte County Prosecutor Robert Beckman. He was unavailable Monday for comment.

The FBI is conducting its own investigation, said FBI spokesman Doug Garrison.

Prisoners sometimes charge a family hundreds of dollars a month and then pay guards exorbitant prices to bring in illegal drugs or tobacco, said Indianapolis attorney Sarah Nagy, who has received hundreds of calls and letters from families of Westville inmates who say they've been extorted.

Tobacco was banned in Indiana prisons in 1997.

Westville, a medium-security facility, houses about 2,700 inmates and is Indiana's largest prison. Inmates sleep in bays that can hold more than 100 men rather than single or double cells. That structure, along with corrupt guards, has created a situation that leaves prisoners nowhere to turn for help, said Nagy.

But Edward Cohn, commissioner of the Department of Correction, said Monday that the FBI and State Police investigations will show that Westville's problems are no worse than at other state facilities.

One relative, Kathy White, mother of Westville inmate Charles Wayne Abney, said her son's fellow inmates began demanding money from her almost immediately after he was transferred to the facility in January 1999. They threatened to beat and kill 19-year old Abney, who is serving a 10-year sentence for armed robbery.

White estimates she has paid $9,000 to $15,000 in cash, Western Union wire transfers and money orders.

"When someone calls me repeatedly and tells me that if I don't give money, my son's dead, they're going to get their money," she said. "If I didn't do it, they were going to kill him. I was terrified day by day for his life."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
INDIANAPOLIS STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Date:
Edition: 8/8/2000
SECTION D PAGE(S) 1
Title:
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Indexing:

350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
EVANSVILLE COURIER & PRESS
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
Date:
Edition: 8/4/2000
SECTION A PG(S) 1, 8
Title:
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Indexing:

Firm allegedly destroys papers

By DAVE HOSICK
Courier & Press staff writer
464-7449 or hosickd@evansville.net

American General Finance is the subject of an FBI probe into the alleged destruction of documents pertaining to the bankruptcy of a subsidiary company, the Courier & Press has learned.

A federal investigation was quickly put into action after an employee of the Evansville-based American General Finance came forward July 24. She alleged a former supervisor instructed her to destroy documents pertaining to the bankruptcy of the subsidiary, A.G. Financial Service Center Inc.

The FBI is looking into charges against American General Finance in a bankruptcy case.

The allegations made by Julie Greathouse, if proven true, could result in the local company being held liable in a $167 million court judgment. The verdict against A.G. Financial Service Center Inc. forced it to file for bankruptcy.

American General Corp., based in Houston, Texas, is the parent company of American General Finance. The Evansville company is a leading provider of home equity and consumer loans, with assets totaling more than $117 billion.

Attorney Scott Danks, hired to represent Greathouse, said: "American General (Finance) wants to make sure the subsidiary company the only party responsible (in the $167 million judgment).

"I would like to think American General (Finance) is a real good corporate citizen, and that this is the act of a high-ranking corporate official," Danks added.

Greathouse has worked as a paralegal for the Evansville company since March 1999. Two weeks ago, she was placed on paid, administrative leave.

She says the former lead attorney for American General Finance, Ron DiGiacomo, instructed her to destroy documents, including security documents and credit agreements. She said she took about 30

See PROBE on Page A8

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PROBE

Continued from Page A1

boxes of documents and burned them at her Posey County, Ind., farm.

Larry Mackey, an Indianapolis attorney who Danks said represents DiGiacomo, did not return a request for comment.

The documents allegedly destroyed could hold significant information not produced during the Mississippi trial that resulted in the $167 million judgment, Danks said.

Since being placed on leave, Greathouse has given depositions to the FBI and federal bankruptcy investigators.

Greathouse said she worked about 70 hours a week for several weeks to prepare the documents, and her supervisors praised her for her hard work.

During that time, Greathouse said DiGiacomo instructed her to shred about 30 boxes of legal documents. A co-worker allegedly advised her not to do it, but Greathouse said she followed the order after being scolded by DiGiacomo.

The co-worker is on vacation and unavailable for comment.

About five boxes shredded

Greathouse said she shredded about five boxes of documents before she loaded the shredded material and the remaining boxes onto her father's truck and took it to her farm. Her father doused the documents with diesel fuel and set them ablaze.

Since the FBI learned of her actions, a forensic excavating team has visited the farm and collected the charred remains of the documents, which were buried under additional refuse.

Danks said the team collected a partial document which appeared to be a credit card agreement, but everything else had been destroyed.

"I really didn't know positively that these were documents that had been requested (as part of the A.G. Financial trial), but I knew I had to get rid of them or lose my job," she said.

Danks has told Greathouse that she may face federal charges, although she was given immunity for her statements to the FBI.

"This is what American General (Finance) ordered me to do and now they say it is a crime," Greathouse said. "I don't understand how they can do this to someone ... there has to be something bigger going on."

Officials in the legal department of American General in Evansville referred a request for comment to John Pluhowski, vice president of corporate communications for the American General Corp. in Houston.

"The company takes the allegation seriously, and in response, immediately retained independent, expert counsel to examine the matter," Pluhowski wrote in a statement. He would not comment further.

John Ames, a Louisville, Ky., attorney representing the subsidiary in the bankruptcy, issued a written statement saying the company is investigating the allegations but would not comment further.

In August 1999, A.G. Financial filed for bankruptcy in U.S. District Court in New Albany, Ind. The company claimed it had $7.6 million in assets, but $17 million in liabilities.

The parties in the bankruptcy were nearing a settlement, but all progress has been put on hold while Greathouse's allegations are investigated, said David Kleiman, an Indianapolis attorney representing a committee selected to protect the interest of the creditors.

The bankruptcy followed a class-action lawsuit filed by about 5,500 people who bought satellite dishes at a cost of $2,500 each. A.G. Financial, the subsidiary, agreed to provide loans for the customers, who later filed the lawsuit claiming they were not provided complete and accurate information about the purchases.

Company agrees to pay

Since then, American General Finance has agreed to pay $1 million each to 27 creditors among the group. Those payments should be made by Sept. 1. The company has settled with some other creditors for about $8 million, Kleiman said.

"We're very interested in what documents may have been destroyed," Kleiman said. "Possession of these documents could reveal information pointing at the parent company as having significant liability."

Greathouse, 38, said she was unexpectedly moved from her original department in September to the American General Finance warehouse on Second Street. She was instructed to collect documents needed in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Greathouse said a supervisor told her the company "had lost trust" in her. She said she then mentioned "all I had done for the company including things I'm not very proud of," she said. She mentioned shredding documents, and was placed on leave the next day.

FD-350 (Rev 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Prosecutors rebut claim of mob plot

☐ Defense attorneys say they should have had an FBI report on a possible organized crime tie to the Binion case.

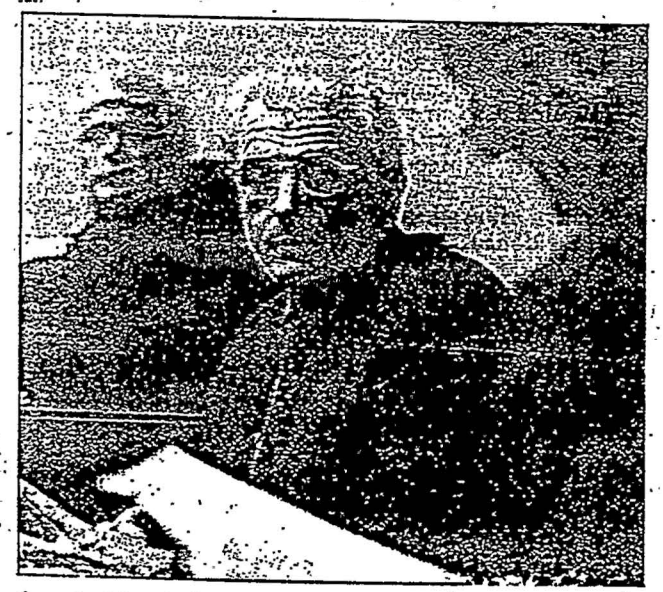
By Peter O'Connell
Review-Journal

Rick Tabish would have invited a damaging response had he tried to convince jurors that members of organized crime killed Ted Binion, a prosecutor said Tuesday.

In a four-day hearing scheduled to end today, attorneys for Tabish and Sandy Murphy have argued that before trial, they should have been provided with an April 1999 FBI report in which a mob associate said he and several cohorts discussed robbing Binion and then making his murder look like a heroin overdose.

Had the defense argued that Binion was the victim of a mob hit, prosecutors would have presented witnesses who said Tabish bragged of his connections with organized crime figures in Chicago, Chief Deputy District Attorney David Roger said.

Please see BINION/3B



Sandy Murphy's attorney Gerald Scott, right, questions FBI Special Agent Charles Maurer about statements in which organized crime figures said they discussed robbing Ted Binion.

Also, Roger said Tabish used his cellular phone on the day Binion died to page a Chicago man alleged to have mob ties. Two days later, Roger said Tabish paged the Chicago man again, just before Tabish and two other men were caught digging up about $7 million worth of silver belonging to Binion. Roger said the pager belonged to Salvatore Galioto, who later visited Tabish at the Clark County Detention Center.

Also, Roger said prosecutors would have called a witness who said she spoke with Tabish's wife, Mary Jo, the night that Tabish tried to steal the silver from the Pahrump vault.

"Mary Jo Tabish told the witness that they were in deep financial trouble, that Rick was going to get the silver, and it was going to Chicago," Roger said.

Mary Jo Tabish, who divorced her husband after h and Murphy were convicte of murder, did not specif who in Chicago would receiv the silver, Roger said. But h said logic dictates it woul have been delivered to som one connected to organize crime.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Page 1B
Las Vegas Review Journal

City/State: Las Vegas, Nevada

Date: 08/16/2000
Edition

Title: *Prosecutors rebut claim of mob plot*

Character:
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Submitting Office:
LAS VEGAS

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Jeff Scheid/Review-Journal

Rick Tabish, left, and attorney Bill Terry confer during a Tuesday hearing before District Judge Joseph Bonaventure. Tabish and Sandy Murphy, convicted of murdering Ted Binion, are seeking a second trial in the September 1998 slaying. Closing arguments in the hearing are scheduled for today.

Jeff Scheid/Review-Journal

Bill Terry, right, the current attorney for Rick Tabish, demands to know whether Louis Palazzo, who formerly represented Tabish, has spoken to prosecutors about claims Tabish raised in his bid for a new trial. Palazzo said he has never discussed the matter with prosecutors and will continue to keep private all conversations he had with Tabish.

"There is an aura of organized crime that is related to Mr. Tabish," he said.

Tabish, 35, and Murphy, 28, were sentenced in May to life in prison with possibility of parole in 20 years for the September 1998 slaying of Binion, a member of a prominent Las Vegas gaming family.

Their attorneys are trying to convince District Judge Joseph Bonaventure that a new trial is warranted on grounds that include juror misconduct.

Attorneys for the prosecution and the defense are scheduled to argue their respective positions this morning, and the judge will announce his decision at a future court hearing.

Defense attorneys contend they should have been

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provided with an FBI report summarizing an April 1999 interview that agents conducted with Antone Davi, who pleaded guilty to murder in the January 1997 shooting death of mob associate Herbert "Fat Herbie" Blitzstein.

According to the FBI report, Davi recounted a conversation with Alfred Mauriello, who pleaded guilty to participating in an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, including Blitzstein's murder.

Davi said Mauriello told him in 1997 that Binion offered him $50,000 to kill Binion's sister, Becky Behnen, who now controls Binion's Horseshoe.

Davi said Ted Binion changed his mind, and "a plot was hatched to rob and kill (Ted) Binion," according to the FBI report. The plan was to render Binion unconscious with a stun gun, then cause him to overdose on heroin, he said.

Murphy attorney John Momot said the FBI report would have buttressed the defense argument that Binion died of an accidental or intentional drug overdose.

"I never had this document at all. I wish I did," Momot said.

Roger said he never had the document either, and said he thinks the defense before trial was aware of the information contained in the report. He said that Momot included Davi on the list of potential witnesses he filed in March.

Roger questioned whether the report would have benefited the defense. He said several witnesses placed Murphy inside Binion's home during the period in which prosecution and defense experts said Binion died.

"Sandy Murphy was there, but the mob came in and killed Ted Binion, and she didn't say anything about it? That's absurd," Roger said.

Former FBI Special Agent John R. Plunkett III testified that Las Vegas police in 1997 agreed to inform Binion that he could be the target of a robbery. The FBI asked police to carry the news so as not to jeopardize a federal investigation, he said.

FBI Special Agent Charles Maurer said all of those involved in the reported mob plot on Binion's life were in prison when the former casino executive died.

FD-350 (Rev 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Government sues Shovel Brigade

Protest group accused of trespassing

Associated Press

RENO — The federal government has sued a citizens group for trespassing in its Independence Day rally on a washed-out dirt road along a stream that's home to the threatened bull trout.

"It is a county road," Shovel Brigade leader Demar Dahl said Thursday in response. "I think they would have to prove that it's their road before they could make a trespass charge stick."

The question of who controls South Canyon Road has been a point of contention — and litigation — for years between Elko County and the U.S. government.

More recently, it has come to symbolize the friction between some rural Westerners and the federal government over the control of public lands, which prompted the peaceful July Fourth demonstration led by the Shovel Brigade citizens group.

The group took its name after sympathizers donated hundreds of shovels for an earlier failed effort to reopen the road.

Last month hundreds of protesters from across the nation converged on tiny Jarbidge, near the Idaho border, to reopen the washed out road despite warnings from the Forest Service that the work could threaten the survival of the bull trout's southernmost U.S. population by damaging the stream bed and adding silt to the river.

"It's our theory that they still have to get a permit to go on Forest Service land to do the work they did," Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven Myhre said Thursday.

The Fish and Wildlife Service declared the fish threatened two years ago, entitling it to the protection of the Endangered Species Act.

The law prohibits any action that would harm a protected species, including destruction of its habitat.

South Canyon Road washed out in a 1995 flood.

Locals claim the Forest Service has no jurisdiction over the road because it was there long before Congress established the national forest in the early 1900s.

U.S. District Judge David Hagen ordered all parties into mediation to avoid a costly trial.

Those talks produced a shaky agreement that would allow the road to be rebuilt only if environmental impact statements conclude it can be done without harming the fish.

The proposed settlement also would absolve the county from potential fines for environmental damage alleged to have been caused by its 1998 road work and give it a right of way — but not ownership — of the road.

The complaint filed Aug. 4 said the U.S. Forest Service stabilized the area around the river after it shooed the county away in 1998 so it could better withstand another flood, then put three boulders at the north end of the restored area to block vehicles.

The Shovel Brigade moved a 4-ton boulder dubbed the "Liberty Rock" off the road in last month's protest.

"Defendants then caused a road to be hewn from the area restored by the Forest Service in 1998," the complaint said. "The ground-disturbing activities directed by the defendants caused injury to the United States."

The complaint does not claim any harm to the fish but seeks unspecified damages for restoration of the area and an order barring the brigade from any more activity on South Canyon Road without proper permits.

Dahl noted that the boulder has not been moved back since the Shovel Brigade left in July.

"It seems that if they think that the fish is going to be endangered and they own the road that they should go up there and take whatever measures they think are necessary to prevent that," he said.

A Forest Service spokeswoman deferred comment to the U.S. attorney's office.

"That's really not a decision by the U.S. attorney's office at this point," Myhre said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

Page 5B
Las Vegas Review Journal

City/State: Las Vegas, Nevada

Date: 08/11/2000
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Title: *Government sues Shovel Brigade*

Character:
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FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 Accused of Drug Sales at VA Clinic

Narcotics: Pair are arrested after allegedly posing as patients to sell heroin to addicts in a rehab program.

By LEE CONDON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Two men who allegedly posed as patients in order to sell heroin to addicts at a veterans drug rehabilitation clinic in North Hills were arrested by the FBI, authorities said Thursday.

"They were both patients there for several years," said FBI spokeswoman Cheryl Mimura. "This crime is particularly heinous because they targeted such vulnerable victims who are trying to get off drugs."

James Marshall Venti, 50, of Van Nuys, and Luis Carrillo Rodriguez, 51, of Santa Paula, were arrested Wednesday and were being held without bail at the Metropolitan Detention Center downtown. Both are charged with possession with intent to distribute heroin.

The sales allegedly occurred outside the offices of a Department of Veterans Affairs health center in the 16000 block of Plummer Street.

The FBI has been investigating the pair since March in cooperation with the inspector general's office for Veterans Affairs.

Beverly Fitzgerald, a spokeswoman for the VA's Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, said the agency has made helping veterans kick drug habits a top priority.

"You are always disappointed that people would take advantage by trafficking drugs," Fitzgerald said. "It's certainly not something we want happening on our grounds."

The methadone clinic serves about 150 patients a day on an outpatient basis.

The FBI investigation was started at the clinic's request, Mimura said.

"They noticed a significant heroin problem at their facility," she said. In addition, three heroin overdoses occurred on Veterans Affairs property in Westwood and North Hills. Two of those users died, and all three were methadone clinic patients. The FBI is investigating whether any of them are linked to the suspects, Mimura said.

According to an arrest warrant affidavit filed by the bureau, an informant allowed FBI agents to record his purchases of black tar heroin from the suspects. The transactions allegedly took place at the methadone clinic and at Venti's home.

Mimura said the suspects face a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison if convicted.

The public defender representing Rodriguez declined to comment. Venti's court-appointed lawyer could not be reached for comment.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)
Los Angeles Times, p. B3

Date: August 11, 2000

Title: 2 ACCUSED OF DRUG SALES AT VA CLINIC

Character or Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles C-11

Indexing:

54

FD-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)
Los Angeles Times, p. C1

Date: August 10, 2000

Title: IN SENTENCING DEAL, NO JAIL TIME FOR EX-ONLINE EXEC IN SEX CASE

Character or Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles SAFE Team

In Sentencing Deal, No Jail Time for Ex-Online Exec in Sex Case

Courts: He created computer programs to help FBI catch Net predators. He gets home detention, probation and fine.

By GREG MILLER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Patrick J. Naughton, the former Infoseek Corp. executive convicted in March of crossing state lines with intent to have sex with a minor, will not serve any jail time because he has developed computer programs to help the FBI catch sexual predators on the Internet.

In an arrangement that federal prosecutors described as unusual, if not unprecedented, Naughton earned the reduced sentence by using his technical skills during the last five months to develop at least five separate programs to help the FBI conduct the same sort of Internet sting operations that ensnared Naughton himself.

The government would not provide details on the programs. But U.S. District Judge Edward Rafeedie said that "their purpose is to protect children from Internet pedophiles, and it is the view of this court that they would be extremely helpful in doing so."

Patrick Naughton

As a result, Naughton, who faced up to 18 months in prison, was instead sentenced to nine months of home detention, five years of probation and a $20,000 fine. The reduced sentence, which had been recommended by Assistant U.S. Atty. Patricia Donahue, was announced at a hearing in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles on Wednesday.

Naughton, 35, smiled broadly as the hearing concluded, and embraced his mother, Peggy, the only member of his family to attend. Afterward, Naughton said in an interview that he does not consider himself a sexual predator, even though he will now be required to register as one.

"I still maintain that I wasn't [out to solicit sex from a minor]," he said. "But evidence being what it was, this is where we ended up."

That evidence included images of child pornography found on his laptop computer, and the fact that he showed up at the Santa Monica Pier for what authorities say Naughton expected to be a rendezvous with 13-year-old girl. Naughton said he was merely engaged in a role-playing fantasy, and expected to meet an adult.

Naughton, once a Silicon Valley star, said that he has lost 95% of his multimillion-dollar net worth since his arrest, and that he will pursue work in the technology field. "There are tons of opportunities out there," he said.

Asked about the unique sentencing arrangement, Bruce Margolin, a member of Naughton's legal team, said, "I've never seen anything like it. But it's unusual to have a defendant with such special skills."

Indeed, despite the circumstances, Naughton may be one of the most talented programmers ever to work for the FBI.

In the early 1990s, Naughton was a member of the Sun Microsystems Inc. team that created the Java programming language, now an essential platform for the Web. He went on to hold top positions at Starwave Inc. and Infoseek, both of which were acquired by Walt Disney Co.

At the time of his arrest, Naughton was executive vice president of the Go Network, the centerpiece of Disney's Internet efforts.

Naughton's arrest came after a six-month sting operation in which he, using the screen name "Hotseattle," corresponded with a male FBI agent posing as a 13-year-old girl in an Internet chat room called "Dad&DaughterSex."

Naughton was arrested in Santa Monica after approaching an undercover female agent. He was charged with possession of child pornography, using the Internet to solicit from a minor, and interstate travel with intent to have sex with a minor.

Initially, Naughton contested the charges. A trial ended in December in a hung jury on two counts, but with a conviction on the pornography possession count. That conviction was tossed out days later, when an appeals court overturned a portion of the federal anti-child porn law.

Just as a second trial was to get underway, Naughton agreed to plead guilty to the interstate travel count, and the government dropped the other charges. It was during those plea negotiations that Naughton agreed to use his computer skills for the FBI. Naughton said he then met with prosecutors and FBI agents. "They just threw out problems," he said, "and I threw out solutions."

Details of the work Naughton performed are being kept under seal because, Rafeedie said, making them public could undermine their effectiveness. Naughton offered little information about the programs, except to say that are designed to help the government "be more accurate and collect better evidence."

Naughton did say they are mainly designed to assist agents after they have already identified a suspect. "I don't think anyone innocent will be swept up in this," he said.

Naughton said he has put in more than 1,000 hours in his work for the FBI and will be available to the agency through his nine months of home detention. Under the terms of his probation, he must undergo psychological counseling and avoid sex chat rooms online. He is also forbidden to "communicate" with anyone under 18, except in the presence of another adult or in the ordinary course of business.

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D-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

EMINENCE

7 men arrested; crack ring suspected

Authorities arrested seven men in Eminence, Ky., late Thursday after an investigation of a suspected crack-cocaine ring.

The arrests are the result of a long-term probe by the Kentucky State Police and the FBI, said Trooper John Bradley, a spokesman for the state police post at La Grange.

The names of the men arrested are being withheld pending further investigation, Bradley said, adding that more arrests are expected.

Five men — ages 23, 28, 29, 34 and 40 — were arrested on federal warrants that charged them with distribution of a controlled substance, Bradley said. They were scheduled to be arraigned in federal court in Lexington.

Also, a 22-year-old man and a 48-year-old man were arrested on state warrants charging them with first-degree trafficking in a controlled substance. They were being held in the Oldham County Jail.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky

Date.
Edition 8-12-00

Title:

Character.
or
Classification:
Submitting Office. LS

Indexing

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FBI - 302

FBI nabs drug suspect at Cordova hotel

By Chris Conley
The Commercial Appeal

An undercover agent posing as a drug dealer named "Oscar" hooked up with a Memphis man seeking to buy 50 kilograms of cocaine for $400,000 on Thursday afternoon.

After handing over the supposed cocaine and collecting $400,000, the agent gave an arrest signal and the buyer was arrested outside a Cordova hotel. He had been had in an FBI sting.

The suspect, Timothy Woods, 30, appeared Friday in U.S. District Court on charges of attempting to possess and distribute 50 kilograms of cocaine. He was ordered held without bond.

The case began July 4 when an FBI cooperating witness began recording conversations with Woods in which Woods allegedly said he wanted to buy a large amount of cocaine, according to the charges. On July 20, the witness introduced Woods to a Tennessee Bureau of Investigation agent posing as "Oscar," a Texas drug dealer.

Over the next two weeks, the agent and Woods discussed a large shipment of cocaine that was coming into town, and on Thursday set up a meeting at the Best Western Suites Hotel at 8166 Varnavas Drive.

Just after noon, the agent showed Woods what appeared to be 50 kilograms of cocaine and put it into the trunk of a car, according to an affidavit filed by the FBI with the charges.

The agent told Woods to get the $400,000 payment. Woods drove around the hotel, then returned with a white paper bag, which he pulled from the rear seat of his car. The undercover agent and Woods then went to a hotel room to count the money.

As the two walked outside, the agent signaled members of the FBI gang unit, who arrested Woods.

The entire sequence was videotaped and audiotaped, the affidavit says.

A detention and probable cause hearing is set Monday for Woods.

To reach reporter Chris Conley, call 529-2595 or E-mail conley@gomemphis.com

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Date: 8/5/00, Metro B4
Edition: The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tn.

Title: FBI NABS DRUG SUSPECT
AT CORDOVA HOTEL

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Memphis Division

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 2000

FBI joins probe of Metro officer

Authorities investigating role of Dollarhide in relative's stop

By KIRK LOGGINS
Staff Writer

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The FBI has joined a Metro police and district attorney's office investigation into whether Police Maj. Carl Dollarhide violated state or federal law when he allegedly kept his then-brother-in-law from being arrested in December 1998.

[illegible]nnot comment in any de[illegible] except to confirm that the FBI has an investigative inte[illegible] in this matter," FBI Spe[illegible] Agent Jon Stephens sai[illegible]terday.

[illegible]e Chief Emmett Turner said Wednesday, after he "disempowered" Dollarhide as a police officer, that both the police Office of Professional Accountability and District Attorney General Torry Johnson's office are investigating whether Dollarhide violated departmental rules or Tennessee law during an incident in December 1998.

Kennetha Sawyers, head of the Office of Professional Accountability, said her office's investigation deals, in part, with an incident that WTVF-Channel 5 reported Wednesday night.

Citing tapes of police radio transmissions, WTVF reported that Dollarhide, head of the Police Department's Patrol Division, intervened to keep a young officer from arresting his then-brother-in-law, Brad Lewis, after Lewis was stopped during a roadblock that police set up to search for escaped prisoners on Dec. 27, 1998.

WTVF reported that police officers said Lewis, now 27, had paper bags full of cash and a sawed-off shotgun, but no driver's license, in his vehicle.

