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File #:

62-116395

Serial Scope:

1406, 1407

1409 THRU 1411

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1413 THRU 1416

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United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 26, 1976

Mr. David Ryan
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Dave:

This is to confirm (belatedly) in writing what I told you several months ago. On November 5, 1975, I gave pp. 2-9 of your deposition of October 21 to Mr. Schwarz and Mr. Smothers, with a memorandum setting forth our agreement and your request that Committee members be told of your concern.

Since it appears that the Senators did not actually see your deposition, I have copied pp. 2-7 and 60-62 (which contain your final statement) and will see that the Committee members receive them when they are given the draft COINTELPRO report. If you have any objections to this, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Barbara Ann Banoff

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1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
 (1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
 1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt

The Attorney General

March 23, 1976

Director, FBI ^{REC-113} 62-116395-1439X
 1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
 1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

**UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
 TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
 RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

Reference is made to my letter dated January 22, 1976, enclosing copies of a memorandum of the same date, with enclosures reporting interviews conducted by the Senate Select Committee (SSC) staff with Special Agent David Ryan of the Intelligence Division, FBI, on October 16 and 21, 1975.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an SSC letter dated February 26, 1976, which was directed to Special Agent David Ryan by Miss Barbara Ann Banoff of the SSC staff. This letter was apparently sent in accordance with an agreement made by Banoff with Ryan that he would continue his interview relating to this Bureau's discontinued Counterintelligence Programs (Cointelpros) only if his concern regarding the preoccupation of the SSC staff in an area of sensationalism was communicated to the Chief Counsel and Minority Counsel of the Committee.

Enclosure

62-116395

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
 Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
 Special Counsel for
 Intelligence Coordination

1 - 62-116009 (Cointelpro)

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DR:lfj
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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3:55 AM NITEL FEBRUARY 26, 1976 ABN

FEB 26 1976

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)

FROM: SALT LAKE CITY (100-11635)

SENSTUDY 75.

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REBUNITEL FEBRUARY 23, 1976.

FORMER SA STEVEN L. CHRISTENSEN CONTACTED FEBRUARY 25, 1976
BY SAC AND SA JOSEPH C. CWIK AND ADVISED OF CONTENTS OF RETEL.

CHRISTENSEN ADVISED HE HAD RECENTLY BEEN CONTACTED BY
MICHAEL MADIGAN, COUNSEL FOR THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE. HE
STATED HE HAD TOLD MADIGAN HE DID NOT WANT TO GO TO WASHINGTON
AND THAT PRIOR TO ANY INTERVIEW HE WOULD NEED A RELEASE FROM
EITHER THE FBI OR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID MADIGAN TOLD HIM
IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO HAVE A RELEASE FROM THE FBI OR JUSTICE
AND THAT THEY HAD RECENTLY INTERVIEWED SA C. JORDAN NAYLOR,
SA EARL PETERSEN AND SA (FNU) OLSEN. HE SAID HE BELIEVES MADIGAN
ALSO STATED THEY HAD INTERVIEWED FORMER SAC REX I. SHRODER AND
SAC CLARK F. BROWN (NOTE THEY HAVE NOT INTERVIEWED BROWN NOR
HAS BROWN BEEN CONTACTED BY THEM). HE ALSO STATED MADIGAN SAID
HE WOULD PREFER THAT CHRISTENSEN APPEAR ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS
BUT THEY DID HAVE SUBPOENA POWER AND WOULD USE IT.

END PAGE ONE

7 MAR 4 1976

84 MAR 11 1976

NECESSARY. HE INDICATED TO CHRISTENSEN THEY HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH (FNU) BAILEY AT THE BUREAU. MADIGAN WAS SUPPOSED TO RECONTACT CHRISTENSEN FEBRUARY 24 LAST BUT DID NOT.

CHRISTENSEN CONTINUED THAT IF MADIGAN HAD CALLED FEBRUARY 24 HE HAD INTENDED TO TELL HIM THAT IF INTERVIEWED HE WANTED IT TO BE IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS OWN COUNSEL AND THAT HE COULD NOT AFFORD TO PAY HIS COUNSEL'S FARE TO WASHINGTON SO THEY WOULD HAVE TO MEET HIM IN SALT LAKE CITY. HE ALSO INTENDED TO ADVISE THEM HE WOULD NOT CONSENT TO AN INTERVIEW UNLESS THEY HAD A LETTER FROM THE BUREAU OR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE GRANTING HIM CLEARANCE.

HE SAID SINCE THEY HAD NOT RECONTACTED HIM, HE ASSUMED THEY WERE NOT GOING TO INTERVIEW HIM; HOWEVER, IF CONTACTED HE WOULD PROMPTLY CONTACT THE OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSELING DIVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RETEL.

END.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1976

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| Director Sec'y | _____ |

FEBRUARY 26, 1976.

ELBERT T. TURNER CONTACTED BY THE ASAC ON
FEBRUARY 26, 1976, AND INSTRUCTIONS IN REPLY FOLLOWED.