The television station reported that Dollarhide drove to the scene of the roadblock on Ashland City Highway after telling a police dispatcher, "I know the kid. Hell, I don't want the kid to get arrested."

DOLLARHIDE

No charges were filed against Lewis, son of convicted gambler Jimmy Lewis, 55, who is now a wealthy real-estate investor.

Dollarhide was married at that time to Ginger Lewis, who is Brad Lewis' sister. Dollarhide, now 58, and Ginger Lewis, 32, were divorced in January 2000.

Dollarhide, who joined the Police Department in 1962, has commanded the Patrol Division since 1989.

Turner placed Dollarhide on administrative leave with pay Wednesday and ordered him to surrender his badge and his gun, pending the outcome of the investigation. ■

Kirk Loggins covers courts for *The Tennessean*. He can be reached at tncourt@mindspring.com or 255-6186.

(Indi[illegible] e page, name of
Newspaper, city and state.)
The Tennessean, local sec.
pg.1, Nashville, Tn.
Date: 08/11/00
Edition:

Title:

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or
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Submitting Office: Memphis Division
Nashville RA

Indexing:

58

-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL/SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE,WI
Date: 8/8/00
Edition:

Title: FBI SEIZES MONEY IN MORTGAGE CASE.

Indexing:

FBI seizes money in mortgage fraud case

Shahs took other funds out of U.S., official alleges

BY GRETCHEN SCHULDT
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Federal agents have seized more than $300,000 believed to have come from the sale of property belonging to fugitive mortgage brokers Sanjiv and Rajiv Shah, according to federal court documents made public Monday.

The two were indicted in March on charges of conspiring to defraud banks that bought mortgages from their firm, Midwest Mortgage Finance LLC of Glendale.

Sanjiv Shah, vice president of the firm, also was indicted on four counts of bank fraud.

"The Shahs are now fugitives," FBI Special Agent Scott Campbell said in an affidavit made public Monday.

"Moreover, the investigation to date has revealed that the Shahs have taken steps to put assets, including ill-gotten gains, outside the reach of victims. The investigation to date has revealed that the Shahs and their wives are now living outside of the United States."

Campbell added: "They also appear to (have) wire-transferred funds from the United States to a bank in India. The Shahs also appear to have assets to aid in their flight from law enforcement."

A Firstar Bank representative contacted Campbell last week and told him $302,550 was transferred by wire to an account held in the name of the wife of one of the Shah brothers, the affidavit says.

The funds came from a Mequon title company and "appear to constitute proceeds of the sale of property owned by Rajiv and Sanjiv Shah and their wives," according to the affidavit.

The property was not identified.

The money is one of the few remaining assets in the name of the Shahs that could be used as restitution for the alleged bank fraud, the affidavit says.

The FBI seized the entire $302,550, according to the documents.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Steven M. Biskupic said earlier that losses could exceed $3 million, an estimate sharply disputed by defense lawyer Stephen M. Glynn, who represents Rajiv Shah.

Biskupic said earlier in

Please see SHAH *page 4*

From page 1

court documents that the investigation of the company had uncovered more than 500 Midwest Mortgage loan files containing falsified documentation.

The Shah brothers founded Midwest Mortgage in Glendale in 1994. The company specialized in making home loans to people who would not qualify for loans through traditional lenders.

Last September, the Shahs announced plans to build a three-story, granite and glass office building on Port Washington Road as their company's headquarters.

A short time earlier, the pair had caused an uproar in Mequon with plans to build a $4.9 million lakefront house for their families.

Neither building has been started.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Mobile Register
Mobile, Alabama
Date:
Edition. 3/11/00 P. 1B
Title
Character
or
Classification.
Submitting Office. Mobile
Indexing:

FBI to investigate inmate death

RON COLQUITT/Staff Photographer

Dana Carpenter holds a picture of her former husband, James Carpenter, who died in Mobile County Metro Jail. Ms. Carpenter is considering possible civil action against the Mobile County Sheriff's Department over the death.

Sheriff says nothing suspicious happened, but James Carpenter's former wife, other inmates are not so sure

By RON COLQUITT and JOE DANBORN
Staff Reporters

The FBI will launch an investigation into last month's unexplained death of Mobile County Metro Jail inmate James Carpenter, an agency spokesman said Thursday in Mobile.

Sheriff Jack Tillman described such investigations as not uncommon, and said he awaits the results of an autopsy conducted July 28, the day Carpenter was found dead.

But Carpenter's former wife said she has hired Mobile lawyer Robert "Cowboy Bob" Clark for possible civil action against the Sheriff's Department.

Two inmates, meanwhile, have told the Register that Carpenter, 42, was physically abused by jail guards on several occasions and periodically was denied food, water and medical attention. Sheriff's Department officials, including Tillman, said they do not believe there are any suspicious circumstances surrounding the death.

"We are going to initiate a

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civil rights investigation within the next couple of days," FBI spokesman Ray Zicarelli said Thursday. He did not have a timetable for the work to be completed. Zicarelli said U.S. Attorney J. Don Foster's office referred the matter to the agency.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Ginny Granade said Foster's office received a complaint Wednesday about Carpenter's death and, following standard procedure, contacted the FBI.

"I have no idea about the merit of the allegations or anything like that," Granade said.

Tillman said Thursday that he asked the FBI to look into the death. Earlier in the week, he said the Sheriff's Department internal investigation into Carpenter's death is on hold pending toxicology results from his autopsy.

Corrections officers found Carpenter dead in his high-security cell around 7:30 a.m. July 28, according to sheriff's spokesman Chad Tucker. Carpenter had been in the jail for about two weeks on various minor charges, according to Tillman and Tucker.

Both Tillman and Tucker declined to discuss the death in detail.

"We have got to wait until this autopsy is finished before we start speculating, because we simply do not know at this point," Tucker said. The Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences should have the toxicology results and complete the autopsy report in another two to four weeks, Tucker said.

Clark said he plans to hire another lawyer, Dom Soto, to assist him in the case.

"We are going to lift up the rock and let the light of public scrutiny fall on all that is down there" at the jail, Clark said.

Metro Jail has been taxed beyond capacity for several years. The 9-year-old facility, built to hold 816 inmates, averages around 1,100 daily and has topped out around 1,400, officials said. A new, 325-bed facility expected to open next year should ease some of the problems caused by the crowding, officials said.

Carpenter was booked into the jail July 13 on several misdemeanor charges, including disorderly conduct, loitering, resisting arrest and failure to obey a police officer. He was unemployed at the time of his arrest and death, although he had worked previously as a security guard in Prichard, according to his ex-wife.

Earlier this week, Soto took a Mobile Register reporter to the jail to meet two inmates who claimed to have information about Carpenter's stay. The two said they had not talked to each other about Carpenter until four days after the death.

The two inmates, in separate interviews with the Register, accused five corrections officers of mistreating Carpenter, including punches and other physical abuse.

The inmates said Carpenter requested medical attention but to their knowledge he received little or none. They said corrections officers ignored warnings from other inmates that Carpenter needed help.

Tillman and Tucker both said there is no evidence that officers physically abused Carpenter. They did not comment on the other allegations, stressing instead the need to wait for the full autopsy report.

"All those details will be made official at the close of this investigation," Tucker said.

Dr. Kathleen Enstice, the medical examiner who performed the autopsy on Carpenter on the day he died, said recently that she could not determine a cause of death until she had results of laboratory studies that should show whether Carpenter died of any sort of disease.

Carpenter's ex-wife, Dana Carpenter of Mobile, said he was taking medication for high blood pressure.

The two inmates said Carpenter was handcuffed when he died, with the cuffs chained to a belt around his waist. Enstice, the medical examiner, declined to talk about any marks on the dead man's wrists. Dana Carpenter said she noticed 3-inch-wide bands on his wrists at his funeral last week in Augusta, Ga.

While jailed, Carpenter was placed in a cell in an administrative segregation "wedge" at some point. Prisoners who are considered a hazard to themselves, other inmates or corrections officers get put in the wedge, said Tucker, although he did not say why Carpen-

ter was placed there. The area contains eight cells designed to hold one inmate each, with metal doors instead of bars, he said.

One of the inmates interviewed by the Register said he was in the wedge with Carpenter for several days. Most of the cells held more than one inmate during that time, but Carpenter was alone, the inmate said.

Carpenter began purposely clogging his toilet soon after he arrived, apparently to protest the guards' refusal to let him make a phone call, one inmate said. Both inmates said Carpenter also defecated and urinated on the floor of his cell.

One of the inmates was in a cell separated from Carpenter's by a 4-foot fire wall. He said he could talk to Carpenter and hear him, as well as see a small portion of Carpenter's cell, through a hole near the toilet. Sheriff's spokesman Tucker said, however, there is no such hole.

The inmate said Carpenter would refuse to hand his food tray to the guards when they came by to collect it. "He'd be dancin' and jigin' with them, saying, 'No, I'm not going to give it to you, why don't you come and get it,' " the inmate said.

Deputy Warden Jim Owens deferred all questions to Tucker.

The Register contacted former Metro Jail Warden Rick Gaston and asked him what procedures were in place when he resigned in mid-June to become warden of Harrison County Jail in Mississippi.

Gaston said corrections officers were to check on restrained inmates in segregation cells every 15 minutes to make sure they could breathe properly and their blood circulation was not restricted. Gaston said the jail should have a log book for those check-ups.

Tucker did not know what the jail procedures were regarding how often such inmates are checked.

"I'm not sure what kinds of records are kept in relation to inmates, but there again, that information would not be public knowledge until this investigation is complete," he said.

Zicarelli said the completed FBI report would be sent to both the U.S. attorney's office and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice in Washington.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE JERSEY JOURNAL PA1

Date: AUG.15,2000
Edition:

Title:

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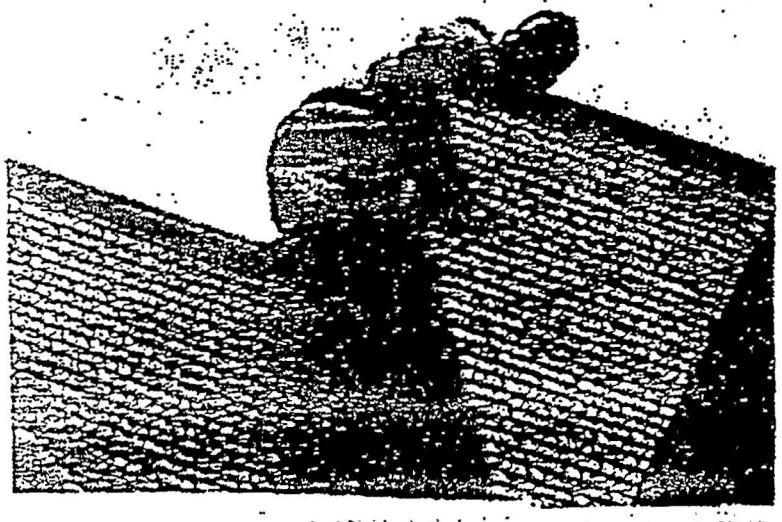
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NEWARK

BOMB THREAT CAUSES 13-HOUR STANDOFF

Man with troubled past surrenders to authorities



By Jason Fink
Journal staff writer

NORTH BERGEN — A distraught man who has often threatened to blow up government buildings surrendered to federal and local authorities yesterday after a 13-hour standoff on the roof of a 30-story highrise apartment building on Boulevard East, police said.

Victor Rodriguez Bruno Jr., 35, of Elizabeth, walked onto the roof of Parker Imperial Apartments around 9:30 p.m. Sunday and perched himself on a cement ledge, threatening suicide and wielding what he claimed was a pipe bomb, officials said.

A resident called 911, and police arrived on the scene about 9:45 p.m.

See STANDOFF — Page A6

Journal photo by Elizabeth Lara
A MAN threatens to jump from a 30-story building in North Bergen.

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building or what motivated him to make threats, but sources close to the investigation said he asked officials several times to contact a 17-year-old girl whom he had reportedly been harassing.

Bruno was coaxed down at 10:45 a.m. yesterday by negotiators from the North Bergen and Jersey City police departments, as well as members of the Joint Terrorist Task Force, which included an agent from the FBI. A priest from Our Lady of Fatima Church in North Bergen was also called in.

Bruno, who is hearing impaired, communicated with officials mostly by written notes.

"You could see it in his face that he was very upset," said North Bergen Lt. Joseph Bode. "When it was over, he broke down and began to cry and apologized for using bad language."

Bruno was arrested and charged with criminal mischief, making terroristic threats and risking widespread injury. He was taken to the Jersey City Medical Center for a psychological evaluation and was being treated last night, officials said.

Shortly after Bruno climbed onto the roof, authorities evacuated all residents of the condominium's top 10 floors. Residents returned home about 8:30 a.m. when officials determined that the object Bruno claimed to be a bomb was a piece of one of the building's elevators.

"He knew exactly what he was doing because he sabotaged the elevators in that building," said Jersey City Police Sgt. Walter Zako, one of the negotiators.

Maintenance workers were able to repair one of the elevators.

A long day and night

Bruno tangled with police in Guttenberg just hours before the standoff Sunday, when he was picked up at a restaurant after writing notes to several people saying that he had a gun in his car, reports said. Responding officers found neither a gun nor a car, but they took Bruno to Palisades Medical Center in North Bergen for a psychological examination.

A spokesman for the hospital would not comment on the incident, citing a hospital policy of keeping all patient information confidential.

After his discharge from Palisades Medical Center, Bruno found his way to the Parker Imperial, arriving at the main entrance sometime after 9 p.m., officials said.

According to sources, Bruno told doormen he was visiting a friend and provided an apartment number. It is unclear who authorized Bruno to enter the building.

A woman who answered the phone at the on-site management office declined to comment on the apparent security breech. Calls to the building's Bergen County-based management company were not returned.

After entering the building's luxurious marble lobby, Bruno rode the elevator to the 30th floor and climbed the flight of stairs that leads to the roof, reports said. When police arrived, they evacuated floors 21 to 30. Each floor has 10 apartment units.

"I slept the whole night in the street," said Vanessa Ladino, 27, who lives on the 24th floor. "I couldn't go home."

Police said 40 to 45 people spent the night in the lobby, the rest staying with friends or relatives. Mayor Nicholas J. Sacco, who arrived at the scene shortly after police, waited out the evening in the lobby with residents.

A troubled history

Bruno's behavior atop the Parker Imperial is part of an ongoing pattern he has exhibited for years, according to federal law enforcement agencies.

"This person has a long history of making these threats," said FBI spokeswoman Sandra Carroll, who added that those threats have almost always proved groundless.

Carroll said Bruno had called government agencies from the Secret Service to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in recent years, threatening to blow up federal buildings in New Jersey, Chicago and Los Angeles. Carroll said the FBI has a lengthy file on Bruno but would not disclose its specific contents. He has never been arrested on federal charges.

Bode, however, said Bruno had been arrested in New Jersey and New York. He said Bruno had never been arrested in Hudson County.

Bode said if Bruno is released from the Medical Center with a clean bill of health, he will be arraigned in Central Judicial Processing Court in Jersey City. He could face up to five to eight years for each of the three charges.

FD-350 (Rev 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) PAGE 33

The Star-Ledger

Date:
Edition:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 2000

Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

Indexing:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Newark PBA loses charter after theft probe

State group expels city deputy police director implicated in scheme to embezzle $1 million

By Nikita Stewart
STAR-LEDGER STAFF

The state Policemen's Benevolent Association has expelled Newark police Deputy Director Rocco Malanga from its organization and has revoked the charter of the Newark chapter after an internal probe revealed the theft of more than $1 million.

State union officials gathered at an annual meeting in Atlantic Highlands on Tuesday and agreed to dismiss both Malanga and the charter, said Michael Madonna, president of the state PBA.

The dismissals came days after William Saksinsky, 68, a retired Perth Amboy police officer who served for years as the executive vice president of the state's largest police union, implicated Malanga in a scheme to steal money as he was pleading guilty to federal mail fraud and tax charges in U.S. District Court.

"There's no more Newark PBA," said Madonna, an Oakland police detective.

The Newark PBA represented only about 15 civilian employees. The Fraternal Order of Police represents Newark police as its main bargaining union.

Madonna said charges were brought against Malanga, who never appeared for a hearing on those charges Aug. 9. "They held a meeting. He was found guilty," Madonna said.

MALANGA

Madonna, who beat Malanga by a 4 to 1 margin for the state presidency in 1996, would not comment further about why Newark's PBA charter was revoked.

But other PBA officials said Malanga was brought up on disciplinary charges involving $25,000 in checks that were issued to him.

Anthony Pope, Malanga's attorney, had no comment about the PBA's decisions.

Pope, who has called Malanga "a loyal PBA representative," said his client has done nothing wrong. He said Saksinsky, who faces eight years in prison, smeared Malanga's name in an effort to buy leniency for his own crimes. Saksinsky has agreed to testify for the government and repay some $400,000 to the state PBA, which represents about 35,000 police, corrections, court, sheriff's and parole officers and forest rangers.

According to Saksinsky's comments in open court last week, however, Malanga received a total of $24,196 that had been improperly diverted from the PBA coffers in 1992 and 1993.

At least part of the money, he said, was generated when Malanga and Frank Ginesi, a former longtime president of the state PBA, tacked a $10 surcharge onto union convention costs and split the proceeds.

Ginesi was charged with defrauding the organization in December. He has pleaded innocent and is awaiting trial. Edward Rappleyea, 71, a former Sayreville cop and former executive vice president of PBA Local 98, pleaded guilty to a federal mail fraud charge last week.

Malanga has not been charged and was never publicly implicated until Saksinsky's comments in court.

The office of Newark police director Joseph Santiago directed calls concerning Malanga to Newark PBA President John Esposito, a Newark detective. Esposito, who is on vacation, could not be reached for comment.

City officials have not said if any action has been taken against Malanga.

Nikita Stewart covers Newark City Hall. She can be reached at nstewart@starledger.com or (973) 565-0155.

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FBI/DOJ

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
page 1
New Haven Register
New Haven, Ct

Date: 8-8-00
Edition:

Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

Indexing:

Ecstasy drug ring busted

By William Kaempffer
Register Staff

A resident of Amsterdam, Netherlands, is being held without bond on federal charges claiming he masterminded an international drug ring that shipped the drug Ecstasy overseas to Greater New Haven.

Casper Deboer, 29, was arraigned in federal court in Bridgeport on Tuesday on charges he conspired to import and distribute the hallucinogenic drug.

Authorities arrested him last week after he arrived at Logan International Airport in Boston from the Netherlands. Authorities say he came to the United States for a wedding in Connecticut.

Authorities also last week arrested Connecticut residents Jalloul Montacer of 100 State St., North Haven, and Brian Farrell of 398 Augusta Drive, Orange, in connection with the case. Both are 23.

U.S. Attorney Stephen Robinson said Deboer led a ring that produced the drug, made in pill form, in the Netherlands and then shipped packages to various addresses in Connecticut. Ring members here would retrieve the packages, sell the pills and transport the profits back overseas, Robinson said.

Each Ecstasy pill costs about a quarter to make and sells for $25

Please see Amsterdam, Page A11

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FBI/DOJ

Continued from Page A1

to $40 on the street and in clubs.

The shipments stopped in February after two customs agents at John F. Kennedy International Airport intercepted about 6,000 Ecstasy pills earmarked for Woodbridge and Meriden. Two Connecticut residents were arrested then, and authorities launched a probe aimed at arresting higher-ups in the organization, Robinson said.

Investigators from the FBI, the federal Drug Enforcement Agency, the U.S Customs Service and state police began searching records for other packages that might have come to Connecticut.

They checked phone and travel records in an attempt to link members of the outfit, according to Steven J. Arruda, resident agent in charge of the Customs Service in New Haven.

Within three months, investigators determined Deboer headed the drug ring, and authorities built their case by late 1999, Arruda said. Then they waited, Robinson said.

"It's generally difficult to get the heads of these organizations," Robinson said. "They don't come to the United States."

Arruda said investigators knew Deboer had traveled to the United States before and were confident he would again.

Customs agents were waiting for him when he arrived for the wedding last week, Arruda said. They arrested him as he went through customs at the airport.

Customs discovered the 6,000 pills hidden inside bottles of chocolate paste shipped from Belgium to local addresses in 1999.

The pills were substituted with fakes and then routed to the intended addresses in Woodbridge and Meriden.

Philip D. Simone, 27, of 203 Curtis St., Meriden, and Ruslan Boyarsky, 23, of 41 Oak Ridge Drive, Bethany, were arrested. Both pleaded guilty in April 1999. Simone was sentenced to eight months imprisonment and eight months in a halfway house. Boyarsky is awaiting sentencing.

According to Arruda, 80 percent of Ecstasy smuggled to the U.S. comes from Belgium or the Netherlands because the chemicals used in the mood enhancer are less strictly regulated there.

Although the drug has been available for 30 years, it only became popular in the United States within the last several years, Arruda said

In 1997, customs officers seized 400,000 pills nationwide. Through Aug. 1, they have seized 8 million tablets, Arruda said.

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13 arrested as heroin customers

Suspected coke dealer booked

By Walt Philbin
Staff writer

New Orleans police and federal authorities announced Friday the arrest of an alleged Mid-City cocaine dealer and the indictment of 17 mostly New Orleans area residents described as "customers of a major heroin-trafficking network."

Police narcotics officers seized about $17,000 worth of cocaine from the Mid-City home of Merlin Mercadel, 818 Moss St., described by Lt. Bruce Adams as "a midlevel cocaine dealer who supplied street dealers." Mercadel was booked with possession with intent to distribute cocaine and marijuana.

Detectives seized 17 one-ounce bags of powdered cocaine, which they estimated were scheduled for sale to other dealers at $1,000 apiece. Adams said the cocaine was very pure. "It was cut right off the brick," he said.

Police also seized six one-ounce bags of marijuana that sell for about $100 each, a 1997 GMC truck and more than $15,000 at the Moss Street residence, less than a mile from the police complex along Bayou St. John, officers said.

In other action Friday, New Orleans police, FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents and authorities from Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes teamed up to arrest 13 of 17 suspects indicted Thursday by a federal grand jury on charges of using a telephone to buy heroin, a federal felony charge that carries a maximum sentence of four years' imprisonment and a

See **DRUGS,** *B-3*

68

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Date
Edition
Title
Character
or
Classification
Submitting Office
Indexing

$17,000 in coke found in Mid-City home, cops say

DRUGS, *from B-1*

$30,000 fine, U.S. Attorney Eddie Jordan said.

Four of the suspects remained at large Friday afternoon.

Jordan said the users were caught in a spinoff of an investigation that resulted in the indictment last month of 17 suspects who authorities said formed an extensive heroin-trafficking network in the New Orleans area. Federal and police undercover agents noticed the activity early this year in the St. Thomas housing complex, and later realized it had spread to other parts of the city in a much larger organization, officials said in June.

All 17 alleged heroin dealers have been arrested and 12 have pleaded guilty to conspiracy to distribute heroin, Jordan said Friday. The other five have open cases, Jordan said.

Of the 17 alleged customers indicted, three said they lived in Jefferson Parish, two in Chalmette, one in Laurel, Miss., and 11 in Orleans Parish, including one in Venetian Isles and another in the Lake Catherine area in the outlying areas of eastern New Orleans.

"These users enter the city, obtain their drug of choice and return to the relative calm of suburbia," Jordan said.

Jordan would not say whether agents have evidence of the suspects actually obtaining the heroin. Agents used court-ordered wiretap surveillance to make some of the cases against the 17 alleged dealers, and officers said Friday the alleged users were monitored on those wiretaps. Jordan would not confirm that, or explain whether authorities can prove the 17 actually purchased heroin.

Superintendent Richard Pen- [illegible] Jordan [illegible] advo-

U.S. Attorney Eddie Jordan said the users were caught in a spinoff of an investigation that resulted in the indictment last month of 17 suspects who authorities said formed an extensive heroin-trafficking network in the New Orleans area.

cating an aggressive stance toward drug users.

"Ultimately, it is the drug abuser who creates demand and provides the money that fuels retail sales and related violence," Pennington said.

Federal officials said the following suspects were indicted Thursday as the alleged customers

Michael S. Abernathy, 23, 9540 Westgate St., Metairie; Ann F. Adair, 31, 1119 Erato St., Apt. A, New Orleans; Jeffrey Anderson, 25, 4331 Nursery St., New Orleans (Venetian Isles); Steven R. Chauvin, 29, 1119 Erato St., Apt. 5; Susan G. Dudley, 42, 1304 Lee Ave., Metairie; Julie A. Grab, 19, 7004 Green Acres Road, Metairie; George E. Henry, 37, 3220 Patrissane Blvd., Chalmette; Lance E. Harris, also known as "Lee," 26, 1114 Erato St., Apt. 4, New Orleans; Marlene Henker, 34, 1732 Amelia St., Apt. A, New Orleans; Rachel E. Howard, 33, 2524 Magazine St., New Orleans; Gregory Howard, 33, 1728 Amelia St., New Orleans; Brandon James, 28, 2524 Magazine St., New Orleans; Dennis S. McGraine, 36, Route 6, Box 224R, Lake Catherine; Leslie McDermott, 33, of Laurel, Miss.; Jill C. Molinario, 33, 1021 Second St., Apt. C, New Orleans; Eric Olsen, 30, 735 Carondelet St., New Orleans; and Robert P. White Jr., 24, 3814 Fenelon St., Chalmette.

Abernathy, Adair, Anderson, Chauvin, Dudley, Grab, Harris, Henker, Howard, McGraine, Molinario, Olsen and White were arrested Friday. The others were still at large Friday night.

Of the 17 suspects indicted in June as alleged dealers, 12 have pleaded guilty to conspiracy to distribute heroin, Jordan said. He identified them as Anthony Thomas, 44, 4514 Eve St., New Orleans; Edward Barrera, 32, 3617 Hayne Drive, Metairie; Eugene Bourgeois, 24, 7851 Symmes St., Apt. 4, New Orleans; Scott P. Coates, 30, 225 French St., New Orleans; Richard Fleming, 32, 536 Josephine St., New Orleans; Reginald Harper, 22, also known as "Byrd," 515 Valence St., New Orleans; Robert Harper, 34, 3909 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans; James Mathers, 25, also known as "B," 7703 Colin St.; Ananda Nunez, 26, also known as "Anastasia," 932 Philip St., New Orleans; Adolph Smith, 25, 1617 St. Thomas St., New Orleans; Lucius Wesson, 31, 2229 Constance St., New Orleans; and Ron Williams, 37, also known as "Shorty," 4514 Eve St., New Orleans. Jordan said cases were open on the others.

Officials in June identified Mathers and Williams as two of the four alleged major suppliers in the heroin ring, and said the other two were Michael Cornelius, 37, 4930 Venus St., New Orleans, and Anthony Thomas, 44, also known as "Fo," 2521 Bell St., New Orleans. Charges were still pending on Cornelius, Thomas and three others, Jordan said.

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330 (Rev 5-4) 01)

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
PAGE A1 & A6
TIMES PICYAUNE
Date: NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Edition:
8/7/00
Title:
INTERNET FRAUD CONTROL FILE
Character:
or OW&MF
Classification:
Submitting Office.
NEW ORLEANS
Indexing:

Identity theft takes its toll in Louisiana

Internet technology helps put victims' lives in chaos

By Keith O'Brien
East Jefferson bureau

Benito Castro loved being Dr. Charles Glueck. He got respect at the bank. He basked in the attention from stores that extended him thousands of dollars in credit. And, of course, he enjoyed the $21,000 in merchandise that he racked up on those credit cards.

"It's so addictive," Castro said. "I was never going to be Benito Castro again."

Charles Glueck
Wants 'to get on with my business and on with my life.'

But on Wednesday, Castro, a New Orleans native and an ex-convict, is scheduled to appear under his real name in state District Court in Baton Rouge. In an agreement with prosecutors, Castro said he will plead guilty and serve 10 years in prison for stealing the identity of Glueck, a Metairie dentist, and using it to commit bank fraud and theft, and

CONTINUED

Theft victim frustrated after trying to get help

Benito Castro, pictured, obtained a Louisiana driver's license using the identity of Dr. Charles Glueck, a Metairie dentist.

STAFF PHOTOS BY JOHN McCUSKER

Dr. Charles Glueck's wallet was stolen, then his identity was stolen. A con man used information from Glueck's wallet to become Glueck. Benito Castro got credit cards in the doctor's name and ran up bills on all of them.

IDENTITY, *from A-1*

conspiring to launder money.

He is one of the first people prosecuted under Louisiana's 1999 identity theft law.

But he likely won't be the last.

For as long as people have had names, crooks have been stealing them to escape a troubled past or to create a better future. In the Internet age, however, where any low-tech criminal now has easy access to the latest computer technology, identity theft has exploded. Congressional subcommittees are convening to discuss it, consumer advocates are educating people how to prevent it and law enforcement officers are fanning out to combat it.

"It's so addictive. I was never going to be Benito Castro again."

BENITO CASTRO, who used Dr. Charles Glueck's identity to buy $21,000 worth of merchandise on credit cards

Identity theft allegations involving Social Security numbers more than doubled last year, from 20,631 to 62,000 cases. The Federal Trade Commission reports an average of 800 calls a week to its identity theft hot line. The Louisiana attorney general's office logs an average of 10 cases a month — compared with 10 cases a year just a few years ago.

'Look, this card's been open for some time, and they're paying the minimum balance on it every month.'

Fine, Glueck said. But didn't they understand it wasn't him? He didn't live in Baton Rouge. He didn't have a Home Depot card. He made another call.

"I called the police, the Baton Rouge police," he said. "They said, 'Well, we don't know if we've got jurisdiction over here. You might need to call State Police.'"

Chilled by the knowledge that his identity and his reputation were at risk, Glueck hung up the phone. In time, he would find a dozen cards traced back in his name to another man in Baton Rouge.

That man was Benito Castro.

Castro, 38, has a criminal record dating back to 1979. But the former radio broadcaster, who talks in the smooth voice of a radio shock jock, said he didn't make his first big mistake until the 1990s.

"I just started issuing worthless checks," Castro said recently in a telephone interview from the East Baton Rouge Parish jail. "I bought a new car, couldn't afford insurance, got in a wreck. Image was everything to me then."

In 1992, Castro said, he started serving time for worthless checks.

GUARDING YOUR ID

Tips for protecting your identity from thieves

- Before revealing personal identifying information, find out how it will be used and whether it will be shared with others.
- Pay attention to your billing cycles. Follow up with creditors if your bills don't arrive on time. A missing credit card bill could mean someone has taken over your account and changed the address.
- Guard your mail from theft. Promptly remove mail from the mailbox after it's delivered. Deposit outgoing mail at the post office.

State Police say it is easy to access information from the b...

certain disclaimer guidelines. But, she admitted, "it's definitely a gray area."

"We've found that not all of them are meeting the letter of the law," Fisher said. "They'll have a tiny disclaimer, or they'll have no disclaimer."

But those changes won't help those people already victimized.

"Once this happens, just having the credit bureaus say 'OK, we're not going to hold this against you,' is not really enough," Baur said. "The fact is, once this happens to somebody it becomes an all-encompassing problem to try to solve."

"It seems to be growing month by month," said Debbie Baer, an assistant attorney general in the consumer protection division in Baton Rouge. "And nationally, the trend's been the same way."

Many fear it's just the beginning.

"I cannot tell you in the past two years how many people have called just distraught — mad, because they've been robbed of their identity," said Mike James, special agent in charge of the U.S. Secret Service office in New Orleans. "But more than that, distraught because they've been put in a situation where they have to recreate or re-establish their honesty with the credit bureaus."

"It truly is horrific. It's not a crime of violence, but it's devastating to the victim."

Reputation at risk

Just ask Glueck.

In early March, he got a call from a bank and learned that someone had applied for a Louisiana State University alumni card in his name, using an address in Baton Rouge. Glueck graduated from LSU Dental School in 1977, but he hadn't applied for any alumni card. And he certainly didn't live in Baton Rouge.

Then, it all came rushing back to him.

"I said, 'Oh, lordy,'" Glueck, 49, recalled. "Someone stole my wallet about this time last year."

Glueck quickly called the three major credit bureaus and learned of several cards in his name issued to the same address in Baton Rouge. One was for The Home Depot, so he called the store to report the mistake.

"They were kind of a little bit surprised," he said. "They said, 'Hey, we've had a couple other [calls] on the East Baton Rouge Parish jail.' I bought a new car, couldn't afford the payments, got in a wreck. Into it was everything to me then."

In 1992, Castro said, he started serving time for worthless checks. When he got out four years later, he said, he just wanted to get back into radio and, somehow, live the "American suburban dream."

Problem was, Castro said, employers and financial institutions wouldn't touch him. The jobs he did get, he said, he got only because he lied on his résumé. And the one job he held for any length of time, working for KZAT-FM radio in Tuma, Iowa, ended in criminal charges. Richard Vander Mey, an assistant district attorney in Tuma County, said Castro skipped town in late 1998, having been paid about $20,000 in commissions for commercials he claimed to have sold but didn't.

"It just about put the station out of business, too," Vander Mey said.

Castro, who denies taking the commissions, returned to Louisiana with hopes of starting over. And one day while eating supper at New Orleans Hamburger & Seafood restaurant in Metairie, he walked into the men's room found a wallet on the soap dish. Castro said he thought about returning the wallet, but the internal debate didn't last long.

"I had no intention of hurting Dr. Glueck," Castro said. "I just didn't want to go to a bank, have them run Benito Castro's name and have them look at me as a criminal."

He used the Internet to make a fake driver's license with his picture and Glueck's information. He set up a Baton Rouge bank account in Glueck's name and started applying for credit cards at a dozen retail outlets. Glueck had good credit, so no one questioned him. Soon, other credit applications started coming unsolicited in the mail.

"That's the wonder of the information age," Castro said. "I started getting applications in the mail. Three or four applications a day. Every day. It was Christmas time."

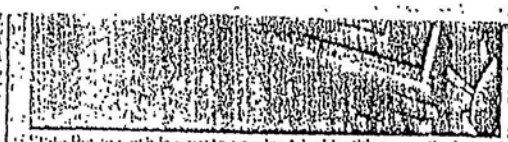
Using low and high tech

Law enforcement officers say Castro's story is typical. Criminals employ low-tech means — stealing someone's mail, getting someone's Social Security number or finding someone's wallet or purse — to build a false identity.

Then, they use the technology available on the Internet to establish a cloak of anonymity. For a nominal fee, more than 60 Web sites will help, offering phony Social Security cards for $40, birth certificates for $70, and driver's licenses from any state for $100.

In fact, Castro's story is typical in almost every way but one: He got caught.

"You have a rough time catching them," said Lt. Kermit Smith, the head of the insurance fraud division at State Police. "The criminal element is so mobile in these crimes."



State Police say it is easy to acquire fake identities over the Internet.

Police say an ambitious perpetrator can steal someone's driver's license in New Orleans, fly to Los Angeles that night, set up accounts there under the person's name within a week, rack up thousands of dollars in bills over weeks or months and then disappear.

"The fact that New Orleans City police file a police report is not going to go very far in solving this crime," said Baer, the Louisiana assistant attorney general. "And the Los Angeles police certainly are not going to help you."

That's where the feds come in. In recent months, the New Orleans office of the Secret Service has handled more and more identity theft cases, though James doesn't know exactly how many. In one simple case of making fake checks, two local men swindled businesses out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In another case, James said, a man found his bank account emptied of $20,000. In yet another, a woman discovered that someone bought a $60,000 Lexus in Atlanta on a credit card in her name.

"She'd never seen it. She'd never even driven it," James said. "The suspect is somebody who worked for her, took some documents, and formed a brand new identification."

For now, James said, the man remains at large.

"We have not been hit hard in New Orleans, yet," he said. "New York, Los Angeles, Miami are being crucified."

Congress goes to work

To combat the problem, members of Congress are talking about limiting the use of Social Security numbers, which over time have become like national identification numbers that people often have to give to banks, stores and credit card companies.

"There are so many bills floating around right now," said Joanna Crane, the program manager for the Federal Trade Commission's identity theft program.

> **I cannot tell you in the past two years how many people have called just distraught — mad because they've been robbed of their identity. ... It truly is horrific. It's not a crime of violence, but it's devastating to the victim.**
>
> MIKE JAMES
> Special agent in charge of the Secret Service office in New Orleans

Eileen Fisher, an investigator for the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations, said she wouldn't be surprised to see some federal legislation to strengthen laws against fake IDs. Currently, she said, Web sites may sell fake driver's licenses or birth certificates as "novelty items," so long as they follow

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D-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Man changes plea plan; will face trial in girl's death

By Donna Hales
Phoenix Staff Writer

An Adair County man scheduled to plead guilty Friday in the 1998 beating death of an 8-year-old instead will face a jury.

Michael Paul Drasher, 28, allegedly killed Jessica Dee Ann Price by beating her in the head and face with a large rock. The girl had left her rural Adair County home and allegedly was on her way to the nearby Drasher home to visit with Drasher's stepdaughter, a friend of hers, when Drasher allegedly abducted her. Her body was found four days later in a remotely wooded area in the Piney Community, near the Arkansas border.

An FBI agent testified in a November 1998 preliminary hearing that Drasher, who was arrested in Pennsylvania, admitted to killing Price because "something evil was inside him."

What changed Drasher's mind about pleading guilty isn't known.

District Judge John Garrett issued a gag order after a closed Friday hearing between Drasher and his state-provided attorney, Craig Corgan, and prosecutors.

Corgan, with the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System's capital defense team, withdrew as Drasher's attorney Friday. Drasher's scheduled Aug. 14 trial has been delayed, and a new attorney will be appointed.

District Attorney Dianne Barker Harrold earlier refused to promise Drasher anything in exchange for his guilty plea. She said Thursday his intention to enter a blind plea in the first-degree capital murder case was not a surprise and described it as a good tactical move on his part.

"A defendant can plead guilty at any time, and we (prosecutors) don't have the power to do anything about it," Harrold said.

But pleading blind, without a plea agreement, Drasher still could have received the death penalty. Any sentence would have been at the discretion of the judge, and Harrold indicated earlier she wouldn't back off from the request for the death penalty. An alternative would have been life without parole.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
MUSKOGEE PHOENIX
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA PAGE 1
Date: 8/12/00
Edition:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Title: JESSICA DEE ANN [redacted] - VICTIM; KIDNAPPING - MURDER

Character: KIDNAPPING - MURDER
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: OKLAHOMA CITY

Indexing:

73

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Claremore man indicted in thefts from Air Guard

By David Harper
Tulsa Staff Writer

A Claremore man was indicted Tuesday on a charge of stealing various items from the Oklahoma Air National Guard in Tulsa over an eight-month period ending in June.

Daniel Scott Burrus, 28, was charged with stealing U.S. Air Force property, including gas masks, flight bags, flak jackets, helmets, magazines for .223-caliber ammunition, and one set of night-vision goggles between November and June.

The indictment was one of several returned Tuesday by a federal grand jury in Tulsa.

Capt. Michael Mannes, judge advocate for the Oklahoma National Guard, said Tuesday evening that Burrus has served as a sergeant who worked as a security police officer for the Oklahoma Air National Guard in Tulsa.

Burrus is on administrative leave, Mannes said. "Separation proceedings" by the Guard against Burrus will begin if Burrus is convicted and could happen sooner than that, depending on applicable regulations, he said.

Mannes said he understands that the FBI has recovered all of the property. Assistant U.S. Attorney Susan Morgan said Tuesday that several of the items were found in Burrus' possession, while others were found elsewhere.

Morgan would not speculate about the motivation for Burrus' alleged actions. She said Burrus is not in custody.

In unrelated indictments issued Tuesday:

▶ Malcolm Derome "Mike" McGee of Los Angeles was charged with conspiracy to possess one kilogram or more of a mixture containing phencyclidine, known as PCP, with intent to distribute, causing another person to possess PCP with intent to distribute and use of a telephone to discuss PCP distribution. McGee, 33, was arrested July 15 at a Tulsa motel after he allegedly came from Washington, D.C., to Tulsa to take custody of a gallon of "angel dust" from a woman who purportedly was acting as a courier for him when she got thrown off a bus in Tulsa on July 14.

▶ John Russell Penn was charged with possession of stolen mail. Penn allegedly possessed mail intended for addresses in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Nevada, Arizona and California. From Sept. 1 through Feb. 8, Penn supposedly possessed more than 100 pieces of mail, including more than 50 checkbooks.

▶ Jeremy Wayne Slagle and Harold Kelley were charged with conspiracy and bank fraud. Slagle and Kelley were accused of scheming to defraud the American Airlines Employees Federal Credit Union of $30,000 in early June. Slagle reportedly was working at the Credit Union Service Center, 6105-A S. Mingo Road, when he allegedly agreed to give $30,000 to a third party Kelley had contacted who was to impersonate an actual account holder making a withdrawal. Police officers had been tipped by the third party and monitored the bogus transaction.

▶ Carol S. Lyons was charged with bank fraud. Authorities say Lyons — a former employee at Security Bank in Pawnee — converted income received by the bank from check sales and insufficient check charges into two accounts she controlled. The alleged conduct resulted in a loss of $38,000 to the bank from June 17, 1996 to May 28.

▶ John Thomas Fisher was charged with possession of methamphetamine with intent to distribute, possession of firearms during a drug trafficking crime, and possession of a firearms and ammunition after two prior felony convictions. Fisher allegedly was found with methamphetamine, two semiautomatic pistols, a semiautomatic shotgun, a bolt-action rifle and 37 rounds of ammunition on June 29, 1999.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

TULSA WORLD
TULSA, OKLAHOMA PAGE A24
Date: 8/9/00
Edition

[redacted] b6 b7C

Title: OKLAHOMA AIR NATIONAL GUARD-VICTIM; TGP

Character: THEFT OF GOV'T PROPERTY
or
Classification: [redacted]
Submitting Office: OKLAHOMA CITY

Indexing:

73A

FBI DOJ

D-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Az Daily Star

Date: 8/19/00
Edition: Final

Title: Ex-Cop gets jail for hiring out as drug bodyguard

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
PX

Indexing:

Ex-cop gets jail for hiring out as drug bodyguard

S. Tucson officer receives 3.5 years in corruption case

By Inger Sandal
ARIZONA DAILY STAR

A former South Tucson police officer who hired himself out as a bodyguard to an FBI agent masquerading as a drug courier was sentenced yesterday to 3½ years in prison and ordered to forfeit the $14,000 he received from the undercover agent.

U.S. District Judge Raner C. Collins also sentenced Steven B. Smith to 5 years of supervised probation.

The FBI arrested Smith in May 1999 as he arrived for patrol duty. He was charged with two counts of money laundering, one count of attempting to possess cocaine with intent to distribute it and one count of conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine.

In March, Smith pleaded guilty to attempting to possess with intent to distribute 10 kilos of cocaine. He had faced at least 10 years in prison if convicted of all the charges, but as part of the agreement could have received between 3 years and 7½ years in prison when sentenced. He also agreed to forfeit the cash and to resign from the Police Department.

Smith told the magistrate at the time of his plea: "I received a duffel bag from a subject that I later found out was an undercover FBI agent."

Smith was caught in a federal corruption probe started in August 1998 after the South Tucson Police Department received complaints the officer was associating with underworld figures, Police Chief Sixto Molina said. He suspended Smith without pay when he was indicted.

Smith's annual salary was about $26,000 after four years with the department, which had 25 sworn officers. Smith automatically loses his badge with a felony conviction.

Although Smith only pleaded guilty to an April 19, 1999, trip, a federal complaint alleges Smith rented a limousine 16 days earlier when he picked up a woman at the Phoenix airport he thought was carrying drug money to Tucson. For his assistance, he was paid $5,000, the complaint said.

Smith drove back to Sky Harbor in his own car on April 19, where he picked up another courier and brought him and $200,000 back to Tucson, the complaint alleges.

When the pair arrived in Tucson, the complaint alleges, Smith helped count part of the money, then went back to Phoenix carrying what he thought to be 10 kilograms of cocaine.

Smith received $9,000 for transporting the money and what he believed to be cocaine, according to the complaint.

Before being hired by South Tucson in September 1994, Smith worked briefly as a Pima County sheriff's deputy. He was hired in September 1991 but left in January 1992 before his probational year expired.

Contact Inger Sandal at 573-4240 or isandal@azstarnet.com

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D-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mesa Tribune
(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8/14/00
Edition: Final

Title: E-mail intercepts subject to Judicial oversight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PX

Indexing:

E-mail intercepts subject to judicial oversight

In response to your recent editorial "Carnivore: Privacy-eating beast" (July 31), a few additional facts might help your readers understand the safeguards and judicial oversight applicable to the interception of e-mail on the Internet.

As always happens, dangerous criminals and terrorists use new technology as fast as anyone does. So now, instead of telephones, we increasingly find criminals communicating by e-mail in furtherance of their crimes. We have seen this in everything from child pornography to terrorism. That is why the FBI developed the Carnivore program, a tool that permits surgical interceptions in the midst of the flood of data on the Internet.

Contrary to the assertions in the article, the FBI's use of Carnivore in fact complies fully with the mandates of the Fourth Amendment. To use Carnivore to obtain a criminal's e-mail, the FBI first must successfully demonstrate to a judge that there is probable cause to believe that a serious crime is being or has been committed, the e-mails are about or in furtherance of that crime, and the interception is necessary to gather evidence about the crime. It is the same rigorous legal standard that applies to the interception of telephone conversations. These interceptions have to be approved by a federal judge.

The same severe criminal and civil sanctions apply to any misuse as well, and the whole process is supervised beginning to end by the federal court issuing the order. Finally, the use of this evidence and the method of collection are always subject to vigorous challenge by defense lawyers.

The FBI only uses Carnivore when an Internet service provider cannot, on its own, provide the very limited information authorized by courts to be intercepted, e.g., e-mails to and from two drug dealers. That is why it has only been used 25 times since it was developed and, in these cases, it was used with assistance from the Internet service provider.

Finally, Carnivore does not "automatically" search for "key words among all e-mail traffic." It does not search the content of e-mail at all. To search as the editorial suggests would be contrary to federal law, subject to severe criminal sanctions and produce nothing of evidentiary value because it would contravene the parameters of the Fourth Amendment. Instead, Carnivore ensures that law enforcement only gets those specific e-mails addressed as described in the court's order to the complete exclusion of everything else on the Internet.

Guadalupe Gonzalez
Special Agent in Charge
Phoenix Field Office, FBI

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EXPLORE THE HE-MAN SIDE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Blood & guts tour of D.C.

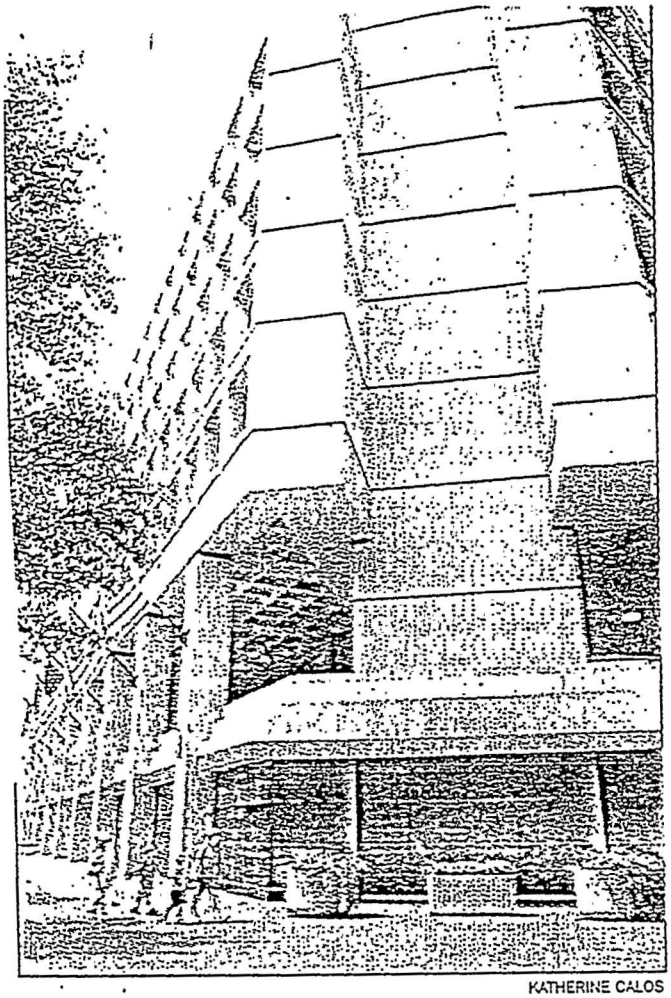
BY KATHERINE CALOS
TIMES-DISPATCH STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON

The man with the gun was on our side, and considering the damage he did to a silhouette on the FBI firing range, that's a very good thing.

Call him Bob Smith. That's not his real name, but people at the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be touchy about names. Especially when they think an undercover assignment might be coming their way, which was the case for our gun with the gun. A lawyer who's been an agent for about two years, he'd rather not have his real name

350 (Rev. 5-8-81)



KATHERINE CALOS

The FBI Building is one of the more popular tours in the nation's capital. Waiting time is sometimes two hours for unscheduled visitors, though.

On the day we toured the FBI, Smith demonstrated the weapons at the indoor firing range.

To make sure that FBI agents keep their skills sharp, they have to qualify four times a year on the weapons they carry. For agents assigned to headquarters in downtown Washington, the indoor firing range is the place to practice. For people taking a tour of the FBI Building, the firearms demonstration is the grand finale of a one-hour visit.

When our tour group had settled down on benches, curtains opened to reveal a paper silhouette hanging from a track on the other side of a glass wall. For the demonstration, the silhouette was 20 feet downrange of Smith, who explained why as he talked through a microphone.

"Ninety percent of all gunfights occur at that distance or closer," Smith said. Most gunfights are within 10 feet and are over in 10 seconds.

The silhouette gave point values for areas of the body. Hit the head or central torso, and you got five points. For the arm, you got two. For the empty edge of a coat sleeve, you got none. To qualify on a weapon, an agent would have to place 80 percent of his shots in the five-point area at distances of 25 feet, 15 feet, seven feet and five feet.

The agent put on headphones to muffle the noise and then began to shoot, starting with a revolver and ending with a submachine gun. Before firing each weapon, he briefly described its capabilities. After firing each weapon, he backlit the target to show how much damage was done.

I'm no student of anatomy, but it looked to me as if the bullet holes were destructively close to the heart and stomach. By the time he finished his 30 to 35 rounds, a sizable hole had appeared in the paper at the center of the torso. All of the shots were within the five-point range.

Smith showed us four weapons:

- Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum revolver, which holds six rounds (bullets) and was standard FBI equipment until it was replaced by the semiautomatic Glock. Some agents still carry their .357.
- Smith & Wesson Glock 23, the now-standard semiautomatic that holds 13 rounds of .40-caliber ammunition.
- Thompson .45-caliber submachine gun, which can shoot 600 rounds a minute. Weighing 12 pounds, 7 ounces empty, it's difficult to hold up when fully loaded. That's why agents used to shoot from the hip, Smith said, not because it was cool. The Thompson was retired in 1979.
- MP-5 German-made submachine gun. Lighter at only 5 pounds and more compact, the current issue gun has three settings. It can shoot single 10 mm shots on semiautomatic, fire two or three shots at a time on the burst setting or empty the magazine on a fully automatic set-

SEE FBI, PAGE J5 ▶

ARCHIVE HISTORY PHOTOS

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (left), shown in a 1950s portrait, kept a plaster death mask of legendary gangster John Dillinger on his desk. Dillinger was gunned down by FBI agents in 1934.