TURNER HAS NO CONTACT WITH STAFF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE SINCE HIS LAST INTERVIEW WITH THE BUREAU IS

REC-100

62-116395-1438

7 MAR 4 1976

TURNER WILL CONTACT THE SENATE'S LEGAL COUNSEL OFFICE
IF THE OFFICE IS CONTACTED BY SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE STAFF

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P.V. Dally

S. H. [unclear] (Lent)

FEB 26 1976

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CL 67- (pers. file Turner)

84 MAR 9 1976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1976

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NR003 CO PLAIN

4:49 PM URGENT FEBRUARY 26, 1976 JDH

TO: DIRECTOR (62-116395)

FROM: COLUMBIA

SENSTUDY 75

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DATE 11/1/00 BY SP1AM/dj

REBUNITEL FEBRUARY 26, 1976.

FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FLETCHER D. THOMPSON CONTACTED

THIS DATE AND ADVISED TO BE ALERT FOR A POSSIBLE CONTACT BY
THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC). FURTHER, HE AGREED THAT
BEFORE CONSENTING TO INTERVIEW WITH SSC HE WOULD CONTACT THE
BUREAU'S LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION CONCERNING RIGHTS, PARAMETERS OF
INTERVIEW AND ANY RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT. IT
IS NOTED THAT THOMPSON IS PRESENTLY PRACTICING LAW WITH OFFICES
AT 240 MAGNOLIA STREET, SPARTANBURG, S. C., OFFICE TELEPHONE

NUMBER 803-573-7575. HE IS ALSO EMPLOYED AT THE SPARTANBURG
METHODIST COLLEGE, SPARTANBURG, S. C., TELEPHONE 803-576-3911.

THOMPSON ADVISED THAT SUBSEQUENT TO APRIL 1, 1976, HIS NEW
RESIDENCE WILL BE RIVERAGE DRIVE, MOORE, S. C. 29369.

END

TKR FBIHQ

*RECEIVED
FEB 27 4 50 PM '76
cc 67*

file Thompson

S. M. W. (last)

84 MAR 9 1976

COPY RETAINED IN

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1976

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DATE 11/1/02 BY SP4M/ldj

RECEIVED FEBRUARY 26, 1976.

RE: ALBERT ELSON DEAN RUDD WAS CONTACTED THROUGH PHOENIX
CENTRAL NUMBER 602-1246 REGARDING SOME PLATED CONTACT OF
ELSON DEAN COMMITTEE. RUDD WAS ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
ELSON DEAN COMMITTEE AND RUDD ADVISED AS HE HAD ALREADY BEEN
CONTACTED BY SEN. PAUL WALLACE OF SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE AND HE
STATED WALLACE THAT HE COULD NOT RESPOND TO HIS QUESTIONS
BECAUSE HE DID NOT KNOW WHO HE WAS TALKING TO.
A COPY OF A OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON, D.C.
WAS FURNISHED TO THEM WHO WOULD CONTACT RUDD AND ELSON AND
HANDLE ELSON'S REQUEST WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATION.
RUDD WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT MATTERS.

MAR 4 1976

REC-100 62-16395-1436

cc 67-
per file Rudd

5-15 Miss (Rox)

Rudd contacted
2/21/76
pnd

FEB 25 11 25 AM 1976

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 26 1976

84 MAR 9 1976

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
2 - Mr. D. W. Moore
(1 - H. A. Boynton)

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Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 2/25/76

FROM : W. O. Cregar

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - P. V. Daly)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AM/klj

This memorandum reports the review by Section Chief William O. Cregar of the Senate Select Committee (SSC) draft of the Huston Report.

On 2/20/76, Mr. Loch Johnson, SSC Staff, telephonically contacted Cregar advising that the draft report of the SSC on the Huston Report was completed. Johnson requested somebody from the Bureau review the draft for accuracy and for classification purposes. Contact was made with Supervisor Paul V. Daly of the Legal Counsel Division to determine what the ground rules were for reviewing draft reports. After consultation with the General Counsel of the SSC, Daly advised that the draft report had to be read in the SSC space and that no notes describing the content of the report could be taken.

On the morning of 2/23/76 and the afternoon of 2/24/76, Cregar reviewed the narrative portions of the draft amounting to 127 pages. No effort was made to review the footnotes or supportive documents to the report.

Basically, the report engaged in a historical review of the facts leading up to the request by the President for a meeting with Mr. Hoover and other officials at which time he designated Mr. Hoover chairman of an ad hoc committee responsible for preparing a report subsequently known as the Huston Plan. The SSC draft develops in some detail the sequence of events leading up to the preparation of the report; the signing of the report in Mr. Hoover's office;

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CONTINUED - OVER

84 MAR 8 1976

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

the transmittal of the report to the President; the subsequent receipt of a letter signed by Tom Charles Huston implementing the Plan; the meeting of Mr. Hoover with then Attorney General John Mitchell; the reaction of Attorney General Mitchell to the Plan; and the subsequent recall of Huston's letter by the White House.