FBI

—FROM PAGE J1

ting. The MP-5 is the weapon that was showing in the famous photos of the Miami raid to get custody of 6-year-old Elian Gonzalez, though the FBI wasn't involved in that assignment.

The purpose of the firearms demonstration, Smith said, wasn't to make guns look glamorous or fun, but to make people — especially children — more aware of the danger.

"If you find a weapon of any kind, please find an adult who knows what they're doing to make it safe," he said.

Afterward, the agent came into the room with us to answer a few questions.

"How does it feel to hold a gun?" a young boy wanted to know.

"The first time at the FBI Academy, it was a little strange," Smith said. Now it's just part of the job.

Our tour of FBI headquarters had started off as a fairly routine look at the agency. A world map showed the location of 56 national field offices and assorted other places where 26,000 FBI employees work around the globe.

Kevin, our guide, didn't tell us his full name, although his concern seemed to be more about protocol than secrecy. The FBI certainly has his name well-documented. Even for a tour guide the background check includes a lie-detector test and interviews with friends.

"If you have any skeletons in your closet, don't apply to the FBI," Kevin said. "They will find out. If they could talk to your dog, they would."

Among the exhibits, some of the more interesting artifacts represented the gangster era, from Prohibition through the 1930s. FBI agents weren't allowed to carry arms until the Kansas City Massacre in 1933 led by "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

A plaster death mask of legendary gangster John Dillinger showed the gunshot wound that killed him in 1934. At one point, former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover displayed the mask on his desk. Weapons on display included a .351-caliber Winchester automatic rifle used by Dillinger and a .25-caliber Colt automatic weapon used by the Barker/Karpis Gang.

Dillinger never made it onto the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, because the list didn't begin until 1950. Hoover came up with the idea as a way to involve the public in capturing fugitives. Of the 458 people who've been on the list since then, 430 have been captured — 137 of them with citizen help. Once, a newlywed couple on the FBI tour recognized their neighbor on a Most Wanted poster. He's now among the 137.

Capturing drugs is another major effort, as illustrated by an exhibit of some ingenious ways smugglers try to get their goods into the country.

A dog kennel became a drug carrier when 5 kilos of cocaine were mixed into the fiberglass. After the kennel had passed through customs, a chemical process would allow the smugglers to separate the cocaine from the fiberglass.

Another batch of cocaine was placed in Malta soft-drink bottles, with tragic results. A few bottles wound up on store shelves, and someone died after drinking from one.

More chills came from the terrorism display that showed the type of pipe bomb used in the 1996 Olympic bombing in Atlanta. Nails taped around the outside of the pipe would fly 75 to 100 feet, injuring anyone in their path.

Looking through windows into the FBI laboratories, we learned about DNA analysis and cleared up a misconception about serial killers for the youngest members of the group.

"I thought serial killer meant they killed cereal," one boy said.

"I used to think they ate cereal," another added.

The teen-ager at my side would have liked more time to study the Firearms Reference Collection, which contains 5,000 firearms used to identify weapons used in crimes.

A brief pause in front of the window gave me just enough time to make sure of the name of the current weapons assigned to FBI agents and make note of a curved-handle walking cane that could fire one bullet. The cane would have been used for an assassination attempt.

Finally, we saw some of the ill-gotten gains that have been confiscated by the FBI, such as a Rolex watch laminated with diamonds; an hourglass pendant with white diamonds instead of sand; a kodiak bear killed on a drug-financed hunting expedition; a motorbike.

Kevin warned us not to get too close to the windows.

"Don't set off the alarms," he said. "We don't want the FBI Police coming out."

We were good, and the police didn't come. After all, they're on our side.

• Call Katherine Calos at (804) 649-6433 or e-mail her at kcalos@timesdispatch.com

350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8-12.00
Edition: Salt Lake City Tribune, Pg. B-1
Salt Lake City,
Title: Utah

FRAUD
Character or Classification:
Submitting Office: SU

Indexing

State Mothballs Its Olympics Probe

Federal indictments also cover Utah 'issues,' Graham says

BY GREG BURTON
THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Hamstrung since the day federal investigators commandeered the Olympic bribery probe, Utah Attorney General Jan Graham has officially mothballed the state investigation into Olympic wrongdoing.

"While we are no longer actively pursuing this matter, we are made aware of new information that implicates violation of state law, we will certainly consider that information and take appropriate action," Graham said in a prepared statement released Friday.

Graham said her office reviewed documents and conducted interviews during the course of the U.S. Department of Justice's 20-month investigation, but based on the evidence collected so far all state "issues raised by the investigation are encompassed by the federal indictments."

Ex-Salt Lake City Olympic bosses Tom Welch and Dave Johnson pleaded innocent Monday to a 15-count federal indictment for bribery, conspiracy and fraud. Because there is no federal bribery law, the bribery charges were lodged under the federal Interstate and Foreign Travel or Transportation in Aid of Racketeering statute (ITAR). Under ITAR, Welch and Johnson are accused of violating commercial-bribery statutes in Utah and Colorado.

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That hook essentially gutted any potential case in Utah, said Graham's chief deputy, Reed Richards. "The Department of Justice has conducted a comprehensive investigation, which resulted in charges filed not only under federal law, but which rely on Utah law as well," he said. "Unless we find there is evidence of other wrongdoing, there wouldn't be any reason to do a whole lot more."

Federal investigators have forwarded some evidence of city- and county-level crimes to police agencies in those jurisdictions, *The Salt Lake Tribune* has learned, although those referrals have yet to — and may never — translate into criminal charges. There have been no such referrals to state investigators, Richards said.

"I would suspect that if they found evidence of state crimes they would tell us," he said. "And it certainly appears that most of the material that [the government] gathered has ended up in the charges they have filed."

Attorneys for Welch and Johnson were unavailable for comment Friday.

Despite Friday's decision, state investigators acknowledge they have had little or no access to a significant amount of potentially damning material. State detectives have not gone through some 400 boxes of documents collected by the FBI. They have not subpoenaed witnesses and they have been turned away by scores of witnesses who answered to the FBI.

Until at least the end of a trial and the conclusion of potential appeals, a large portion of the FBI's evidence will remain locked in the bureau's office in Salt Lake City. And witnesses who have been promised they don't face federal charges have little incentive to speak with state detectives who have made no such promises.

"It's probably true that people are not going to be any more willing to talk to us prior to trial than they have in the past," Richards said. "That may never change."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8/15/00
Edition: Salt Lake City Tribune, Pg. C-1
Title: Salt Lake City, Utah
Character:
or
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Submitting Office: SU

Indexing:

Mother: No Reason For Air-Rage Death

Investigators await toxicology results

BY KEVIN CANTERA
THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

After her son mysteriously died following his in-flight rampage on a Southwest Airlines jet, Janet Burton wants answers.

"I have no idea what happened," Burton said Monday from her home in Las Vegas. "I put my son on a flight [to Salt Lake City on] Friday night, and the next thing I heard is that he was dead."

FBI agents contacted Burton after her son, 19-year-old Jonathan Burton, died of still-unknown causes after being handcuffed by airport security immediately after the plane landed at Salt Lake City International Airport. Jonathan Burton's violent outburst in the air left passengers shaken — and in some cases bruised.

Results from the autopsy on Burton's body will not be made available for up to three weeks, as investigators await toxicology reports, said Bill Matthews, FBI spokesman. The teen-ager had planned to visit a relative in Salt Lake City.

Janet Burton said her son had no illnesses or other disorders that might have caused him to become violent, and as far as she knows, he was not under the influence of drugs.

"Whatever was going on with Jon physically and mentally, it did not have to happen like it did. He should not have had to die," Burton said.

Jonathan Burton died minutes after being taken into custody following the 11:12 p.m. landing of Flight 1763. The FBI is investigating the death and the on-board scuffle, and the voice-data recorder from the cockpit has been sent to FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C., for analysis.

A Southwest spokesman said Burton went berserk inside the cabin of the plane about 20 minutes prior to landing. Burton allegedly tried to break through the cockpit door as the jet traveled from Las Vegas, and at one point he had to be restrained by up to eight passengers.

"The passengers and the flight crew did exactly what they were supposed to do," said Ed Stewart, spokesman for Southwest Airlines. The pilot and first officer remained locked within the cockpit throughout the incident, Stewart said.

"Flight attendants have the authority to recruit help from passengers. ... Their job is maintaining safety."

Burton's outburst occurred as federal officials report a dramatic increase in air-rage incidents nationwide. Statistics from the Federal Aviation Administration showed 292 incidents of "unruly passengers," up from 138 in 1995. The FAA can recommend fines of up to $25,000 for airline passengers that "assault, threaten, intimidate or interfere with a crew member."

At Delta Air Lines, flight attendants are trained with "Verbal Judo," a communication style developed by an ex-police officer that is designed to deflect potential problems before they escalate.

"Physical abuse by passengers is very rare," said Alesia Watson, Delta spokeswoman. "What is really on the rise is verbal abuse of flight crews."

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FBI/DOJ

) (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: Friday, 08/18/2000
Edition:
Austin American Statesman

Title:
Judge gives Karr life in prison for role in O'Hair
Character: extortion case
or
Classification:
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San Antonio

Indexing:

udge gives Karr life in prison or role in O'Hair extortion case

NDREA BAIL
:an-Statesman Staff

:e man convicted of stealing ,000 from Madalyn O'Hair's ist organization will spend rest of his life in prison, a fed- judge ruled Thursday.

ary Paul Karr, 52, was con- ed in June of stealing money : O'Hair, her son Jon Garth ray and granddaughter Robin ray-O'Hair, whom O'Hair ted as her daughter. After a inute hearing, U.S. District ge Sam Sparks sentenced Karr e. He is not eligible for parole.

arks also ordered Karr to pay e than $540,000 in restitution.

urr was sentenced under the e-strikes law, under which a on convicted of three violent ies can receive life in prison.

· has eight other felony con- ons, including indecency a child, aggravated kidnap- and robbery.

fr. Karr has struck out," said ral prosecutor Jerry Carruth. believe the sentence was fair and just."

Gary Paul Karr: Convicted in June of taking $500,000 from missing atheist leader.

Karr accepted his sentence silently, his hands folded in front of his green prison garb. He did not address the judge. Karr's attorney, Tom Mills, said he would appeal the decision.

"The three-strikes law is in its infancy," Mills said. "We'll be developing that law in our appeal, and, hopefully, that will be in Gary's favor."

In a three-week trial that ended June 2, prosecutors said Karr — with friends David Waters and Florida resident Danny Fry — extorted $500,000 from the O'Hair family. Prosecutors said they think the family was held hostage, killed, dismembered in a North Austin storage unit and buried in 55-gallon drums. Their bodies have not been found, and no murder charges have been filed.

After four days of deliberations, jurors found Karr not guilty of conspiring to kidnap the family but guilty of four other charges, including extortion and transporting stolen goods across state lines. Nearly half the jurors attended Thursday's sentencing.

"I believe that he did it," juror Terry Olguin said after the sentencing. "He kidnapped and killed them. There's no doubt in my mind."

Fry, who prosecutors say was killed by Waters and Karr after the O'Hair family was killed, was found dead in Dallas County in 1995. Waters, who pleaded guilty in 1995 to stealing $54,000 from an O'Hair atheist group, was sentenced to life in state prison last year after violating the terms of his probation.

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FD-350 (REV. 5-8-81)

MOUNT CLIPPING IN SPACE BELOW

Indicate page, newspaper, city, state

San Diego Union-Tribune
San Diego, California

Page B-11

Wed., August 16, 2000

Title:
"FBI Internet Tap is a Limited Program"

Character:

Classification:

Submitting Office:
San Diego

Indexing:

FBI Internet tap is a limited program

By William D. Gore

On July 26, the *Union-Tribune* published a commentary, "The Eye of the FBI," authored by Lisa S. Dean of the Free Congress Foundation. The article purports to describe an FBI investigative application known as "Carnivore" and claims that "instead of having a warrant to, in effect, tap an Internet user's account for suspected illegal activity, 'Carnivore,' just taps everyone's communications and . . . filters them to look for illegal activity."

"As a result," Dean predicts, "your private e-mails to your friends and family, perhaps discussing very personal family matters, will end up in the hands of the FBI."

This explanation of Carnivore is simply wrong. The following facts may prove insightful.

As we are all aware, the proliferation of information technology has been fully embraced by all segments of our society, including the criminal element. Sex offenders routinely use the Internet to send child pornography to each other using anonymous, encrypted communications. Con men use it to pitch bogus investment opportunities to the elderly.

Hackers infiltrate financial-service companies to steal customer credit information and individual identities. Terrorists plan their strikes using the Internet. Denial-of-service attacks against the Web sites of major corporations are common.

In light of these developments, investigating and deterring such wrongdoing requires specialized tools and techniques designed to work with new evolving computers and network technologies. The systems employed must maintain a balance between competing interests — the privacy interests of Internet users, the business interests of service providers, and the duty of the FBI to protect public safety.

Tim Brinton

To meet this need, the FBI developed the "Carnivore" program, a software application for performing court-ordered wire interceptions at Internet Service Providers (ISPs). The employment of this application is significantly limited, both technologically and legally.

Unlike standard analog telephone calls, e-mail messages are transmitted digitally. A computer slices and dices the outgoing information into "packets," each with an identifying tag. The packets are then dispersed throughout the Internet, finding the most efficient path to their destination.

When the packets arrive at their destination, they are reassembled, and the recipient is then able to read the message. As a result, in the Internet context, the FBI cannot "tap a line" because there is no discrete line to tap. Instead, some mechanism is required to digitally scan all packets that pass through a link a suspect is known to use — like his ISP — and pick out the packets that belong to him.

Carnivore does this by electronically scanning the headers of each e-mail message (which identifies the sender, recipient and subject) as it passes through the ISP. If the sender or recipient is the judicially sanctioned target of this filtering process, Carnivore records the message for subsequent review by law enforcement.

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Man held in killing of crime partner

BY ALEXIS CHIU
Mercury News

A San Francisco man has been taken into custody two months after he allegedly killed a robbery accomplice by pushing her from the driver's seat of the getaway car and into traffic on the Golden Gate Bridge.

Napoleon Brown, 28, faces murder and robbery charges in connection with the June 19 death of 25-year-old Lenties White. Investigators say Brown and another man held up a Johnny Rockets diner in the Marina district and hopped into a car driven by White minutes before she was pushed from the Ford Escort.

He allegedly pushed her from the driver's seat.

Brown was arrested early Sunday morning by members of the FBI Violent Crime Task Force at a suspected drug house on Potrero Hill. He is scheduled to be arraigned this morning.

The other armed-robbery suspect — also facing murder charges — is 24-year-old Sala Thorn, who was arrested shortly after White's death. Both men could face life in prison without the possibility of parole if convicted.

Meanwhile, prosecutors are awaiting results from DNA tests performed on a piece of clothing they believe was accidentally left by one of the robbers at the Johnny Rockets diner on Chestnut Street, said Assistant District Attorney James Hammer.

During the holdup, the restaurant manager was pistol-whipped and several workers were held in the basement before the robbers fled with about $9,000 in cash.

The fatal incident unfolded in front of a plainclothes officer who followed the car as it sped away from the restaurant. Authorities have suggested White was thrown from the car either because she was driving too slowly or to create a distraction for police.

The officer watched in horror as White was run over by a car. She later died at an area hospital, but not before making an apparent declaration to police about her killers.

Just after White was hit, a man believed to be Thorn got out of the Escort's passenger side, ran around to the driver's seat, got in and sped north on Highway 101. Police believe Thorn let Brown — with the $9,000 in stolen cash — out of the car sometime soon after.

Thorn was spotted driving alone in Marin City, and he was arrested after California Highway Patrol officers and sheriff's deputies chased the car to San Rafael.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 8-8-00
Edition: San Francisco
1B San Jose Mercury News
San Jose, CA
Title:

b6
b7C

Character:
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FBI/DOJ

FD-350 (Rev 5-8-81)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Date: 8-29-00
Edition: Home
A14 S.F.Examiner
San Francisco, CA
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
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Indexing:

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FBI agent explains rationale of e-mail surveillance system

Regarding your editorial "Caging Carnivore" (July 31), I would like to provide some additional information regarding this investigative tool. You correctly emphasize the importance of oversight and control in the use of such an investigative aid. To that end, the same laws and safeguards that protect telephonic conversations apply as well to the utilization of Carnivore (for surveillance of electronic mail).

As technology advances, so do the communication methods of criminals. The use of e-mail as a form of communication continues to rise. More and more criminals are using e-mail every day, and in the future e-mail will become a common tool of the criminal element.

For this reason the FBI developed the Carnivore program, a tool that permits surgical interceptions of e-mails in the midst of a flood of data on the Internet. This program does not search through the contents of every message. It selects messages based on criteria expressly set out in the court order.

To use Carnivore to obtain a suspected criminal's e-mail, the FBI must successfully demonstrate to a federal judge that probable cause exists to believe a serious crime is being or has been committed, that the e-mails sought relate to or are in furtherance of that crime, that the interception is necessary to gather evidence and that all other reasonable investigative efforts to gather evidence have been exhausted.

This is the same rigorous legal standard that applies to the interception of telephone conversations. The same severe criminal and civil sanctions apply to any misuse as well.

The federal court oversees the implementation and utilization of the Carnivore technique.

The FBI uses Carnivore only when an Internet service provider cannot, on its own, provide the limited information authorized by courts to be intercepted.

This technique will remain no more than another tool for criminal investigators in the future.

We do need technological tools to be successful. We need to employ them properly and lawfully to ensure the confidence of the American public.

BRUCE J. GEBHARDT
Special agent in charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
San Francisco

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Caging Carnivore

FBI's new e-mail snooping system isn't so much the problem; the question ought to be how it's used and controlled

MOST OF the alarm over Carnivore, the FBI's oddly named surveillance system for electronic mail, has focused on its tremendous power to scan millions of innocent conversations as it casts its nets to pick up the conversations of suspected criminals.

The American Civil Liberties Union has called on the Justice Department to release the program's source code so that privacy experts can assess its range and intrusiveness. House Republicans sent a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno expressing their "strong reservations" about Carnivore. And she says she will name a panel of scholars to report on the surveillance system's inner workings.

Carnivore is the Internet version of the telephone wiretap. A government black box attached to the wires of an Internet service provider is able to sift through millions of e-mails searching for certain names or addresses. A hit alerts the FBI to the communication of a suspect in a criminal investigation. It might even point to someone plotting against the national security. At least, that's how it's supposed to work.

Critics fear that Carnivore is so powerful that it will snoop on the conversations of unsuspecting law-abiding citizens. It's no small worry. But it's not so much the strength or voraciousness of Carnivore that critics ought to home in on, but what controls are placed on its use.

The first check, as in regular wiretapping cases, must be the courts. A judge has to approve, and limit, the use of Carnivore. And the judge should require proof from the FBI that agents have not gone on a fishing expedition.

Violations should be treated as serious criminal offenses, and agents should know that they will go to jail if they unlawfully invade anyone's privacy.

Another level of checks should be provided by the Justice Department, or an advisory group responsible for monitoring each instance in which Carnivore is used.

New legislation might be required, but it shouldn't be based on technophobia.

It's not technology that poses the biggest threat, it's the way that technology is used. We should give law enforcement the tools it needs, but make sure the equipment is employed properly, and lawfully.

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D-350 (Rev. 5-8-81)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Belleville News-Democrat
Belleville, IL
Date: 8/12/2000
Edition: daily
Title: 2 MORE MEN PLEAD GUILTY TO BEATING DEATH
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
SPRINGFIELD DIVISION
Indexing:

2 more men plead guilty to beating death

Mob helped cause death of white man

By Brian Brueggemann
bbrueggemann@bnd.com

EDWARDSVILLE — Two more men involved in the Richard Skelton beating death pleaded guilty Friday, meaning all of the defendants charged with murder have been convicted or have pleaded guilty to crimes.

"I'm glad it's over," Assistant State's Attorney Don Weber said after Antonio Williams and Elmer Moore entered their pleas on charges of aggravated battery and mob action.

Their pleas came exactly two years after the racially charged beating death of the 48-year-old Skelton.

"This was an arduous task," Weber said. "It was very complicated to sort out and see that justice was done to the victims and the defendants."

Sentences imposed on the defendants so far have ranged from 20 years in prison to probation.

"All along, we wanted to stratify them according to their culpability," Weber said.

Some defendants also got consideration for cooperating with police and prosecutors.

Williams and Moore, both 20, reached plea agreements that call for the prosecution to seek a prison term no greater than 12 years when they are sentenced later.

Williams and Moore were part of the mob of young black men who attacked Skelton on Aug. 11, 1998, when he went to a black neighborhood in Alton looking for his television, which he believed had been stolen by a friend or relative and bartered for crack cocaine.

An argument erupted when Skelton and a few of his white relatives approached one house where a group of black men were gathered. A fight broke out, and it was heightened by racial slurs. A separate group of black men from across the street joined the melee.

Weber said Williams and Moore were part of the group that came from across the street. Both defendants took part in the beating of Skelton and his brother, Fred Skelton, according to Weber.

The lightest sentence Williams could get is probation. The lightest sentence available for Moore is two years in prison; probation isn't an option for him because he has two previous burglary convictions.

Circuit Judge Ann Callis will schedule their sentencing hearings after the probation department completes presentence investigations.

Williams and Moore had been charged with murder, which carries a minimum sentence of 20 years in prison.

Attorney John O'Gara, representing Williams, and attorney Daniel Schattnik, representing Moore, asked Callis to release their clients on bond while they await sentencing, but Callis denied their motions.

Altogether, 14 people were charged with murder or other crimes stemming from the beating of the Skeltons.

Only one defendant, Errin DeBruce, still has not gone to trial or pleaded guilty. He is charged with aggravated battery, not murder.

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:50 (Rev. 5-8-81)

FBI probes officer's dispute at tire shop

Actions may have violated civil rights

By Mike Fitzgerald
mfitzgerald@bnd.com

EAST ST. LOUIS — The FBI is investigating whether an off-duty East St. Louis Police officer violated the civil rights of a man he allegedly assaulted with a gun at a downtown tire store.

"We're conducting a preliminary inquiry into it, and that's about all I'm at liberty to say," said Reginald Joseph, supervising agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's office in Fairview Heights.

On July 19, patrolman Lance Murphy, 37, pulled his car into the parking lot of Classic Tires, 1601 State St., and exchanged words with Robert Pearson, 26, the nephew of the tire shop's owner.

Pearson allegedly kicked Murphy's car, and Murphy responded by pulling out his handgun and striking Pearson on the head with it. Murphy then chased Pearson into the shop's garage and pointed his gun at the man's head while terrified customers and employees looked on, witnesses said.

Later, after other police officers arrived and separated the two, Pearson jumped on Murphy. In the ensuing scuffle on the ground, Murphy allegedly pulled out his gun, aimed it at Pearson's head and pulled the trigger twice, but the gun misfired, witnesses told the Belleville News-Democrat.

Federal agents will try to determine whether Murphy violated Pearson's civil rights because Murphy is "a police officer and acting under the color of law," FBI agent Joseph said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Belleville News-Democrat
Belleville, IL

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Title: FBI PROBES OFFICER'S DISPUTE AT TIRE SHOP

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

Indexing:

87

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: August 15, 2000
Edition:
TAMPA TRIBUNE

Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
TAMPA

Indexing:

3 drug unit officers sentenced to prison

TAMPA – Two other Manatee County sheriff's deputies have entered guilty pleas in the "nightmare" corruption case.

By VICKIE CHACHERE
of The Associated Press

Three former members of an elite drug unit were sentenced to federal prison Monday for framing drug suspects, violating people's civil rights and lying to cover up what became a brotherhood of corruption.

Declaring the scandal a "nightmare" that continues to plague the Manatee County Sheriff's Office and the credibility of the judicial system, U.S. District Judge James Whittemore said he had to send the men to prison despite pleas for leniency and their cooperation with investigators.

He sentenced Paul D. Maass to five years and three months, Wayne V. Wyckoff to two years and three months and Thomas C. Wooten to a year. Whittemore said he would recommend they be sent to a minimum- or medium-security prison where they might be safer from other inmates. All were deputies with the Delta drug squad.

"It is nothing short of a nightmare and to the extent you are part of the nightmare you must be punished," Whittemore said.

The three pleaded guilty and have been cooperating with the U.S. attorney's office, the FBI and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in an investigation of corruption at the sheriff's office.

Two other former deputies also have pleaded guilty. Charges are

See OFFICERS, Page 6 ▶

OFFICERS / 3 sentenced in corruption case

< From Page 1

pending against a sixth. The scandal has forced the Manatee County State Attorney's Office to drop charges against more than 100 people accused of drug crimes by the Delta squad.

The judge was told of a largely unsupervised atmosphere where drug agents framed suspects, stole their money and lied in arrest reports and on the witness stand. In one case, Sara Smith lost custody of her 1-year-old daughter after deputies planted crack cocaine in her home and then testified against her to win a conviction.

Maass pleaded guilty to four counts of conspiracy to violate civil rights, deprivation of rights and conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine.

"Saying I'm sorry doesn't start to be enough to people, to the department, to everyone involved," Maass said. "I've been ashamed of the things I've been involved in from the day I sat down with these guys."

Maass said he has been vilified not just for the corruption, but for testifying against his colleagues.

"You're a dirtbag because you did these bad things, but then you are a dirtbag to the police because you told on them," he said.

Wyckoff was the sergeant supervising the unit during the incidents and admitted he did not keep a close eye on what the deputies were doing. He admitted to planting $100 on a drug suspect after deputies could not find money they gave the man in a drug buy and then approving reports that fabricated evidence against him.

Smith, now 22 years old, settled her civil lawsuit with the sheriff's office Friday for $275,000, but her attorney said lawsuits against the individual officers are pending.

Smith said her daughter is still traumatized by the raid in which masked deputies burst into their home with guns drawn.

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(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Lawyers seeking new trial for Blackthorne

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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They cite court errors, trial publicity and a report never disclosed at the Texas businessman's murder trial.

By LEANORA MINAI
Times Staff Writer

Allen Blackthorne, the Texas businessman convicted of plotting his ex-wife's murder, is asking the U.S. District Court to declare him innocent or order a new trial.

Before a federal judge rules on the request, Blackthorne has asked for a hearing so his attorneys can question the jurors who convicted him of arranging the death of Sheila Bellush, a Sarasota mother of six, including quadruplets.

"There's no one who studies our legal system who thinks mistakes don't happen, and one happened here, and it's a tragedy," one of Blackthorne's attorneys, Richard Lubin, said Monday.

Among the issues cited for an acquittal or new trial to U.S. District Judge Edward C. Prado, according to the 42-page motion:

- Federal prosecutors did not disclose an investigative report by the lead case investigator.
- Court errors.
- Trial publicity.

Richard L. Durbin Jr., assistant U.S. attorney, said late Monday that he had not received or reviewed Blackthorne's motion but plans to fight it.

"I think the evidence against him was overwhelming," Durbin said. "By the time the case was over, there was no room for any doubt, period, of what Mr. Blackthorne had done, and I suspect anybody who sat throughout that trial had the same impression."

On July 6, a jury of eight men and four women convicted Blackthorne of conspiring to commit murder-for-hire and of arranging an act of domestic violence across state lines. He faces a mandatory sentence of life in prison. His sentencing is Nov. 2 in San Antonio, Texas.

Allen Blackthorne is convicted of plotting the murder of his ex-wife, Sheila Bellush of Sarasota.

The verdict came after 33 hours of deliberations and followed, by a few hours, an announcement in Florida by hit man Jose Luis Del Toro Jr., who confessed to murdering Mrs. Bellush in Sarasota in 1997.

The defense attorneys say Blackthorne was denied a fair trial.

In their motion, they give the most attention to prosecutors' failure to disclose to the defense team an investigative report by Texas Ranger Gary De Los Santos. The report is based on witness interviews and case work.

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Lubin and defense attorney David L. Botsford said they did not have the report for Blackthorne's trial, adding that it would have helped them point out to the jury inconsistencies in testimony from the middlemen in the murder-for-hire: Sammy Gonzales and Danny Rocha.

Blackthorne's attorneys pulled 20 examples from the report to illustrate areas that could have bolstered the defense.

De Los Santos wrote in the report that Rocha — the prosecution's star witness and only link to Blackthorne — termed parts of his own story "bull—.".

De Los Santos wrote that, as of Feb. 1, 1999, he thought Rocha was trying to solicit a bribe from Blackthorne, which was Blackthorne's defense.

Durbin, who helped prosecute Blackthorne, said he was not required to give the defense the De Los Santos report because De Los Santos was not called as a witness for the prosecution.

Sammy Gonzales, left, and Danny Rocha, right, have been linked to Texas businessman Allen Blackthorne and characterized as middlemen in the plot to murder Sheila Bellush of Sarasota, mother of six and Blackthorne's ex-wife.

Blackthorne's attorneys also say the court committed errors.

Jurors were shown grisly crime scene photographs and were not allowed to hear from the man who gave Rocha a polygraph exam, defense attorneys say.

Also, jurors were told not to consider as fact a sexual abuse allegation against Blackthorne. Defense attorneys say that instruction was not enough because jurors wound up discussing the allegation during deliberations.

Finally, jurors did not follow the court's order to refrain from reading or listening to any publicity, defense attorneys said.

The attorneys said jurors might have been exposed to TV or radio coverage of the case the morning of the verdict.

The *St. Petersburg Times* interviewed two jurors after the verdict. Juror Stephanie Klose told the *Times* she was reluctant to comment because another newspaper had taken out of context her comments during jury selection.

Juror Stephanie Rogers told the *Times* she would not comment because a story that "discredited" the judge had been written during the trial.

No court date has been set for a hearing on Blackthorne's request for acquittal or a new trial.

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STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD OF DONALD M. KERR, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LABORATORY DIVISION

BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

September 6, 2000

CARNIVORE DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

I am grateful for this opportunity to discuss with you the FBI's Carnivore system -- a system specially designed for effectively enforcing the law while at the same time fully complying with the law. Carnivore is a system which we are counting on to help us in critical ways in combating acts of terrorism, espionage, information warfare, hacking, and other serious and violent crimes occurring over the Internet, acts which threaten the security of our Nation and the safety of our people.

In my statement, I will touch upon five points: why we need a system like Carnivore; why the public should have confidence that the FBI is lawfully using Carnivore; how Carnivore, as a special purpose electronic surveillance tool, works; why computer network service providers, with whom the FBI always work closely, should not be fearful about Carnivore's use with their networks; and, as an overarching matter, why the public should have trust in the FBI's conduct of electronic surveillance and in its use of the Carnivore system. In addressing these important points, we hope to set the record straight and allay any legal, privacy, network security, and trustworthiness concerns.

Why does the FBI need a system like Carnivore?

By now, it has become common knowledge that terrorists, spies, hackers, and dangerous criminals are increasingly using computers and computer networks, including the Internet, to carry out their heinous acts. In response to their serious threats to our Nation, to the safety of the American people, to the security of our communications infrastructure, and to the important commercial and private potentialities of a safe, secure, and vibrant Internet, the FBI has responded by concentrating its efforts, including its technological efforts and resources, to fight a broad array of Cyber-crimes.

While the FBI has always, as a first instinct, sought to work cooperatively and closely with computer network service providers, software and equipment manufacturers, and many others to fight these crimes, it also became obvious that the FBI needed its own tools to fight this battle, especially where legal, evidentiary, and investigative imperatives required special purpose tools. One such tool is Carnivore, which I will discuss at length today. However, before discussing Carnivore, it is important to identify and briefly discuss some of the types of Cyber-crime threats which we in law enforcement have been encountering, and will encounter in the future, and concerning which Carnivore, and tools such as Carnivore, are of critical importance to the FBI.

Terrorism:

Terrorist groups are increasingly using new information technology (IT) and the Internet to formulate plans, raise funds, spread propaganda, and communicate securely. In his statement on the worldwide threat in the year 2000, Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet testified that

terrorist groups, "including Hezbollah, HAMAS, the Abu Nidal organization, and Bin Laden's al Qa'ida organization are using computerized files, E-mail, and encryption to support their operations." As one example, convicted terrorist Ramzi Yousef, the mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing, stored detailed plans to destroy United States airliners on encrypted files on his laptop computer.

Other terrorist groups, such as the Internet Black Tigers (who are reportedly affiliated with the Tamil Tigers), engage in attacks on foreign government websites and E-mail servers. "Cyber terrorism" -- the use of Cyber tools to shut down critical national infrastructures (such as energy, telecommunications, transportation, or government operations) for the purpose of coercing or intimidating a government or civilian population -- is emerging as a very real threat.

Recently, the FBI uncovered a plot to break into National Guard armories and to steal the armaments and explosives necessary to simultaneously destroy multiple power transmission facilities in the Southern United States. After introducing a cooperating witness into the inner circle of this domestic terrorist group, it became clear that many of the communications of the group were occurring via E-mail. As the investigation closed, computer evidence disclosed that the group was downloading information about Ricin, the third most deadly toxin in the world. Without the fortunate ability to place a person in this group, the need and technological capability to intercept their E-mail communications' content and addressing information would have been imperative, if the FBI were to be able to detect and prevent these acts and successfully prosecute.

Espionage:

Not surprisingly, foreign intelligence services have adapted to using Cyber tools as part of their espionage trade craft. Even as far back as 1986, before the worldwide surge in Internet use, the KGB employed West German hackers to access Department of Defense systems in the well-known "Cuckoo's Egg" case. It should not surprise anyone to hear that foreign intelligence services increasingly view the Internet and computer intrusions as useful tools for acquiring sensitive U. S. government and private sector information.

Information Warfare:

The prospect of "information warfare" by foreign militaries against our Nation's critical infrastructures is perhaps the greatest potential Cyber threat to our national security. We know that several foreign nations are developing information warfare doctrine, programs, and capabilities for use against the United States or other nations. Knowing that they cannot match our military might with conventional weapons, nations see Cyber attacks on our critical infrastructures or military operations as a way to hit what they perceive as America's Achilles heel -- our growing dependence on information technology in government and commercial operations. Two Chinese military officers recently published a book that called for the use of unconventional measures, including the propagation of computer viruses, to counterbalance the military power of the United States. And a Russian official has also commented that an attack on a national infrastructure could, "by virtue of its catastrophic consequences, completely overlap with the use of [weapons] of mass destruction."

Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children:

Through the FBI's "Innocent Images" case, and others, it has become abundantly clear that certain adults are using computers and the Internet widely to disseminate child pornography and to entice young children into illegal and often violent sexual activity. Such sexual predators find the Internet to be a well-suited medium to trap unwary children. Since 1995, the FBI has investigated nearly 800 cases involving adults traveling interstate to meet minors for the purpose of illegal sexual relationships, and more than 1850 cases involving persons trading child pornography -- almost all of these involve the exchange of child pornography over the Internet.

Serious Fraud:

One of the most serious criminal threats facing the Nation is the use of the Internet for fraudulent purposes. For example, securities offered over the Internet have added an entirely new dimension to securities fraud investigations. The North American Securities Administrators Association has estimated that Internet-related stock fraud results in a loss to investors of approximately $10 billion per year (or nearly $1 million per hour). In one case, on March 5, 2000, nineteen people were charged in a multimillion-dollar insider trading scheme. At the core of the scheme, the central "insider" figure went online and found others in ISP chat rooms. He soon was passing inside information on clients of several brokerage firms to two other individuals in exchange for a percentage of any profits they earned by acting on it. For 2 ½ years, this person passed inside information, communicating almost solely through online chats and instant messages, with the insider receiving $170,000 in kickbacks while his partners made $500,000.

Why should the public have confidence in the FBI's lawful use of Carnivore?

There are a number of reasons why the public should have confidence in the FBI's lawful use of Carnivore. First of all, since 1986, with the enactment of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA), which amended Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Title III), Congress created statutory legal protection for all types of wire and electronic communications' content, including computer and Internet-based communications' content, consistent with the Constitution. The ECPA also created statutory privacy protection for "transactional records" pertaining to an electronic communications provider's provision of services to a customer or subscriber consistent with the Constitution. The term "transactional records," as used here, includes addressing (e.g., in the context of E-mail communications, the "to" and "from "lines -- but not the "subject" or "re" lines), routing, billing, or other information maintained or generated by the service provider. "Transactional records" do not include the content (substance, purport or meaning) of E-mails or other communications. Correspondingly, in the ECPA, Congress regulated all governmental electronic surveillance interceptions of communications' content and all acquisitions of communications addressing and transactional record information consistent with the Constitution. Under the ECPA, all such electronic surveillance efforts require some form of court order, either a full Title III (probable cause-based) court order for obtaining communications' content or an ECPA-created court order based upon relevancy for communications' addressing and transactional record information. Of course, there are "emergency" provisions whereby surveillance is permitted to proceed immediately, when high-level Department of Justice authorization is obtained, so long as a court order is filed within 48 hours.

Under Title III, applications for electronic surveillance must demonstrate probable cause and state with particularity and specificity: the offenses being committed, the communications facility regarding which the subject's communications are to be intercepted, a description of the types of conversations to be intercepted, and the identities of the persons committing the offenses and anticipated to be intercepted. Clearly, the criminal electronic surveillance laws focus on gathering hard evidence -- not intelligence. Under this law, the FBI cannot, and does not, "snoop."

In obedience of the law, the FBI obtains judicial authorization, in terms of always obtaining the appropriate court order required when intercepting wire and electronic communications' content or when acquiring addressing information and transactional record information, or lawful consent, regardless of whether they are occurring over a computer or telecommunications network. The FBI's use of the Carnivore system -- approximately 25 times in the last two years-- has in every case and at all times been pursuant to such a judicially-granted court order or lawful consent. In every case, we only deploy Carnivore after serving a court order on an ISP (or after obtaining lawful consent of a party to the communication) and then only after working closely with the ISP technicians or engineers in installing it. Parenthetically, where the ISP is equipped to fully and properly implement the court order or consensual authorization, the FBI leaves the interception to the ISP and does not rely upon Carnivore. Moreover, if an FBI employee were to attempt to acquire

such content or information using Carnivore without obtaining a court order or appropriate consent, it would be a serious violation of the law -- a federal felony, thereby subjecting the employee to criminal prosecution, civil liability, and termination. Finally, FBI employees fully understand that the unlawful interception of the content of private communications will lead to the suppression of any and all tainted evidence and any evidence or fruits derived therefrom. In short, the penalties for violating the electronic surveillance laws are so severe as to dissuade any such unlawful behavior, even if someone were so inclined.

Those who have raised legal concerns regarding Carnivore have principally asserted that (1) through its use of Carnivore, the FBI is collecting more information than a given pen register or trap and trace court order permits, or (2) while using Carnivore, the FBI is acquiring more information under such order than that order *should* lawfully permit.

As to the first assertion (as will be explained in detail below), in many investigative situations (principally those involving pen register or trap and trace court orders), Carnivore -- far better than any commercially-available sniffer -- is configurable so as to filter with precision certain electronic computer traffic (i.e., the binary computer code, the fast-flowing streams of O's and 1's) such that, in each case, FBI personnel only receive and see the specified communications addressing information associated with a particular criminal subject's service, concerning which a particular ECPA court order has been authorized. Further, to our knowledge, there are few, if any, electronic surveillance tools that perform like Carnivore, in terms of its being able to be tailored to comply with different court orders, owing to its ability to filter with precision computer code traffic.

In fact, the genesis for some of the technological functionality of Carnivore was the result of the FBI's decision, made in light of privacy and investigative concerns, that prudent practice, with regard to computer network-based electronic surveillance, dictated that the communications' addressing information gleaned through technical equipment the FBI would be using should, to the fullest extent possible, correspond to that information authorized for acquisition and use under law. In this regard, prior to our development of Carnivore, the FBI, consistent with the Constitution and the legal mandate found in 18 U.S.C. 3121, was using "technology reasonably available to it" which permitted the acquisition of communications' addressing information, but which necessitated minimization. However, while the technology then available (principally commercial sniffers) worked as well as could be expected, as discussed in greater detail below, such equipment had never been designed as a law enforcement electronic surveillance tool, and hence had shortcomings. Not knowing if, or when, market forces would lead to the development of a law enforcement electronic surveillance tool, the FBI took the initiative.

In this context, we want to make sure that both the Congress and the public understand that, in using Carnivore, there is no broad-brush acquisition by either Carnivore or by FBI personnel of the "contents of the wire or electronic communications" of all ISP users -- such as to constitute an unauthorized Title III "intercept." Carnivore only intercepts the communications of that particular criminal subject for which a Title III order has been obtained. Similarly, we want everyone to understand that, in using Carnivore, there is no broad brush collection, storage, or review, by either Carnivore or by FBI personnel, of the addressing or transactional information regarding any ISP user beyond that pertaining to the criminal subject's service for which an ECPA court order under 18 U.S.C. 3123 and 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(d) has been obtained.

As to the second assertion, some have stated that, in their opinion, the FBI is acquiring more information when it uses Carnivore to acquire communications addressing and transactional record information than it should be entitled to under the Constitution or under the ECPA statutory regimes found in Chapters 206 and 121 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and, in particular, under the court order authorities within 18 U.S.C. 3123 and 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(d). By way of response, and more to the point, it appears that much, if not most, of this contention regarding governmental access to communications addressing and transactional information emanates from concerns about the use of electronic surveillance generally, as opposed to the FBI's use of

Carnivore in particular. However, there is little or nothing in law or Federal jurisprudence to support the contention that has been asserted in this regard.

In 1979, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that, because there was no justifiable or reasonable expectation of privacy in the electronic impulses dialed and transmitted over the telephone lines of a service provider to initiate a telephone call, no Fourth Amendment search or seizure was implicated, and, accordingly, that no legal right or protection regarding governmental acquisition of such information was cognizable or afforded under the Constitution (*see, Smith v. Maryland*, 442 U.S. 735 (1979). Similarly, the U.S. Supreme Court had earlier found no Constitutional right or protection against the Government's warrantless acquisition of banking information that had been disclosed by a customer to a third party financial institution (*see, United States v. Miller*, 425 U.S. 435, 442-444 (1976)). Hence, then, at least as a matter of Constitutional law, the Supreme Court has found no Constitutional requirement for a probable cause-based warrant in order to acquire transactional records or information that a customer conveys or transmits to third parties such as banks and telephone service providers.

In 1986, in enacting the ECPA's Title II and Title III provisions, the Congress was aware of the foregoing Supreme Court rulings and sought to "create" new privacy protection in statute to protect a subscriber's communications addressing and transactional record information. Also, just as it intended to afford statutory privacy protection for such information, Congress also created appropriate and commensurate court order authorities for lawful governmental use in acquiring such information. In doing so, Congress made very reasonable, considered, and balanced determinations as to the level of privacy protection that was appropriate for each type of information at issue. Now, although it is true that there have been great changes in computer technology since 1986, the core statutory privacy principles and fault lines applicable to protecting computer-based communications content, on the one hand, and communications addressing information, on the other, as well as to their lawful interception or acquisition, have remained quite stable.

Since 1986, and long before the advent and use of Carnivore, the FBI and many other Federal, State, and local governmental authorities having been lawfully acquiring computer network-based addressing and transactional information from both telecommunications carriers and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) under court order as anticipated by Congress within the ECPA, i.e., the court order authorities set forth within 18 U.S.C. 3123 and 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(d). Governmental surveillance in this area has proceeded based upon the rightful premise that, with the appropriate ECPA court order(s), each and every type of communications addressing and transactional record information found within telecommunications and computer networks could be lawfully acquired. Since the ECPA was enacted, federal courts throughout the country have consistently authorized ECPA-based court orders applied for by the Department of Justice and the United States Attorneys' Offices, under the authorities set forth within 18 U.S.C. 3123 and 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(d), with regard to the types of governmental access to and acquisition of computer network addressing information currently being complained of, without finding Constitutional or statutory impediment.

Finally, with specific reference to Carnivore, in the approximately 25 instances wherein its use has occurred, the courts have approved the applications, in terms of what was lawfully obtainable through the federal statutory regime(s) and/or court orders cited above, and in terms of the information which Carnivore, through its filtering, enables FBI personnel to lawfully receive or see under these regimes. In the only case challenging Carnivore's intended use (in a case involving the acquisition of E-mail addressing information under the court order authorities set forth within 18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(d) and 18 U.S.C. 3123), the court sided with the Government, finding that the addressing information to be acquired through the Government's use of Carnivore was no more intrusive than the information acquired through a conventional pen register under 18 U.S.C. 3123.

How does Carnivore work, and why the FBI believes Carnivore is superior from a legal, privacy, investigative, evidentiary and technological perspective to commercial sniffers?

Carnivore is a very effective and discriminating special purpose electronic surveillance system. Carnivore is a filtering tool which the FBI has developed to carefully, precisely, and lawfully conduct electronic surveillance of electronic communications occurring over computer networks. In particular, it enables the FBI, in compliance with the Constitution and the Federal electronic surveillance laws, to properly conduct both full communications' content interceptions and pen register and trap and trace investigations to acquire addressing information.

For many electronic surveillance purposes, Carnivore is superior to any commercially-available "sniffer" tool which ISP network administrators typically might use for network oversight, management, and trouble-shooting. In the ISP world, such sniffers are the closest thing to what would be considered an electronic surveillance interception device. Such sniffers, however, were never designed or intended to be a special purpose electronic surveillance tool, and therefore they are not best suited to protect the privacy rights afforded by the Constitution or by statute.

It's important to describe the context of when and how Carnivore is used and the way Carnivore works. It's most critical to clearly understand what Carnivore discloses and, more importantly, what it does not disclose to the FBI personnel who use it.

First of all, as emphasized above, Carnivore is only employed when the FBI has a court order (or lawful consent) authorizing a particular type of interception or acquisition regarding a particular criminal subject user, user address, or account number. Second, when an ISP can completely, properly, and securely comply with the court order on its own, the FBI does not need to deploy Carnivore. Third, if a decision is made to use Carnivore, the FBI never deploys it without the cooperation and technical assistance of the ISP technicians and/or engineers. Fourth, through working with the ISP, Carnivore is positioned and isolated in the network so as to focus exclusively upon just that small segment of the network traffic where the subject's communications can be funneled. This is roughly analogous to using an electronic surveillance device only within in a single trunk or cable within a telephone network. Stated differently, and contrary to the statements of some critics, Carnivore is not positioned to filter or access 'in a Big Brother mode, all subscriber traffic throughout an ISP network.'

In illustrating its functionality, it is important to understand that Carnivore's filtering operates in stages. Carnivore's first action is to filter a portion of an ISP's high speed network traffic. Specifically, it filters binary code -- streams of O's and 1's that flow through an ISP network, for example, at 40 mega-bits per second, and often at much higher speeds. Carnivore operates real time with these speeds. To visualize this, imagine a huge screen containing 40 million O's and 1's flashing by on this screen for one second, and for one second only. Carnivore's first effort -- entirely within the Carnivore box -- is to identify within those 40 million O's and 1's whether the particular identifying information of the criminal subject (for which a court order has been authorized) is there.

If the subject's identifying information is detected, the packets of the subject's communication associated with the identifying information that was detected, and those alone, are segregated for additional filtering or storage. However, it's critically important to understand that all of those 40 million O's and 1's associated with other communications are instantaneously vaporized after that one second. They are totally destroyed; they are not collected, saved, or stored. Hence, FBI personnel never see any of these 40 million O's and 1's, not even for that one second. Continuing the illustration, if the subject's identifying information is not in that screen, then the next screen of 40 million O's and 1's flashes by at the same rate, and the process described above is repeated in identical fashion until the subject's identifying information is detected.

After exclusively segregating the subject's information for further machine processing, then a second stage of filtering is employed. At this point, and again all within the Carnivore box, Carnivore checks its programming to see what it should filter and collect for processing. In other words, it determines if it's supposed to collect comprehensively -- in a full Title III or FISA mode --

or, alternatively, whether it's only to collect pen register or trap and trace transactional and addressing information.

Importantly, this is where some of Carnivore's key legal, evidentiary, and privacy-enhancing features really kick in. To address the particular concerns that have been raised regarding what is filtered and processed, and what FBI personnel see and don't see, its useful to illustrate how Carnivore operates, for example, in a pen register or trap and trace transactional and addressing information mode, pursuant to authorities set forth within 18 U.S.C. 3123 and 18 U.S.C. 2703(c) (d). Under these circumstances, Carnivore only collects transactional and addressing information. It is programmed to filter out all content, including subject line and "re" information.

For example, certain pen register or trap and trace orders will authorize collection of simply "source,""destination," date, time, and duration of the message. Others will authorize collection of "source,""destination,""user account address," date, time, and duration. Again, each collection, and the filters being employed, are tailored to a particular court order's authorization.

At this point, an explanation on a more technological and functional level is warranted as to why, with regard to pen register and trap and trace transactional and addressing information usage, Carnivore's use was necessitated by certain privacy, evidentiary, and investigative concerns. Commercially-available sniffers do a very good job in many circumstances of filtering and segregating ISP information, especially in Title III interceptions. However, in other cases, where more stringent legal, evidentiary, and law enforcement investigative requirements exist, many sniffers would collect either too much information, such as collecting all of the information regarding a given criminal subject's account, or, alternatively, fail to collect the authorized information at all.

For example, because of differences and vagaries in network protocols and header addressing information and their implementations by ISPs, collections with these commercial sniffers often do not cut off the header addressing information at the precise point. This can lead to a small amount of a communications' content being included (such as the "subject line") which then must be minimized by human review. Hence, resort to commercial sniffers alone under certain circumstances raises privacy concerns and interferes with the FBI's investigative resources. While such sniffer capabilities might suffice for non-law enforcement network administration purposes, it is less than perfect from a law enforcement point of view. Carnivore's development was driven by a need to address such issues.

In another area with significant legal, evidentiary, and investigative ramifications, Carnivore is superior to commercial sniffers. Commercial sniffers are typically designed to work only with fixed IP addresses. Unfortunately, dynamic addressing within ISPs occurs probably in 98-99% of the cases. Hence, the use of commercial sniffers, without more, would be ineffective in 98-99% of court authorized collections. Carnivore was specifically designed to interface with ISP networks so that when dynamic addressing occurs it can immediately respond to it. Finally, while it is true that other efforts with ISPs can address this problem, this problem is effectively and efficiently resolved technically by Carnivore.

In still another area with significant legal, evidentiary, and investigative ramifications, Carnivore has the ability to filter and collect Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) traffic sent to or from a specific user. Most, if not all, commercial sniffers would collect all E-mails and then require a human visual search to find the targeted E-mail. This obviously is wanting from a privacy and operational perspective. Carnivore, on the other hand, has the ability to conduct very surgical acquisitions of only a targeted criminal subject's E-mail.

To repeat, during all the filtering/processing noted above, no FBI personnel are seeing any information -- all of the information filtering/processing, and purely in a machine-readable format, is occurring exclusively "within the box."

Now, at the end of all the filtering and processing, there, of course, is information that ultimately is collected and stored for human review. Hence, what finally reaches the hands of FBI personnel in every case is simply and only that particular information lawfully authorized by the court order -- and no more.

Finally, Carnivore includes another piece of important functionality. For evidentiary purposes, and as an audit history, Carnivore was also designed to append to an event file for each collection the filter configuration that was used in that collection. This information tells the FBI personnel -- and indeed it tells the world, including a court, defense counsel, and a jury -- what mode the device was operating in (what it was programmed to collect), so as to allay any suspicion that more information was being passed along to FBI personnel.

As you know, Rule 901 of the Federal Rules of Evidence requires the authentication of evidence as a precondition for its admissibility. The use of the Carnivore system by the FBI to intercept and store communications establishes, with much less human interaction and without the potential for human error, a trustworthy machine-based memorialization of the evidence. It also establishes a reliable first link in an undisturbed chain of custody, and it facilitates the ease and accuracy of a witness' testimony by permitting the witness to testify as to the retrieval of the evidence and as to the purely technological method by which the evidence was acquired and recorded. Finally, Carnivore is being upgraded by adding an integrity feature which will further demonstrate the authenticity of the information, by imprinting on the evidence the collection mode being used. It thus helps prove authenticity, by demonstrating that no alteration has been made to the filter settings employed or to the information obtained. As an evidentiary matter, such features strengthen showings of "chain of custody," authenticity, and non-alteration.

Why computer network service providers should not be fearful about Carnivore's use with their networks

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, the Carnivore system is safe to operate with IP networks. As noted above, Carnivore is only installed in that small segment of the computer network through which the criminal subject's communications traffic will pass. The Carnivore system is connected with the network by a bridging device that physically prevents Carnivore from transmitting into the network. Thus, as a technological certainty, there is absolutely no way it could possibly have any ability to transmit any information or thing into the network.

Importantly, Carnivore is only attached to the network after consultation with, and after obtaining the agreement and assistance of, technical personnel from the ISP. It is worth noting that, to date, the FBI has never installed Carnivore with an ISP's network without first obtaining the assistance of the ISP's technical personnel. The Internet is a highly complex and heterogeneous environment in which to conduct electronic surveillance, and I can assure you that without the technical knowledge of the ISP's personnel, it would be very difficult, and in some instances impossible, for law enforcement agencies to act unilaterally and successfully in implementing such a technical effort. Moreover, the FBI particularly depends upon the ISP personnel to understand the protocols and architecture of their particular networks.

Some critics have also asserted that the use of the Carnivore system introduces significant new vulnerabilities for hacking access. But such assertions miss the mark. With regard to hacking, and considering the hacking methodologies most commonly employed, there would be absolutely no greater qualitative value in trying to use the Carnivore system as an access point than any other access point or node in the Internet, concerning which there are literally millions. Indeed, recognizing that Carnivore is a law enforcement surveillance tool, a hacker's attempted use of it as an access path would be particularly foolish inasmuch as access to Carnivore, as noted above, would never create an actual transmission path into the network.

Lastly, there has been the suggestion, in prior Congressional testimony, that the Carnivore system

had caused a network crash or other problems in the network of a particular ISP. Let me emphasize that such a suggestion is simply factually incorrect. In the instance cited, the cause of the network problem (there was no crash) -- it was in the nature of a network slowdown-- was programming steps undertaken exclusively by that ISP's technicians, and entirely on their own.

Why should the public have trust in the FBI's conduct of electronic surveillance, and, in particular, in its use of the Carnivore system

We believe that the American public should have trust in the FBI's conduct of electronic surveillance, principally because it has an outstanding record of lawfully complying with the Federal electronic surveillance laws which the Congress first enacted over thirty years ago, in 1968. Although the assertion of widespread 'illegal FBI wiretapping' is frequently made, and is an article of faith for some, the facts in no way support it. Any careful review of the dockets of the Federal courts offers no support to the assertion of FBI electronic surveillance abuse during these years. Indeed, all FBI electronic surveillance is authorized and carefully supervised by many different "outside" entities.

To begin with, in every FBI investigation involving electronic surveillance, all surveillance efforts are approved, monitored, and overseen at each step of the way by both the local United States Attorneys Office and the appropriate U.S. District Court Judge (for Title IIIs) or Magistrate (for ECPA court orders). In surveillance conducted under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), FBI surveillance efforts are approved, monitored, and overseen by the Department of Justice's Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, and by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, respectively. Moreover, before any full-blown Title III or FISA electronic surveillance involving the interception of communications' content is approved, lengthy, multi-layered, and thorough reviews occur both within the FBI and within the Department of Justice, and, as a statutory mandate, high-level Department of Justice approval is required for all such surveillance.

For more than three decades now, FBI electronic surveillance has been closely supervised and monitored by the Department of Justice. There has been no indication of FBI abuse. Indeed, the Department of Justice typically points to the FBI as an agency model with regard to how to carefully and lawfully conduct electronic surveillance.

Aside from Executive and Judicial Branch review of FBI electronic surveillance efforts, the Congress itself exercises frequent and ongoing oversight over the FBI's conduct of electronic surveillance in a number of ways. Year in and year out, numerous Congressional Committees (and their staff) involved in authorizations and appropriations scrutinize FBI expenditures, programs, and even equipment. Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence frequently hold hearings, such as this, and submit written questions to be addressed by the FBI. Further, since Title III's enactment in 1968, the Congress has revisited the Federal electronic surveillance laws on a number of occasions: in 1978 (FISA), in 1986 (ECPA), and in 1994 (CALEA). And, as the Committee is well aware, each time the Federal electronic surveillance laws are updated there is a substantial subtext to the legislative initiative wherein the Congress considers and reconsiders whether such laws are working well and whether there is any significant indication of abuse such as to warrant the laws' curtailment or modification. However, with each of these pieces of legislation, the Congress has never found or suggested that the law enforcement community, in general, or the FBI, as an agency, in particular, was abusing the electronic surveillance authorities.

Further, in recent years, it has become somewhat commonplace for members of the Congress to request a visit to the FBI's Engineering Research Facility (ERF) to permit themselves and/or their staff to understand FBI surveillance methodologies, etc., better. Beyond these, every year the Administrative Office of the United States Courts sends to the Congress the yearly "Wiretap Report" which specifies Federal, State, and local law enforcement's Title III electronic surveillance activities. Likewise, and also pursuant to Federal statute, every year the Department of Justice submits to the Congress a report regarding the use of pen register and traps and traces conducted

by law enforcement agency components within the Department. Further, several years ago, as a part of the Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, the Congress requested a Report from the Department of Justice which was to specifically include a review of any abuse in law enforcement's conduct of electronic surveillance. In the Report submitted by the Department of Justice, it was pointed out that law enforcement errancy in this area was rare, and did not suggest any significant problem. In particular, there was no citation as to abuse by the FBI.

At this point, it may be useful to briefly discuss another vital component in the overall electronic surveillance/Carnivore mix: the FBI personnel who use it.

In this regard, the Committee would truly be missing a significant part of the story if we failed to point out the quality of the FBI personnel involved and the ways in which they perform their tasks. To begin with, to become an FBI employee requires a substantial showing of trustworthiness, lawfulness, and personal and professional integrity -- all of which must be demonstrated through the conduct of an extensive and very thorough national security-level background investigation. To be sure, the structure of the FBI would quickly collapse if the agency and all of its onboard employees could not trust without reservation its new employees. And the FBI certainly does not recruit honest and law-abiding people only to turn around and employ them in corrupt and dishonest ways. Indeed, in contrast with the requirements placed upon many of the personnel employed by telecommunications and computer network service providers (who may have some role in implementing electronic surveillance orders), all FBI employees are specifically sworn to uphold the Constitution, obey the law, and to faithfully execute the laws of the land.

Of course, and as noted above, it is emphasized to all FBI employees that any type of illegal electronic surveillance would be a serious violation of the law -- a federal felony, thereby subjecting the employee to criminal prosecution, civil liability, and termination. Further, FBI employees are made to fully understand that any unlawful surveillance will likely lead to the suppression of any and all tainted evidence and any evidence or fruits derived therefrom. In short, it is made clear that any such unlawful behavior will not be tolerated.

All FBI personnel involved in conducting electronic surveillance are thoroughly and specifically trained about the Federal electronic surveillance laws. This is particularly so for the FBI Technically Trained Agents (TTAs) who receive specialized training in the conduct of electronic surveillance, including legal instruction, at the FBI's Engineering Research Facility (ERF) in Quantico, Virginia. This training weds together the black letter law with the "hands on" technical level implementations of electronic surveillance. Moreover, FBI personnel involved in electronic surveillance are involved in ongoing consultation with attorneys from the FBI's Office of the General Counsel, the FBI Field Office's Chief Division Counsel, the Department of Justice, and the Offices of United States Attorneys.

Access to and the use of FBI electronic surveillance equipment is controlled administratively, and usually requires a trained specialist to operate it. Hence, the large pool of FBI Special Agents and support employees never have access to, or competency in the use of, such highly-specialized pieces of surveillance equipment.

In sum, over the last 32 years, the FBI's record of properly conducting court authorized electronic surveillance is a very good one -- one that we believe should command the trust of the public and the Congress.

With regard to Carnivore, it is a relatively new electronic surveillance tool, and has only been used within the last two years. Trust in the FBI's use of Carnivore, we believe, should at least in part rest upon the FBI's openness and willingness to discuss this device. Indeed, perhaps the most telling fact about Carnivore, as an electronic surveillance tool, is that, in an unprecedented fashion, the FBI has shared with numerous entities in the public Carnivore's (and/or some of its technical counterparts') purpose and basic functionality -- long before any concerns were raised and before

any Congressional hearings were scheduled.

Ironically, the most central fact and aspect of the entire matter has gotten lost: that the FBI has spent a considerable amount of time, money, and energy in developing an electronic surveillance tool with the exclusively laudable purposes of better satisfying the Constitutional standard of particularity, the Title III and ECPA precepts of minimization, as well the legal, privacy-based, and societal concerns associated with careful, precise, and lawful surveillance efforts.

As the Committee may be aware, the FBI has briefed a wide-ranging variety of entities: governmental attorneys, leading ISPs, leading Information Technology (IT) companies, leading telecommunications service providers, academic labs, and software manufacturers as to the functionality of the Carnivore system. Hence, if, for the sake of argument, the FBI had ever possessed any untoward intentions, in terms of using Carnivore in a stealthy, illegal, or abusive way, it certainly went about pursuing them in the wrong way. In fact, the FBI's openness with regard to Carnivore should, in and of itself, properly and reasonably instill public confidence and trust, notwithstanding that some of its detractors may disagree with some aspect of Carnivore.

Of course, with regard to Carnivore, the same strict personnel, legal, training, and security practices apply. Further, given that relatively few of these devices are even available throughout the entire FBI, those in existence are under the custody and control of but a few FBI technically-trained personnel.

Finally, the FBI, in concert with the Department, has welcomed a review of the Carnivore system. The FBI believes that when all is said and done the FBI and the Carnivore device will receive a clean bill of health, and thereby hopefully more fully instill public confidence and trust in this important and critically needed investigative tool.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to say that over the last ten years or more, we have witnessed a continuing, steady growth in computer and Internet-related crimes, including extremely serious acts in furtherance of terrorism, espionage, infrastructure attack, as well as the more conventional serious and violent crimes, to include child pornography and exploitation. These activities which have been planned or carried out, in part, using computers and the Internet pose challenges to the U.S. law enforcement community that we dare not fail to meet. In turn, the ability of the law enforcement community to effectively investigate and prevent these serious crimes is, in part, dependant upon our ability to lawfully and effectively intercept and acquire vital evidence of these crimes, and our ability to promptly respond to these harms that so threaten the American public. As the Internet becomes more complex, so too do the challenges placed upon us to keep pace. Without the continued cooperation of our industry partners and important technological innovations such as the Carnivore system, such a task would be futile.

I look forward to working with the Committee staff to provide more information and welcome your suggestions on this important issue. I will be happy to answer any questions that you may have. Thank You.

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Remarks by
Larry Parkinson, OGC

Before the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary,
Subcommittee on the Constitution

July 24, 2000

"CARNIVORE"

Internet & Data Interception Capabilities
Developed by the FBI

Mr. Parkinson: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not have a prepared statement. I'll be very brief.

I want to echo, first of all, what Dr. Kerr said. And this is -- despite its unfortunate name, this is a tool that is very surgical. And I think Representative Hutchinson had it right, that this really is a minimization tool.

And I'll leave the technical aspects to Dr. Kerr. What I'm here primarily to emphasize -- and I'm delighted to be here and answer any questions that the committee may have -- is to emphasize that the FBI and the Department of Justice have a true commitment to the rule of law.

And I want to respond just briefly to the notion that we have deployed this system without controls or without proper authorization. That is simply not the case. We are also not saying simply, "Trust us; we're the government." I think we have -- we're not naive. We have had enough situations in the course of our history to know that that's not enough. We have significant oversight both within the bureau, within the Department of Justice, and most importantly, within the judicial branch, that oversees the deployment of this device and any other surveillance device

In addition to that, we obviously have vigorous and appropriate congressional oversight.

So that's why I'm here. I just want to emphasize to you, and to the American people, that this is a tool that is deployed rarely, and it is never deployed without a court order, and we do not deploy it in a way that exceeds the court order. It is very discriminating. And I hope that this gives us the opportunity to explore that and give some comfort to the committee, as well as to the American people.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[redacted] 1/8/2016 b7E

Statement of
AD Donald M. Kerr, Laboratory Division

Before the House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary,
Subcommittee on the Constitution

July 24, 2000

"CARNIVORE"

Internet & Data Interception Capabilities Developed by the FBI

MR. KERR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. (Inaudible) -- grateful for the opportunity to discuss with you our program for interception, lawful interception of information on the Internet and data networks.

As you know, the use of computers and the Internet has grown rapidly and has been paralleled by the exploitation of computers, networks and databases to commit crimes and to harm the safety, security and privacy of others. Criminals use computers to send child pornography to each other using anonymous encrypted communications. Hackers break into financial service company systems and steal customers' home addresses and credit card numbers. Criminals use the Internet's inexpensive and easy communications to commit large-scale fraud on victims all over the world. And terrorist bombers plan their strikes using the Internet. Investigating and deterring such wrongdoing requires tools and techniques designed to work with new and evolving computer and network technologies.

The systems employed must strike a reasonable balance between competing interests: the privacy interests of telecommunications users, the business interests of service providers, and the duty of government investigators to protect public safety. I would like to discuss how the FBI is meeting this challenge in the area of electronic mail interception.

In the interest of your time, I've submitted a longer statement, and what I'll do is try to summarize the high points, particularly addressing some of the questions the subcommittee has raised in opening remarks.

First, moving to how we protect the privacy interest of telecommunications users requires me to talk a little about the Carnivore system, what is it, and how does it work. Put very simply, it's very much like what some in the networking industry would call a packet sniffer; that is, something able to pick out those packets using the addressing information of the Internet, and only those packets to which we've been given access. It works by being placed at a service provider's location in order to get a part of the traffic that's passing through that service provider's portal.

In every case, we require a court order. That court order is specific to the

numbers we can target, if you will, the addresses we can target, and as to whether it's the equivalent of a pen register, trap and trace, or, in fact, full content recovery akin to a Title III intercept.

To be very clear on the point, we don't do broad searches or surveillance with this system. That's not authorized by a court order and, in my view, could not be. The way it works in detail is that once the court order is issued, the system basically has a filter mask, and that filter mask is prepared with an understanding of the court order so that, for example, the Internet protocol addresses that are the legitimate target of the investigation are called out in the court order and set forth in this filter mask.

Second, we're able to also sort on the "to" and "from" line of the e-mail. And maybe the best way to think about that is think about the piece of standard mail. What it's basically allowing us to do is record the address to which the envelope is being sent and the return address on the outside of the envelope. We're not permitted to read the subject line and, in fact, do not capture that and record it because we're not authorized to open the envelope with either a pen register or a trap and trace order. If we have an order that allows us to recover content, we're able to open the envelope. And in this case, what we would then do is capture all of the packets that relate to that e-mail in order to record them on a stable medium, magnetic tape or some other stable medium, for later reassembly at another location.

It's installed by a supervisory special agent who has training and experience in, in fact, responding to court orders of this sort, assisted by one of our electronic technicians, and in every case by one or more technical people from the Internet service provider. And I think it's important for you to note that that team of people that records it, or puts the system in place, is not made up of the case agent leading the investigation. This is a technical team of three or more people. It probably also includes an electronics technician from whichever of our field offices is responsible.

We don't look at the text onsite until it's recorded and returned, either to a field office or to us at headquarters. And the installation, to put a picture in your mind, looks very much like a desktop personal computer.

It's often bolted into a rack like other equipment at the Internet service provider location, but an important difference is that it has no keyboard, no mouse and, in fact, it's locked up, as far as the enclosure is concerned, where the magnetic media are written because this, in fact, is the first step in the evidentiary chain. And so it's important that it be locked, access only provided to an agent who comes on site to collect the lawfully obtained information and treats it just like we treat physical evidence in terms of chain of custody from thereon.

An important further point is that we produce a record for audit of the filter setting and the configuration on each installation. In the first few times that it was used, that was done by the people doing the installation. We have now grown concerned, because of discussions that have been ongoing, that we record that in a way so that it's authenticated and so we now, in fact, overwrite it with a hash so that if someone tried to rewrite that audit trail, that could be detected. And that record of filter settings and configuration, in fact, becomes part of the evidentiary record available to the court and the defense as required.

There are also sanctions for misuse, and no one should forget that. There are both criminal and civil sanctions that cover both Title III and Electronic Communications Privacy Act installations. It's a federal felony, calling for a prison term of up to five years, a fine, plus possible recovery of civil damages. And so I don't think our technical teams installing these devices are going to risk their jobs, their integrity, and their future by attempting to operate this equipment improperly at the ISP.

Moving on to the method by which we respect the business interests of the service providers, every installation has in fact been done in collaboration with the service provider's technical staff. To do it efficiently, we in fact only want to intercept the very smallest slice of the relevant traffic and, in fact, where the ISP itself is technically of capable of performing the intercept -- that is, they have the equipment and the personnel, as many of the large ones do so they can respond to the court order, we are in fact very happy for them to do that and simply provide us the information which is the subject of the court order and we never do install our equipment. We also, in those cases, bear some part of the cost of doing that.

ISPs come in all sizes. I think there are various numbers of them estimated in the United States at the present time, but it's upward of 10,000. They are not all large listed companies. Some of them are more mom-and-pop operations. They don't have large amounts of equipment and a great deal of technical sophistication, and where the ISP cannot perform in a timely way under the court order, we are then willing to bear the technical and cost burden by installing our system.

Our system is passive on the network. It only receives information through the filter, as authorized by the court order, and it emanates no signals and no communications over the network. So we don't believe that it in any way would interfere with the proper functioning of the service provider's equipment, delivering e-mail to customers.
And lastly, the equipment is removed immediately upon the expiration of the court order. It does not remain at the Internet service provider, nor is there anyone who can get in and make a decision on their own to leave it in place.

Lastly, does it support us in carrying out investigations in our most important cases?

We think it's a well-focused capability. It uses some of the very attributes of the Internet -- in particular, the Internet protocol-addressing capability, the "to" and "from" lines of the e- mail -- in order to restrict our collection to just those who are the targets of the court order. In a sense, it's automatic minimization up front; not to say there is not minimization after the fact, because when the messages are reassembled back at the field office or headquarters, if we have in fact incorrectly or inadvertently captured information we shouldn't -- it's in fact deleted at that time. And it's really no different than the minimization that occurs, first real-time on a Title III wiretap and then subsequent on the recording of that wiretap, to be sure there is nothing there that shouldn't be.

It produces evidence with an appropriate first step in the chain of custody. We are trying to maximize the opportunity to properly gather evidence, authenticate it, and be able to testify that we have neither added to, nor subtracted, nor altered that which we have captured,.

It's a flexible tool because it's a combination of software and hardware. And so we can in fact adjust it to fit subsequent court orders, and we can move from one case to another with it. We maximize the use of commercial software to reduce risk and cost. And as I mentioned before, we have used authentication.

Finally, one of the things we are going to do, as a consequence of our discussion over the last 18 months with people in industry, staff, and members of Congress, five of the Department of Justice components, a number of U.S. attorneys, some 15 federal and state law- enforcement agencies -- we think it's important to lay to rest this question, "Does this thing in fact do that which we say it does and only those things, which we say it does?"

And so we are working right now to undertake an independent verification and validation of the software that we use. We are going to do it with academic members of the team, as well as industry members. And by the way, we are not going to contract for those people. They'll be selected by the organization that carries this out for us.

But what we're going to do is very akin to what, for example, NASA does with software developed for their launch operations: ask some independent party to verify that the software we have, and deploy, will in fact do those things that we say it will, and not provide capabilities that we should not have.

Our year-to-date use of this tool -- that is, this present year, the first three quarters of the fiscal year -- we have deployed it some 16 times. It's been used on six criminal cases and 10 national security cases.

Some number of those were simply pen registers, some involved full content. None of those cases have been adjudicated, so we can't speak to details today, but I think it's probably of interest that it's not a very large number. It is reported in the annual wiretap report in that category called "other." So if you're wondering where the number will be found, either now and in the future, that's where it will be.

In summary, I think we've tried to develop a tool not in advance of policy and precedent but, in fact, with a great deal of care in understanding the legal authorities under which we are authorized to use this, and to target it precisely and well at those that the court orders.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

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DIRECTOR'S WEEKLY REPORT

July 31, 2000

- TESTIMONY ON CARNIVORE

On July 24, AD Kerr testified before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on the Constitution in response to its concern over whether the FBI's Internet and data interception abilities raise privacy and legal issues.

AD Kerr emphasized that the FBI welcomed the opportunity to testify before the Congress--as it had likewise met with industry experts several weeks ago--because the FBI is anxious that the American people understand and be assured that their government is observing the statutory and constitutional protections they are guaranteed. He discussed in detail the authorities used by the FBI to intercept criminal communications; the circumstances required to obtain a court order; the cooperative role of service providers in executing court orders and their limitations in helping to intercept communications; and the nature and role of "Carnivore" in accessing court-ordered communications. This testimony has been posted on the FBI website under Congressional testimony, and I recommend that you take the time to read it carefully.

General Counsel Parkinson also testified before the Subcommittee. He reiterated that Carnivore is a surgical tool, and minimizes the amount of Internet traffic that is intercepted to only that which is authorized by court order. He emphasized that Carnivore is never deployed without a court order, and is never deployed in any way that would exceed the court order.

In addition to the testimony, last week the National Press Office sent letters to the editors of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and USA Today in response to negative articles on Carnivore that appeared in those publications.

- TESTIMONY ON CYBERCRIME

On July 26, Michael A. Vatis, Director of the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), testified before the House Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology on NIPC's international response to cyber attacks and computer crime. Mr. Vatis noted that computer crime is a global problem and stressed that the U.S. and all nations must work effectively across borders with international partners as well as work internally across agencies, with regional and local law enforcement, and with private industry. He further explained NIPC's role in these efforts. Copies of this testimony can be found on the FBI's website.

- TESTIMONY ON [redacted] b7E

On July 26, AD Gallagher testified before a closed session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to discuss the steps that [redacted] believe should be taken to insure the U.S. is able to identify and meet the full range of counterintelligence threats in the decades ahead. I will keep you posted on the progress of this initiative.

- TESTIMONY ON TERRORISM THREAT ASSESSMENT

On July 26, DAD Terry Turchie, Counterterrorism Division, testified before the House Subcommittee on National Security, Veteran Affairs, and International Relations to discuss the FBI's Terrorism Threat Assessment and Management. Representatives from CIA, the Department of State, and DIA also testified at the hearing. In response to questions by members about the program's large budget in relation to the current threat assessment, DAD Turchie emphasized that significant resources must be spent up front in order to establish and maintain effective prevention systems--the primary goal of the Bureau being to prevent catastrophic events from happening.

- LEGAT EXPANSION UPDATE

For your information, 3 new Legal Attache offices have been opened recently: Almaty, Kazakhstan opened on 6/23 with [redacted], Singapore opened on 7/10 with [redacted] b7E
Seoul, Korea opened on 7/11 with [redacted] In addition, enhancements (additional personnel) have been approved for the following locations: [redacted] An enhancement of [redacted] positions for [redacted]

I would also like to note with appreciation that General McCaffrey, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, recently led a U.S. delegation to Beijing and, while in discussions with the Chinese government, specifically advocated the opening of an FBI Legal Attache Office there.

- HIZBALLAH CELL ARRESTS IN CHARLOTTE

On July 21, 17 people were arrested in the Charlotte, North Carolina, area on various charges including providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization, credit card fraud, immigration fraud, and trafficking in contraband cigarettes. Another individual was arrested in Detroit. An affidavit charges Mohamad Youssef Hammoud with being the ringleader of an 8-member Hizballah cell that engaged in criminal activities in order to fund terrorist actions. The group allegedly bought cigarettes in North Carolina and sold them in Michigan--where prices are much higher due to taxes--and smuggled the profits to Hizballah in Lebanon. The arrests were the result of "Operation Smokescreen," carried out by the North Carolina Joint Terrorism Task Force consisting of ATF, INS, Diplomatic Security Service, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, the Iredell County Sheriffs Department, and the Charlotte Field Office.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7E

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

- LUBBOCK GLASS COMPANY CHARGED WITH BID RIGGINS

On July 20, Kenneth E. Taylor and John Kevin Taylor--executives with KK Glass, Inc.--were charged with conspiring with unnamed individuals to submit collusive, noncompetitive, and rigged bids, and to increase the profit on markups on bids to general contractors for contracts to supply architectural flat glass for use in construction projects. This is the second indictment to arise out of the ongoing antitrust

investigation into suspected bid rigging in the architectural flat glass industry. This case was investigated by the Dallas Field Office and the Lubbock Resident Agency.

- CAVIAR SMUGGLERS PLEAD GUILTY IN MARYLAND

On July 21, Hossein Lolavar and Faye Briggs of U.S. Caviar, and Ken Noroozi of Kenfood Trading LLC, pled guilty to a scheme that involved smuggling fish roe harvested from protected sturgeon. The charges included conspiracy, smuggling, mail fraud, and violations of the Endangered Species Act. They were forging Russian caviar labels and health certificates, then falsely labeling and selling roe from protected fish in the United States as Russian caviar. U.S. Caviar has agreed to a $10.4 million fine, the largest ever in a wildlife prosecution. The case was investigated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Customs, Food and Drug Administration, National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory, the Bureau's Investigative and Prosecutive Graphics Unit, the Baltimore Field Office, and the Annapolis Resident Agency.

- LABORATORY BUILDING CONSTRUCTION UPDATE

On July 3, the new Laboratory at Quantico began to install electrical, plumbing, and HVAC mains in the [redacted] On July 7, the first elements of the building's curtain wall system were delivered. On July 17, the first portion of the roof for the north section was poured. The transfer of the FBI Laboratory to its brand new, state-of-the-art facility at Quantico is on schedule for the Spring of 2002. b7E

- OEEOA QUARTERLY REPORT AVAILABLE

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs has released its quarterly FBI work force composition report, as of June 30, 2000. See ACS file # 280D-HQ-1127730-E.

- MEETINGS, COURTESY VISITS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

On July 24, I welcomed the 9th Biennial International Association for Craniofacial Identification Education at FBIHQ.

On July 28, I hosted a coffee for recipients of Attorney General Awards at FBIHQ.

- INTERNATIONAL TRAINING INITIATIVES

During the period of July 24-28, the International Training and Assistance Unit II conducted Law Enforcement Executive Development training in [redacted] (San Diego instructors); Basic Law Enforcement Investigative Techniques training in [redacted] (New York instructors); and Safety and Survival training in [redacted] (FBI Academy instructors). b7D b7E

- JUSTICE REPORT ON U.S. CORRECTIONAL POPULATION

A Bureau of Justice Statistics report cites that 3.1% of the adult population of the U.S. were under the supervision of federal, state, and local correctional authorities in 1999. This includes individuals in prison or jail and supervised in the community under parole or probation. California had the largest number of parolees and probationers, followed by Texas. Eight states saw their parole populations increase while 24 marked a decrease. During 1999, 42% of parolees left community supervision because they were incarcerated for violating conditions of their parole. For more information, access the Bureau of Justice Statistics Internet site at **www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.**

- SPECIAL COUNSEL TESTIMONY ON WACO

On July 26, John Danforth, DOJ Special Counsel on the Waco matter, testified at a hearing of the Administrative Oversight and Court Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, making a short opening statement then answering a wide range of questions from committee members. Mr. Danforth's testimony can be found on the Nexis/Lexis News database.

DIRECTOR'S WEEKLY REPORT

August 28, 2000

- UPDATE ON TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVE

In an August 16 meeting of the Executive Conference, IRD AD Bob Dies articulated his approach to carrying out my mandate to bring the FBI's Information Technology (IT) up to the maximum feasible standard as soon as possible. This plan will involve the phased acquisition of new hardware and software for the field and HQ with the ultimate goal of making it accessible and useful for our investigative agents and operational divisions.

To that end, based on recommendations from AD Bob Dies, all IT personnel, equipment, and programs from FBIHQ Divisions will [redacted] b7E b7E

[redacted]

I would also like to thank all SACs who responded to AD Dies request for information regarding their IT operations. This data will be used in our request to Congress to release $80 million of appropriated funds for eFBI.

- SINGLE DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

On August 15, I revised our current disciplinary system to create a single system for all FBI employees,

[redacted] For more information refer to my memorandum to all SACs dated August 15.

- DOJ CALLS FOR CARNIVORE TECHNICAL REVIEW

On August 24, DOJ posted a request for a formal technical review of Carnivore by outside contractors on its web site. The contract is to be awarded by September 25, and a final version of the outside report, incorporating public comment, will be released on December 8. DOJ has asked that the review determine the following: does Carnivore provide Agents with all the information they are legally entitled to see, but only that information; does Carnivore introduce new risks that Agents or others will gain intentional or unintentional access to electronic communications they have no right to see; and are Carnivore's operational procedures and built-in protections adequate to prevent unauthorized access? The 63-page solicitation can viewed on DOJ's web site. Go to **www.usdoj.gov** and click on the "What's New and Hot" tab.

- MEDAL OF HONOR INITIATIVE TOUR EXHIBIT UNVEILED

On August 25, Deputy Director Pickard presided over a ceremony to unveil an exhibit on the FBI Tour that highlights the investigation into unauthorized and counterfeit Medals of Honor. Colonel Mitchell Paige, USMC, Ret.,--who made significant contributions to this investigation and is a Medal of Honor recipient--was honored along with Medal of Honor recipients [redacted] The ongoing Medal of Honor initiative has resulted in many illegally manufactured and stolen medals being recovered--resulting in the return of these medals to their rightful recipients. b6 b7C

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- NJ POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOC. EXECUTIVE GUILTY OF FRAUD

On August 10, William Saksinsky and former police officer Edward Rappleyea pled guilty to defrauding

the New Jersey State Patrolman's Benevolent Association of over $345,000. Saksinsky served as the organization's vice president from 1978-1996. He admitted to diverting funds from the organization into secret accounts he had set up. Rappleyea admitted to illicitly withdrawing funds from the accounts. Former president of the Association Frank Ginesi is currently under indictment for his role in the scheme. Saksinsky and Rappleyea face sentences of over 5 years imprisonment and fines of $250,000. Saksinsky has agreed to pay $400,000 in restitution. The case was investigated by the IRS, U.S. Postal Inspectors, and the Newark Field Office.

- OPERATION STATELINE NETS GUILTY VERDICTS IN R.I.

On August 15-16, 8 defendants were sentenced to federal prison terms for distributing crack cocaine in the Westerly area. This brings the total number of defendants sentenced to 16 out of 33 individuals implicated in Operation Stateline, a joint federal-state investigation into crack cocaine trafficking that was started at the request of the Westerly Police and investigated by the Rhode Island State Police, Westerly Police, Hopkinton Police, Stonington Police, Connecticut Statewide Narcotics Task Force, detectives assigned to the FBI's Safe Streets Task Force, Rhode Island National Guard, and the Providence Resident Agency.

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- FBI ACADEMY DORMITORY REFURBISHING PROJECT

The FBI Academy annually hosts over 16,000 students, including FBI employees and state, local, and international police officers. Over the course of time, that volume of student traffic causes significant wear and tear on the FBI Academy fascilities, particularly the dormitory rooms. Training Division has recognized the need to refurbish all dormitory rooms and adopted a plan to make the necessary repairs. On a rotating basis, one floor of the two older dormitories (Madison and Washington) is taken out of service and work crews undertake complete cleaning; repair or replacement of bathroom fixtures and furniture; repainting; and repairs of the ventilation system. It takes approximately 3-4 weeks to complete the work on each floor. When the work is done, students are again assigned to the rooms and the process is repeated on another floor. Four floors of the Madison dormitory have already been completed. Training Division plans to apply the same process to the Jefferson dormitory after completion of the project in the older dormitories.

Training Division appreciates the pride FBI employees have in the FBI Academy and asks for your patience while the refurbishing project of our nearly thirty-year old dormitories is underway.

- UPCOMING FBI TRAINING NETWORK BROADCAST

On September 13, the FBI Training Network (FBITN) will broadcast a multi-agency teleconference entitled "Recognizing and Dealing with Mental Illness." The program is designed to help law enforcement officers identify and understand a mentally ill subject, assess and defuse the danger of dealing with the subject, and understand the definitions, symptoms, and myths of mental illness. Panelists from law enforcement and mental health professions and organizations will give instructions on how to safely and successfully deal with a mentally ill subject. For more information contact FBITN at [redacted] b7E

- INTERNATIONAL TRAINING INITIATIVES

The International Training and Assistance Unit I is hosting a delegation of 24 representatives of the [redacted] The delegation is headed by [redacted] b7D b7E

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The International Training and Assistance Unit II sponsored a Media Relations Seminar in [redacted] August 21-25 (Miami, San Juan, Academy, and Headquarters instructors). b7D b7E

- GRANTS TO ELIMINATE DNA SAMPLE BACKLOGS INTRODUCED

On August 15, DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) announced the granting of a total of over $7 million to 7 states so they can analyze DNA samples taken from convicted criminals. This will allow the DNA information to be entered into state database systems and the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). The states have a backlog of 145,783 samples to analyze. In addition, states will contribute DNA analysis of previously unanalyzed, unsolved, crimes to see if the samples of these cases match the DNA profile of newly tested offenders to help solve old crimes. The states receiving the grants are California, Florida, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. In the future, NIJ intends to make 14 grants totaling $7 million to help additional states analyze their DNA backlogs.

DIRECTOR'S WEEKLY REPORT

September 18, 2000

- WEN HO LEE UPDATE

On September 13, 2000, Wen Ho Lee pled guilty to one count of mishandling classified national defense information and agreed to provide complete and truthful responses to the government about his unlawful downloading of classified nuclear weapons information while employed as a scientist at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The following is a statement I released to the press on September 13.

"In June of this year Judge Parker raised as a possibility the opportunity to engage in mediation in the Wen Ho Lee case. Ultimately the parties agreed to a protocol, and four weeks ago, even prior to the most recent bail hearings, Dr. Lee's lawyers and the government began the plea bargain process in earnest. Our goal was to achieve what is being announced today. In return for a plea of guilty to one felony count, Dr. Lee and his lawyers agreed to a process we believe provides the opportunity to determine what in fact happened to the nuclear design and source codes that Dr. Lee unlawfully and criminally downloaded, copied, and removed from Los Alamos. In simple terms, the government accepted this plea in exchange for the full cooperation of Dr. Lee.

FBI investigation, with great assistance from the nuclear weapons experts at Los Alamos, determined that the rough equivalent of 400,000 pages of nuclear design and testing information was transferred out of the secure computers at Los Alamos and downloaded onto ten portable tapes. As the government has previously stated, this 806 megabytes of nuclear weapons data represents the fruits of hundreds of billions of dollars of investment by the United States. While three of the tapes have been recovered, the others remained missing and unaccounted for.

Documents seized from Dr. Lee's possession during searches in the course of the investigation provided substantial evidence of his criminal conduct. Complex analysis of millions of computer records established with certainty that during nearly 40 hours of downloading over 70 different days, Dr. Lee manipulated these enormous and often highly classified nuclear weapons data files in a way that defeated existing security and allowed them to be placed onto tapes in an unclassified setting. While some of the information was not classified, the government was prepared to prove that much of it was highly classified nuclear weapons information. The government was also prepared to prove that the tapes were unlawfully made and unlawfully removed from the possession of the United States. With today's plea agreement, there is no longer any doubt that it happened. Dr. Lee acknowledges that in his plea.

The government was prepared to prove that the weapons data was taken in this fashion and that numerous efforts were made both to conceal the unlawful download of classified information and to destroy the electronic footprints left by the transfer and downloading process. The government was prepared to prove that after the existence of the investigation became known, efforts were made by Dr. Lee to delete files that had been manipulated into unclassified systems. The government was prepared to prove that there were many attempts -- some in the middle of the night -- to regain access to the

classified systems even after access had been formally revoked by Los Alamos.

As the government has previously represented to Dr. Lee and the court, determining what happened to the tapes has always been paramount to prosecution. On balance, from the moment it became clear that the nuclear weapons design and testing information was stolen, it is most important to the security of the Nation to determine with certainty what Dr. Lee did with the tapes, if they were copied, and whether he gave them to another country. Success in the investigation and prosecution, while clearly an objective given the extraordinary sensitivity of what was removed from Los Alamos, does not in the end protect the Nation to the degree that determining what happened to the tapes after he made them does. The safety of the Nation demands we take this important step.

In this case, as has happened often in the past, national security and criminal justice need to intersect. In some instances, prosecution must be foregone in favor of national security interests. In this case, both are served.

As the government indicated previously, the indictment followed an extensive effort to locate any evidence that the missing tapes were in fact destroyed and repeated requests to Dr. Lee for specific information and proof establishing what did or did not happen to the nuclear weapons data on the tapes. None was forthcoming. The indictment followed substantial evidence that the tapes were clandestinely made and removed from Los Alamos but no evidence or assistance that resolved the missing tape dilemma.

Some will undoubtedly question whether the penalty imposed by this guilty plea arrangement is commensurate with the theft and crimes that occurred. Dr. Lee was entrusted with some of the Nation's most vital and highly classified information. Were the location of the tapes not at issue, the answer in all likelihood would be no. But the location of the stolen data and who, if anybody, has had access to it, are at issue. These have been the central issues since we first asked Dr. Lee, prior to the indictment, what he did with the tapes and information. The obligation that rests on the government is first and foremost to determine where the classified nuclear weapons information went and if it was given to others or destroyed. This simple agreement, in the end, provides the opportunity of getting this information where otherwise none may exist.

Dr. Lee has pleaded to his crime. Now for the first time we have the opportunity for him to explain what happened and to provide the United States with the information necessary to give assurance that the nuclear weapons data has not been and cannot further be compromised. As is customary, the agreement is based on his truthfulness --and the government will have ample opportunity to verify what we are told, to include, if necessary, use of the polygraph. As the Attorney General said, if we believe he is not being truthful and forthcoming, then we can move to void the agreement and prosecute on all counts in the indictment.

The FBI is grateful to the Attorney General and her staff for making this plea bargain possible. We are also grateful to U.S. Attorney Norman Bay, lead prosecutor George Stamboulidis, and all of the other prosecutors and FBI Agents who so meticulously constructed this case and who were prepared to go to trial. I want especially to thank the FBI's many computer experts who, along with John Browne and his staff at Los Alamos, were able to unravel this extraordinarily complex computer case."

- UPDATE ON SEPTEMBER 6 TESTIMONY ON CARNIVORE

Last week, AD Kerr testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Carnivore. At that same hearing Larry Parkinson, General Counsel for the FBI; Kevin V. Digregory, DAG Criminal Division, DOJ; James X. Dempsey, Senior Staff Counsel, Center for Democracy and Technology; Jeffrey Rose, Professor George Washington University Law School; Michael O'Neill, Professor, George Mason University School of Law; and Vinton G. Cerf, Member, Board of Directors, Internet Society, also testified. I would especially like to highlight the testimony of technology pioneer Vincent Cerf, who testified that while Carnivore's abilities could be misused, he is satisfied that the FBI has used Carnivore without violating the privacy of innocent Internet users. Mr. Cerf described Carnivore "as a passive device. In other words, it doesn't actively enter into the control stream or anything like that." Describing how much information Carnivore collects, he said "So it is true that the machine pulls in more than is needed, but it then is programmed to throw away that part which doesn't match their search criteria. If it can't find (a to and from address), it throws (the message) away." Mr. Cerf, often described as "The Father of the Internet," stated he is against turning Carnivore over to Internet service providers (ISP), calling the idea "alarming," and adding that ISP technicians are "less familiar with the penalties and restraints than the gentlemen from the FBI." At a demonstration of Carnivore several weeks ago, Mr. Cerf stated his opinion that the device could not interfere with an ISP's normal operations. He also expressed confidence that authentication procedures would prevent hackers from gaining unauthorized access to the system.

- TESTIMONY ON ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

On September 13, Thomas V. Fuentes, Chief of the Organized Crime Section of the Criminal Investigative Division, testified before the House Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials on organized crime's involvement in the financial and securities markets. Mr. Fuentes detailed organized crime's significant involvement in the financial and securities markets over the past 8 years, due to extraordinary profits realized in these markets. He recounted cases where La Cosa Nostra families and the Russian mafia have attempted to control investment firms and manipulate financial markets and noted that organized crime groups frequently set up scams that target elderly and inexperienced investors. Mr. Fuentes stressed the importance of sophisticated investigative techniques and the important role that Legats play in facilitating investigations of Eurasian organized crime groups. The committee expressed satisfaction with Mr. Fuentes' answers to their questions and with the FBI's efforts to combat organized crime in the financial sector. A transcript of the testimony will be available on the FBI's Web site at **www.fbi.gov.**

- TESTIMONY ON LANGUAGE CAPABILITIES

On September 14, Assistant Director (AD) David E. Alba, Investigative Services Division, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services. The topic for the hearing was "The State of Foreign Language Capabilities in National Security and the Federal Government." Representatives from the National Intelligence Council, the Department of Defense, and

the Department of State also testified.

AD Alba discussed the FBI's Foreign Language Program, the critical need for language services, and the value that these services provide to FBI operations. AD Alba related several instances in which foreign language capabilities were critical to successful investigations and prosecutions.

Among other cases, AD Alba referred to the 1993 conspiracy among followers of the Egyptian Sheik Umar Abd Al Rahman to bomb New York landmarks. Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS), Chairman of the Subcommittee, was especially interested to hear of the role that FBI foreign language speakers played in the investigation.

- TESTIMONY ON COMPUTER SECURITY

On September 11, Mark Tanner, Information Resources Manager, testified before the House Reform Committee's Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology, Chaired by Rep. Stephen Horn, on the security of federal government computers. Mr. Tanner detailed the Bureau's computer operations, outlining the number of systems the FBI employs to fulfill its diverse missions and the efforts to make them secure. He told the Committee that the FBI is working towards full certification and accreditation of its many systems, and how the security risk of FBI systems is less than many other government agencies, since most FBI systems are internal and not connected to public information systems.

The committee has been tough on federal agencies that it views as being far too lax in their computer security programs. They graded each agency, with the Justice Department receiving an "F."

- TESTIMONY ON ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE

On September 13, Deputy Assistant Director Sheila Horan testified before the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade of the House Committee on International Relations concerning economic espionage. DAD Horan testified that intellectual property and economic information have become the most valuable and sought after commodity by all nations throughout the world and that the United States has become the number one target of those seeking to steal intellectual property. She added that the passage of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 has given the FBI a valuable tool for prosecuting these crimes, but that the government must also have the trust and confidence of the corporate community, who are the direct victims in these cases.

DAD Horan added, "The prevention and prosecution of economic espionage is, and will continue to be, a top priority for the FBI, for only then can law enforcement do its part in preserving a strong, innovative, and robust American economy." A transcript of the testimony will be available on the FBI's Web site at **www.fbi.gov.**

- FOREIGN ACCESS BAN TO BE LIFTED AT NUCLEAR LABS

A government ban imposed last November that prevented scientists from 25 sensitive countries such as China, Russia, and Iran from connecting with any Energy Department computers--even those that contain unclassified information--is to be lifted in less than 2 months. The ban also prevented scientists from visiting Energy Department labs or having contact with lab scientists. The ban is expected to be lifted now that the Director of the CIA and I have determined that the foreign visitors program has appropriate safeguards to prevent the loss of nuclear secrets.

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- POLITICIAN CONVICTED FOR EXTORTION IN CALIFORNIA

On September 5, Santa Ana City Councilman Ted Moreno was convicted on extortion, fraud, and money laundering charges for orchestrating a scheme to elect a platform of candidates that would enable him to command a majority voting block in the city. Three other defendants pled guilty for their roles in the scheme. The conspirators planned to trade votes for campaign contributions. A Santa Ana business owner was made to pay $31,000 in order to obtain a liquor license. The defendants also engaged in a scheme to launder the illicit funds. Moreno faces up to 200 years' imprisonment. The case was investigated by IRS's Criminal Investigative Division and the Los Angeles Field Office.

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- APPROVAL FOR PARTICIPATION IN OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

Please note new guidance from the Deputy Attorney General (DAG) on approval procedures for employees who participate in outside organizations in their personal or official capacities. Employees must now obtain approval from the DAG to participate in an outside organization in an official capacity, beyond simply being a member, such as an officer, director, fiduciary, or employee. Previously, only FBIHQ approval was needed. Also, employees must now obtain prior FBIHQ approval to participate in outside organizations in a personal capacity if they serve as an officer, director, fiduciary, or employee and the work of the organization is related to that of the Bureau. Lastly, when FBI employees participate in an official capacity, they are expected to express the views of all components of the Department who have an interest in a matter, not simply those of the FBI. These regulations are in addition to Bureau policy on outside employment published in the MAOP.

Employees who are currently serving in a role that requires DAG or Bureau approval under the new

guidelines must forward a request for approval no later than September 22. Anyone wishing to serve in such positions (as detailed above) in the future must obtain approval prior to accepting the position. For more details, refer to the memorandum to all employees dated September 5.

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- ASSISTANT INSPECTOR POSITION POSTINGS

Effective immediately, all vacancies for Assistant Inspector (AI) TDY positions will be posted on the FBI Net Job Posting Application. This is a departure from the past when periodic canvasses of FBIHQ divisions were made to find qualified candidates. To qualify as an AI, candidates must have at least 18 months of FBIHQ SSA experience, minimum superior performance appraisal, division head recommendation, and be a current Executive Development and Selection Program participant. All interested SSAs are advised that Inspection Division has posted a vacancy announcement as of September 11.

- SETTING LEADS TO OPR

In order to more effectively and efficiently cover leads intended for the OPR, a Lead Routing Table (LRT) has been established that will allow for leads to be set directly for the OPR Front Office as well as the other individual OPR Units. ECs directed to the OPR should continue to be addressed to the Director's Office, however, effective immediately, leads should be set to the specific OPR Front Office or Unit in accordance with the LRT. Please note that no classification 263 matters are uploaded into ACS. For more information including the complete LRT, refer to ACS file #66F-HQ-1322730, but please disregard the sentence that reads "When setting leads on an EC addressed to All Divisions, a separate lead should be set to OPR as outlined in the LRT." There is no need to set a separate lead to OPR on All Division ECs. Any questions should be directed to [redacted] Supervisory Employee Relations Specialist, OPR, Administrative Unit, [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

- RENO TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

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From September 12-14, several hundred Bureau Computer Specialists from throughout the field and HQ attended IRD's "Information Technology Change Conference 2000" in Reno, Nevada. IRD AD Bob Dies continued to call for across-the-board changes in the way IRD does business, from reorganizing functions and processes to approaching problems with fresh attitudes. Guest speaker [redacted] who has worked with the FBI in the past, talked about ways for employees to handle organizational change. Topics covered during the Conference included PC Troubleshooting, GroupWise, IT acquisition procedures, Rapid Start, eFBI, computer security, new IT policies, public source information, and the NIPC. b6 b7C

- 2000 COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

On September 14, Deputy Director Pickard presided over a ceremony that kicked off the 2000 Combined Federal Campaign. Speakers included DEA Administrator Donnie Marshall, and Norman O. Taylor, Director of the CFC for the National Capitol Area. The speakers stressed the importance of CFC and what the charities have done to improve the lives of so many. Employees who wish to make contributions should contact their office's CFC representative.

- EUROPEAN SCHEDULE

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- COPS INITIATIVE MEETS CONGRESSIONAL MANDATES

An independent study conducted by the Urban Institute and funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has found that the Administration's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has increased the number of officers deployed in America's communities, advanced the utilization of problem-solving policing, helped police departments provide their officers with new technology, and made it easier and quicker for police departments to apply for and receive COPS grants. For a copy of the report, go to NIJ's Web site at **www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij** and click on "What's New."

DIRECTOR'S WEEKLY REPORT

October 10, 2000

- RUBY RIDGE UPDATE

On September 29, 2000, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals granted a petition for rehearing en banc in the criminal case of the State of Idaho v. Lon Horiuchi. The state prosecutors filed for rehearing after the Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's ruling that granted Horiuchi's motion to dismiss based on Supremacy Clause immunity.

An eleven member panel of judges will now rehear the matter. There is no briefing schedule at the present time. The Department of Justice filed a brief strongly supporting SA Horiuchi at the lower court level, and will continue its support during these proceedings. I am optimistic that this matter will resolve itself quickly so that SA Horiuchi, who had to make a split-second decision in a very dangerous situation, can continue to serve the FBI and the American people.

- HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM CONVERSION BEGINS

I am pleased to announce that beginning October 8, your Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) premium payments will become free from federal income taxes, Social Security taxes, Medicare taxes, and in most cases state and local income taxes. Your FEHB premiums will be deducted from your gross pay just like Thrift Savings Plan contributions. OPM estimates that the average federal employee will save over $400 a year in tax payments. No one's salary is being reduced for premium conversion. Your current basic pay will continue to be the same for calculating "high-3" average pay for retirement purposes and determining the amount of your Federal Employees Group Life Insurance coverage. You will not have to complete any paperwork in order to take advantage of the tax savings offered by premium conversion; the changeover is automatic as of the first pay period of the new fiscal year. For more information on premium conversion, see my memo to all employees dated September 21. Information can also be found on the Internet at **www.opm.gov/insure/health/pretaxfehb** and by contacting the FBIHQ Insurance Office at [redacted] b7E

- SECOND CONTINUING RESOLUTION PASSES HOUSE

The House passed a second continuing resolution to keep the government open until Congress completes

final action on the annual spending bills. The legislation extends the start of the new fiscal year to October 14. It allows funding to continue under the existing FY 2000 rates and at current terms and conditions. The stop gap measure is clean, meaning it does not contain extraneous legislative provisions and does not allow for the initiation of new activities. The Senate is expected to pass the latest continuing resolution on Thursday and the President is expected to sign off on it before the first continuing resolution expires on October 6.

- PUBLIC's CARNIVORE QUESTIONS ANSWERED ONLINE

On September 27, OPCA AD John Collingwood of OPCA, OGC Assistant General Counsel Thomas Motta, and Laboratory Section Chief Marcus Thomas answered questions about the FBI's Carnivore tool that were submitted online by the public through The Washington Post's Web site. The discussion took place in the "Live Online" section of the site, and 28 questions were answered. The Post estimates that 200,000-300,000 people visited the "Live Online" section during the session.

DOJ has selected the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, a non-profit university-affiliated research organization that has existed since 1936, to conduct the independent technical review of the Carnivore tool. The Institute has a well-deserved reputation for independent, objective analysis. The team the Institute assembles will have access to all of the information about Carnivore, including the source code and the organization that created the program.

- GAMBINO CRIME FAMILY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN MIAMI

On September 19, 9 members and associates of the Gambino organized crime family were indicted in Miami on charges of murder, extortion, bank fraud, theft from interstate shipments, and obstruction of justice. According to the indictment, Anthony Trentacosta, a.k.a. "Tony Pep," ran a crew of the Gambino La Cosa Nostra family in South Florida. The criminal activities contained in the indictment allegedly occurred between the years 1994-2000, and they include the murder of Jeanette Smith, whose remains were found inside a stereo box in the Florida Everglades. The case was investigated by the Ft. Lauderdale Police Department, the Miami-Dade Police Department, the Broward County Sheriff's Office, and the Miami Field Office.

- FORMER POLICE CHIEF INDICTED IN MIAMI

On September 27, former Miami Chief of Police and City Manager Donald H. Warshaw was indicted on conspiracy and mail fraud violations. The charges stem from an alleged scheme to defraud the Miami Police Relief and Pension Fund and the Do the Right Thing of Miami, Inc. (a charity). Allegedly, from

May 1993-April 1999, while serving on the Board of Directors of both entities, Warshaw funneled funds from the pension fund and the charity into his personal bank accounts. The scheme allegedly resulted in a net gain to Warshaw of more than $80,000. If convicted, Warshaw faces up to 25 years' imprisonment and substantial fines. The case was investigated by Miami-Dade Police Department and the Miami Field Office.

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- HEAD START DIRECTOR INDICTED IN ALBANY

On September 27, Mattie Brown, longtime Director of the Utica Head Start Program, and financial officer Deborah Brown were indicted on charges of defrauding the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), misapplication of funds, illegally converting HHS funds, concealing material information from HHS, and mortgage loan fraud. Mattie Brown faces 10 years in prison and a $500,000 fine; Deborah Brown faces 20 years in prison and a $750,000 fine. The case was investigated by the Albany Field Office and the Utica Resident Agency.

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- CHANGE REGARDING [redacted] b7E

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- OEEOA RELEASES SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs recently released the latest employment report for Special Agent and support personnel. To obtain a copy of the 1-page report, e-mail [redacted] at FBIHQ. b6 b7C

- TUSKEGEE AIRMEN ADDRESS IRD

Five members of the Tuskegee Airmen were welcomed to FBI Headquarters on September 29 for Information Management Section's (IMS) Employee Appreciation Day. The Tuskegee Airmen are the 926 African-American military aviators trained near Tuskegee, Alabama, and at Tuskegee Institute during World War II. FBI Deputy Director Thomas J. Pickard and IRD AD Bobby Edward Dies joined Section Chief Dennis R. Weaver and IMS employees in welcoming [redacted] Leo R. Gray, Lieutenant Colonel, USAF (Retired); Samuel W. Rhodes; Roy Battle; and [redacted] who described the "Tuskegee Experience" that each has lived. b6 b7C

- MEETINGS, COURTESY VISITS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

On October 3, I hosted a breakfast with Assistant Secretary of State Stanley O. Roth at FBIHQ. Later I hosted a courtesy visit by President Ida Gillis and National Vice President Leo Cooke of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Officers (NOBLE). I also met with Congressman Hal Rogers.

On October 4, I hosted a breakfast for [redacted] I also met with United States Ambassador to Yemen Barbara Bodine, and [redacted] b6 b7C b7D b7E

On October 5, I spoke at the University of Montana Law School on the subject of ethics and public service and FBI challenges.

On October 6, I addressed the Conference of the Society of Former Special Agents in Reno, Nevada. I also awarded this year's Lou Peter's Award to [redacted]

- OPM RELEASES 5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has submitted to Congress a 5-year plan reaffirming the agency's commitment to provide leadership to human resource professionals and program managers that will enable the federal government to maintain a high-quality and diverse work force that achieves results. OPM's comprehensive document, Federal Human Resources Management for the 21st Century: Strategic Plan FY 2000-2005, includes chapters on its "strategic goals," "corporate management strategies," and "operating environment."

DIRECTOR'S WEEKLY REPORT

February 26, 2001

- STATEMENT ON SPECIAL AGENT ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

The February 18th arrest of Robert Hanssen for conspiracy to commit espionage and espionage is a painful moment in our history. The breach of trust implicit in these charges is egregious, unforgivable, and tears at the very heart of our FBI family, our values, and our integrity. I know you are as angry and outraged as me, and I ask that we all pull together in the days ahead to talk this out and to heal. I would also like to thank all FBI employees who participated in the extremely sensitive and difficult investigation of Hanssen. Your work was superb, and I was proud to join with Attorney General Ashcroft on February 22nd to show our appreciation to you for your efforts. That this investigation was done so skillfully and quietly, without any leaks, is the highest recognition that individually and collectively we are wedded to our core values.

It goes without saying that we will be closely reviewing FBI internal security procedures in the days ahead. I will be testifying up on the Hill on it and related issues. And I am pleased to note that former FBI Director William H. Webster has accepted my invitation to examine internal security functions and procedures of the Bureau, with an eye to recommending improvements. He will have complete access and whatever resources are necessary to complete this important review; I intend to act swiftly on his recommendations.

My public statement on the case and the text of the affidavit *(pdf)* are available on OPCA's Intranet Site [redacted] b7E

- CASE ROUND UP

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the San Jose Resident Agency.

- FBI-INSURANCE INDUSTRY MEDIA BRIEFING ON HEALTH CARE FRAUD

On February 22, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield association held a press briefing with the FBI to discuss our joint fight against health care fraud and to highlight the special unit it created to coordinate its anti-fraud efforts and work with law enforcement agencies. Section Chief Dennis M. Lormel of CID's Financial Crimes Section discussed the challenges and successes in combating health care fraud at the briefing.

- CHANGE IN REGULATIONS FOR MILITARY LEAVE

Employees who are members of a reserve component of either the Armed Services or the National Guard and are entitled to military leave for active duty or active duty for training should be aware of new regulations. Regulations effective December 21, 2000, have caused several changes in the Bureau Leave Policy Manual. The minimum charge for military leave has been reduced from one day to one hour, and employees will only be charged leave for the hours they would have otherwise worked. Accordingly, employees taking military leave will not be charged leave for non-duty days, such as weekends and holidays, that fall within the period of military service. Questions about the policy changes may be directed to ASD, Personnel Assistance Section, Employee Benefits Unit, at [redacted] b7E

- CHANGES TO SALARY, LOCALITY PAY, AND FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING RATES

I would like bring several important payroll-related changes to your attention. The following changes are effective with Pay Period 03:

- On December 23, 2000, Executive Order 13182 provided a 2.7 percent general salary increase for most government employees, including those in Special Salary Rate Schedules, and the Senior Executive Service or Executive Service pay levels.
- Locality-Based Comparability Payments were also increased. Eligibility for locality pay is determined by the official duty station of each employee, regardless of detail or other temporary duty assignment location.
- For 2001; the total of base pay and any additional premium pay for all non-law enforcement officer General Schedule support employees may not exceed $103,623, prior to locality pay adjustments.
- Likewise, for 2001, the maximum total of base pay and any additional pay for Special Agents may not exceed $117, 600, prior to locality pay adjustments. The minimum per annum rates for Availability Pay

(AVP) performed by SAs is $9,460.50 plus locality pay adjustments. All eligible SAs will receive AVP at the rate of 25 percent of their rate of basic pay.
• Pursuant to Public Law 106-346, the retirement withholding rate for all employees decreased. The retirement deductions for Civil Service Retirement Systems (CSRS) support employees will be 7.0 percent; for CSRS SAs, 7.6 percent; for CSRS Offset support employees, 0.8 percent; for CSRS Offset SAs, 1.3 percent; for Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) support employees, 0.8 percent; and for FERS SAs, 1.3 percent.

Additional information, including revised locality pay rates, may be found in Memorandum to All Employees 1-2001, dated February 6, 2001.

- DIRECTOR'S SCHEDULE AND SPECIAL EVENTS

[redacted] b7E

- INDEPENDENT CARNIVORE REPORT NOW AVAILABLE ON FBI COMPUTERS

To access the Final Report of the Independent Technical Review of the CARNIVORE system (12/8/00) *(pdf)*, please go to the OPCA Intranet site at [redacted] and click on either "What's New" or "Facts, Figs & Public Info." On the latter page, it is an option under the right hand column, FBI Facts & Figures for Public Dissemination. b7E

- OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING MUSEUM DEDICATED

I would like to note that the Oklahoma City National Memorial Center was dedicated on February 20th.

- INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT DRUG STUDY PUBLISHED

On February 21, the United Nations issued a report on the role of the Internet as a sales tool for traffickers of illegal narcotics and prescription drugs. The International Narcotics Control Board reported that ecstasy use rose in the U.S., consumption of marijuana and cocaine remain unchanged, and heroin use declined based on 2000 statistics. The entire report is available on the Internet at **http://www.incb.int.**

A&E Television Network's
"*Behind Closed Doors with Joan Lunden*"
will feature Firearms and Practical Training at Quantico
and a look at CID and CTD. The program will air on
Thursday, March 8, at 9 p.m.
Check your local listings for more information.

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:37 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

62C-HQ-1077[illegible]-22122

5/18/01 to 316 [illegible]

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:48 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 06, 2001 9:33 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

FBI

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:07 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:58 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

FBI

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:22 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:33 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 05, 2001 12:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:35 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 05, 2001 12:16 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:24 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:29 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:10 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2001 11:53 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:56 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:58 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 06, 2001 7:57 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:09 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:11 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:04 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:53 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2001 11:34 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:47 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:45 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 05, 2001 5:34 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:21 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:27 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 06, 2001 10:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:53 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:44 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:10 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:12 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:04 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:14 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2001 9:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:33 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:15 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2001 9:07 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:52 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:55 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

FBI

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:35 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:16 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:48 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 04, 2001 5:09 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:21 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:19 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 06, 2001 9:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:34 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:40 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:10 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:59 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:32 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:51 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:47 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:27 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:56 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:17 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Carnivore

tmp.htm

Dear Mr. Aschcroft

Please cancel Carnivore. We don't need the FBI (Federal Bureau of Integration) snooping into our lives any more than they already do. Beside that, the FBI is a worthless entity that is not capable of investigating even the simplest of crimes. Nobody in the public sector has any confidence in the lack of ability to perform even the simplest task. In fact, Mr. Aschcroft, not only should you dump Carnivore, but just go ahead and dump the FBI, while you are at it, and form a police force that is capable of crime solving.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:43 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:41 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:42 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:50 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: To Attorney General John Ashcroft

tmp.htm

Dear Mr. Ashcroft:

Please do everything in your power to cancel the FBI's Carnivore web monitoring. This is a gross violation of our fourth amendment rights, with the potential to gather private information on any citizen at any time without due process, and it cannot be permitted to go forward in a free country. Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:09 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:28 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:40 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:28 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:18 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:22 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:35 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:22 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:44 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:58 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:45 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:17 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:04 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:43 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:03 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:32 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately. The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.
Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens.

Thanks for your consideration of this matter

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:16 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 06, 2001 6:43 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:09 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens. That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately.

Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them without a search warrant or probable cause. The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:17 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:11 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:06 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

FIRST AND FOREMOST.

USE GOOD JUDGEMENT!

I TRUST YOU TO DO WHAT IS BEST FOR THE COUNTRY!

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately IF THAT IS WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE IN THE BEST INTERST OF THE COUNTRY. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or POSSIBLY probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law. IF THAT IS WHAT IT TAKES TO PROTECT OUR COUNTRY, SO BE IT!

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately IF IN YOUR BEST JUDGEMENT THAT IS WHAT IS NECESSARY.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:30 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:10 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:57 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 06, 2001 6:33 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:28 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Please read attachment.

Dear Representative Harmon:

Thank you very much for the courtesy of a response, & not insulting my intelligence with the terms "it's for the children" or "crime control," not to be argumentative, but the term "military assault weapons" you use are fully automatic weapons that have been illegal since before the depression.
Will you please explain why, with a possible war with communist China on the horizon & there ships in LA Harbor & there trucks running unescorted all over our country, what is to stop them from importing & planting nuclear weapons were ever they want in the country.
Should a war occur, why would you want United States Citizens disarmed? Don't you think 250 million armed citizens is a certain deterrent to those who would physically attack this country, or was that Clintons\Gore & a bunch of ultra liberal (communist) Washington sympathizers intention all along, disarm Americans in the name of crime control or it's for the children, to make a communist takeover of this country that much easier? (please respond). Also these same politicians sold or gave our military intelligence to the communist Chinese. That used to be high treason. Also these same people are against any defense that might help protect the country, (missile defense). We live in San Pedro, & when & if the first wave of Chinese hit the harbor shores we will not be sitting here disarmed & helpless like a heard of sheep that Shumer & Lieberman would like us to be.
Please consider these facts the next time you vote to disarm American Citizens, your life may rest in there hands someday.

Respectfully Yours

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 05, 2001 6:44 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:36 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:37 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:51 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:58 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:38 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:42 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:53 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:52 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:41 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:35 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:44 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:47 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:56 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:36 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:36 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 6:10 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1408601-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 28
Page 53 ~ Duplicate;
Page 206 ~ b6; b7C;
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X Deleted Page(s) X
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[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:51 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:50 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:58 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:57 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:03 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:41 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Carnivore

tmp.htm

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 2:09 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:12 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:20 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:35 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:04 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:12 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:24 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:33 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 2:05 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:18 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:33 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 3:07 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:14 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:51 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 6:33 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:23 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:04 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: USDOJ Comments

tmp.htm

Dear Attorney General Ashcroft,

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.
That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Respectfully,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 5:30 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 3:24 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

YOU have a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as you seek to bring criminals to justice.

That's why Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately! Reading ALL the Internet communications that pass before them without a search warrant or probable cause is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens, without a search warrant or probable cause.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens.

The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately!

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 2:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:23 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 3:24 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:29 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 6:44 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:57 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:35 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

As a retired USAF officer, I am very concerned about the infringement on the erosion of the rights given us by the Bill of Rights. Key among these are our rights under the fourth amendment. It is neither lawful nor moral for the Federal Government to read our private communications without due process. The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:14 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:23 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:51 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 6:05 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:04 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:09 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:09 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:48 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 3:52 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 6:39 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 6:45 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 6:47 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice..

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:36 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 2:31 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:57 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:27 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:11 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:19 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 2:05 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:40 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:07 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:33 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 5:09 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

Just because you can does not follow that you should. See your shrink to help understanding your need for control.
Read Atlas Shrugged and 1984, again, and pick out your character.
It is better that some guilty go free than to impose thought control on the rest of us.
Remember that we are your customers, not the White House. If you continue to overstep authority and stub your toesey on security, we can fold your organization into one with more successes in its history.
I have held many clearances, go check my dossier, but can keep a secret better than you.
Primary, limit what you need to protect.
Next, don't make a big deal about the release of the rest of the data.
Punish those who over classify to be on the safe side.
Audit, shedule release, destroy or send to Library of Congress for disposition.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:15 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:52 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program [redacted]

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From : [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 4:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program 32D

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From : [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:52 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: 219D [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:55 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:31 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:28 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:23 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:22 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:48 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:58 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:45 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:39 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:45 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:41 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:57 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:51 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:13 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:55 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 5:06 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:34 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 1:42 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

A key responsibility of the FBI is to bring justice to lawbreakers, at the same time to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens.

That's why I would ask you to cancel the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, immediately.

The Carnivore program actually is THROWING OUT the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. Carnivore computers read ANY private citizen's information (legal information, medical and financial transactions and records, & private correspondence) sent over the internet without a search warrant or probable cause. This is like reading all private mail going thru the P.O. to find one criminal letter.

The Carnivore program, in my opinion, is acting UNconstitutionally in completely ignoring & tearing out the 4th Amendment.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:35 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 5:28 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:41 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 5:33 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 8:48 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:44 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:36 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:35 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 3:18 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:19 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 12:41 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 4:41 PM
To: ASKDOJ
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950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 5:46 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:36 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:29 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:12 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 1:31 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 05, 2001 6:56 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

FBI b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:53 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Thank you for your attention in this matter and I look forward to hearing back from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 12:43 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 10:15 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:14 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:17 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 9:53 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 11:47 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 7:51 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 2:47 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 07, 2001 2:32 PM
To: ASKDOJ; president@whitehouse.gov@inetgw; jesse_helms@helms.senate.gov@inetgw; senator@edwards.senate.gov@inetgw; Richard.BurrNC05@mail.house.gov@inetgw
Cc: marcb@ncleg.net@inetgw; beverly.walker@NCMail.net@inetgw; Carya@ncleg.net@inetgw; Hughw@ncleg.net@inetgw; Nelsonc@ncleg.net@inetgw; Worthyt@ncleg.net@inetgw
Subject: Carnivore

Hi folks:

I am very alarmed that the Carnivore system infrastructure is installed at any ISP. I consider this program and system to be an affront/attack on my constitutional protection for unwarrented searches. I am disturbed that my email messages would be filtered by the Federal Govt.

The FBI has no credibility with one scandal after another and ther is no good reason to trust any division of DOJ, or any other governmental entity with blanket access to all email traffic. If there were a court order or warrant, for a particular criminal case, then there is obviously room for such surveillance.

All this aside, I am concerned about invasion of privacy.

Please end the Carnivore program immediately and remove all related hardware and software from internet service providors. Thank you,

[redacted] b6 b7C

Get your FREE download of MSN Explorer at http://explorer.msn.com

[redacted] b6 b7C

From : [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 4:11 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:45 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 13, 2001 4:20 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 12, 2001 12:25 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2001 11:53 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2001 10:38 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2001 10:24 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2001 10:04 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2001 12:40 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 6:46 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 15, 2001 11:05 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

Although I recognize that The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice. However, my question to you is whether the FBI's responsibilities supercede the rights of American citizen's as guaranteed by the 4th Amendment of the Constitution?

Based on our rights as granted by the Constitution, the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately and restore our Fourth Amendment rights!

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

May 10, 2001

Attorney General John Ashcroft
US Department of Justice

Dear General Ashcroft:

All of my family and friends are strongly opposed to the FBI's proposed activation of the "Carnivore" program. This is the same wrong program that President Clinton was forced to cancel. It is a clear violation of the Fourth Amendment and an infringement upon our First Amendment rights. It also allows the FBI to conduct general "fishing" trips with no probable cause to intercept and/or read e-mail at random. Within the past year, the public has clearly spoken their opposition to this general spying.

Please cancel all work on such a program.

Sincerely

[redacted]

b6
b7C

May 11, 2001

John Ashcroft
US Attorney General
US Dept. of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

May 9, 2001

Attorney General John Ashcroft
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear Attorney General Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions – without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property. Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 11:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 11:25 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 10:22 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 9:37 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 9:26 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 5:59 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 1:35 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 9:28 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 5:18 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 6:45 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 2:23 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 2:35 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 1:51 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 8:41 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 5:48 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 7:46 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 7:21 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 4:03 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 3:07 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

Please cancel the Internet surveillance program known as Carnivore (DCS1000), which is designed to keep track of every piece of information that people exchange over the Internet.

In a free country, the government has no right to be reading anyone's correspondence without a search warrant. Carnivore is such an obvious violation of our constitutional rights, I'm amazed that it's even being considered. What an ominous, frightening place America has become.

It's in your power to put a stop to this particular threat to our freedom. I respect your previous record in public service, and I'm confident that you will do the right thing and protect us from this invasion of our privacy.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 4:16 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 11:16 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 1:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 9:36 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 12, 2001 6:29 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:21 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 12:11 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 12:58 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 10:42 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, May 10, 2001 8:07 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 2:39 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 12:46 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:08 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:54 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 6:31 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:14 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:29 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 6:54 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:10 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:11 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:13 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:05 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

In closing, I want you to know that you are in my prayers daily. My wife and I try to remember you, President Bush and Laura and their daughters in prayer every morning. It is no accident that God has placed you where you are for this important hour in our nations history. May God help us to be men like Jabez (I Chronicles 4:9-10). He was a man of great prayer, faith and humility. God bless you.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

May 07, 2001

John Ashcroft
US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens. That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be canceled immediately.

Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them without a search warrant or probable cause. The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 11:51 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:52 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:21 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:10 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 11:15 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:40 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 1:16 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 1:14 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:33 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:48 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:56 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 9:19 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:55 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 6:24 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 8:24 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 10:34 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 12:17 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 5:39 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 3:21 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, May 08, 2001 7:44 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: USDOJ Comments

tmp.htm

DEAR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT,

AS AN OWNER OF A HOME P.C., I FEEL THREATENED BY "CARNIVORE".
I HOPE THIS THREAT CAN BE AVOIDED BY YOUR PRUDENT ELIMINATION OF IT.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 2:12 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2001 3:04 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

"Starry Night Over the Rhone"
Vincent van Gogh – 1888, Oil on canvas

May 4, 2001

Dear Atty. Gen. John Ashcroft:

Re: Carnivore

I want to encourage you to stand firm on your privacy issue. Keep the same views as you had as Senator Ashcroft.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

PASADENA CA 911
7 MAY
20C

MAY 14 2001

Attorney General John Ashcroft
Office of the Attorney General
U.S. Dept. of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 5:42 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 5:26 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, May 12, 2001 8:29 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 9:14 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Sunday, May 13, 2001 8:40 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 12:44 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 1:49 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 3:16 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 1:42 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 8:32 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

The Carnivore program routinely ignores the Fourth Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. These computers sift through information obtained without a search warrant or probable cause. Carnivore is something akin to federal agents reading all the mail at a post office to find one letter from someone suspected of breaking the law.

Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 10:55 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2001 6:34 PM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

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b7C

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2001 1:18 AM
To: ASKDOJ
Subject: Cancel the FBI's Carnivore program

John Ashcroft, US Attorney General
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear John Ashcroft:

The Federal Bureau of Investigations has a tremendous responsibility to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens, even as it seeks to bring criminals to justice.

That's why the dangerous Internet surveillance program, Carnivore or DCS1000, must be cancelled immediately. Carnivore computers, connected to Internet service providers across the country, read all the Internet communications that pass before them - private correspondence, medical records, sensitive legal information, banking and credit card transactions - without a search warrant or probable cause.

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Our Founding Fathers understood first-hand the damage an unrestrained law enforcing power could inflict on innocent citizens. The Fourth Amendment was written and enforced to prevent citizens from ever again being subject to unreasonable search and seizure of their papers and property.

Please cancel the dangerous Carnivore program immediately.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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[redacted]

May 18, 2001

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[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your recent e-mail to Attorney General Ashcroft concerning the FBI's DCS1000 (formerly Carnivore) program was forwarded to the FBI for reply. DCS1000, of course, is the program used by law enforcement with direct assistance by Internet Service Providers to effectuate court-ordered surveillance. While the name choice is unfortunate, I am pleased to have this opportunity to explain the limited circumstances in which DCS1000 is used as an investigative tool and the significant legal constraints that apply when it is used.

Law enforcement is experiencing what was inevitable. Just like everyone else, criminals and terrorists have turned to modern forms of communication to conduct their business and further their crimes. E-mail among criminals and terrorists is no longer unusual.

In 1968 and during the decades that followed, Congress carefully crafted a precise statutory scheme for intercepting communications. Essentially, law enforcement must demonstrate and a judge must conclude that there is probable cause to believe that a serious crime is being or has been committed; the communications (e-mails) sought are about or in furtherance of that crime; and that the interception is necessary to gather evidence about that crime. Intercepting the content of communications, even the "subject line" of e-mail, without meeting these standards and receiving an authorizing court order is itself a crime subject to severe criminal and civil sanctions.

The challenge then was how, when a court order is obtained, can FBI Agents or other officers intercept the content of e-mail going to or from a particular criminal when those communications are broken down into digital packets traveling with millions of other messages over the Internet. That is what DCS1000 does. When all the legal standards have been met and a judge authorizes, for example, the interception of e-mail from one drug dealer to another, this system, in conjunction with the necessary assistance of the appropriate Internet Service Provider (ISP), allows the interception of those particular e-mails to the exclusion of all others and all other types of computer traffic, regardless of what it is or who sends or receives it.

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of Staff _____
Off. of Gen. Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. Serv. _____
Ctrterrorism _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Inv. Serv. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
OPR _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Dr. Kerr, Room 3090 - Enc.
1 - [redacted] (7240) - Enc.
62C-HQ-1077231-22123

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NOTE: Same-text letter, which has been used previously in response to other similar inquiries, is being sent to those listed on pages 3 through 29.

[redacted]

MAIL ROOM

upload by ig 5/29/01

FBI/DOJ

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DCS1000 is only used in those small number of instances when an ISP cannot on its own deliver what the court order instructs and, for security and accountability reasons, the system has built-in audit trails. The evidence produced by such court-authorized intercepts traditionally is subject to vigorous challenge by defense lawyers and, of course, the process is supervised by the authorizing court.

In answer to the most common questions we are receiving, DCS1000 is only used with the assistance of ISPs and is only connected while the authorizing order is in effect. It does not "snoop" through e-mail traveling through an ISP network by searching for key words or reading the "subject line" or any other content. That would be a crime. It only captures and then records the specific communications and/or addressing information specifically described in the order, e.g., e-mail between two criminals. It has undergone an independent technical review pursuant to a procedure established by the Department of Justice, and we have shown the system to over 30 reporters and dozens on Capitol Hill. This program was unquestionably ill-named Carnivore.

Those of us in the law enforcement community appreciate the controversial nature of this subject and understand why it must receive careful and thoughtful scrutiny. Our primary concern remains that the public receive accurate information about DCS1000 and its limited use by law enforcement to investigate, prosecute, and prevent very real risks to public safety and national security. Without capabilities like DCS1000, readily available technology can be easily employed by criminals and terrorists to defeat the ability of law enforcement to obtain crucial and timely evidence and to prevent serious crimes. We must continue to balance this crucial public safety need with the equally important need of preserving individual privacy. The FBI remains committed to helping maintain this balance.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Unit Chief
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

[redacted]