Throughout the report, there are reflected statements made by various senators of the SSC during hearings of the Committee on the Huston Plan. In addition, there are portions of testimony by former Attorney General Mitchell, former Director of CIA Richard Helms, and former Chief of the Counterintelligence Staff, CIA, James Angleton, as well as the exchanges which occurred between Senator Church and Mitchell, Helms and Angleton. Throughout the report, there are references to Bureau officials testifying without naming these officials. Mr. Loch Johnson agreed that these officials would be named and identified them as being William C. Sullivan and Charles D. Brennan.

The report highlights the fact that there was considerable collusion between Sullivan and Huston during the early stages of the preparation of this report. It also highlights the fact that Sullivan changed his tactic upon the resignation of Cartha D. DeLoach, former Assistant to the Director, stating that Sullivan's tactic was to ensure that he would be designated as DeLoach's replacement. It particularly notes that Sullivan engaged in duplicity in that he was telling Tom Charles Huston that he was in favor of all recommendations contained in the Huston Plan while advising Mr. Hoover that recommendations in the Huston Plan could cause problems for the Bureau.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

The draft report makes the observation that, even though the Huston Plan was recalled by the President, certain of its recommendations were still put into effect, namely, the continuation of a covert mail opening program by CIA (the Hunter Program); the intensification of the National Security Agency's monitoring of American citizens' overseas telephone calls; the reduction by the Bureau of the permissible age of FBI campus informants from 21 years to 18 years and the intensification of FBI investigations in the internal security field.

It was pointed out to Johnson that the reduction in the age of FBI campus informants was certainly not a violation of the law and would appear to be ludicrous to highlight when in fact it was nothing more than an internal change by the FBI. Johnson recognized that it did not have the same impact that CIA and NSA programs had and said he would probably tinker with the language to recognize the fact that the reduction of the informant's age from 21 years to 18 was in no way a violation of any law or an impropriety of any kind.

NEW INFORMATION SURFACED IN THE SSC DRAFT

The only information which appears in the SSC draft not previously known by the Bureau is the fact that the Intelligence Evaluation Committee of the Department, created subsequent to the rejection of the Huston Plan, submitted a memorandum dated 1/19/71 by an unknown author wherein it was suggested the Huston Plan be implemented. The SSC draft speculates that the author of this 1/19/71 memorandum was Robert Mardian, former Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division. Additionally, John Dean, who was transferred from the Justice Department to the White House, advised SSC Staff Members that Robert Halderman

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

wanted Dean to attempt to reinstitute the abortive Huston Plan. Dean alleges in the draft that he went along with Halderman purely for cosmetic purposes but that he never intended to make an effort to reinstitute the Huston Plan. The only thing Dean agreed to was the creation of the Intelligence Evaluation Committee with the Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SSC

The draft concludes with a series of recommendations. Loch Johnson observes that most of these, if not all of the recommendations, will probably be eliminated inasmuch as he readily recognizes some of them are not practical and others have been preempted by the President's new Executive Order. However, for the benefit of the record, the following recommendations appeared on the draft report:

(1) Any expansion of intelligence collection operations should require (a) consultation with the agencies', bureaus' or departments' legal counsel before implementation; (b) approval by the head of the agency as well as the Department of Justice; (c) both the President and appropriate Committees of Congress be informed in advance of implementation.

(2) Congress should provide guidance for agencies, bureaus or departments in any intelligence collection operation.

(3) There should be better face-to-face coordination between the heads of agencies, bureaus or departments.

(4) There should be monthly meetings of a Monthly Intelligence Forum made up of representatives of the Congress, the President, the Department of Justice and leading citizens.

(5) There should be penalties for ignoring any of the above provisions.

(6) Each agency, bureau or department should have within their ranks an Inspector General System.

(7) Appropriate committees of Congress should review intelligence collection methods with the heads of the agency, bureau or department under oath.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

ISSUES

There are no issues surfaced by this draft report which have not been aired previously. From an FBI standpoint, the Bureau comes out fairly well. If there is any criticism of the Bureau, it appears to rest solely on William C. Sullivan's shoulders. There are several references to Mr. Hoover that describe him as being angry but certainly, in the main, it points out that Mr. Hoover was the sole Government official to recognize the danger of the Huston Plan and insisted that it be brought to the Attorney General's attention for resolution. It is not recommended that we prepare any press statement regarding the Huston Plan other than that which we have previously used.

OBSERVATIONS:

Cregar spent approximately six hours reviewing this draft. He made approximately 3 1/3 pages of suggested changes in the report, all of which were accepted by Mr. Johnson. In the main, the suggested changes were cosmetic or designed to cast the Bureau in an accurate light. In certain portions of the draft, Mr. Johnson was told that the White House should be consulted particularly when the draft quoted from the Huston Plan and, in another instance, the NSA should be consulted particularly when the Plan made reference to the National Security Council Intelligence Directive Number 6 (communications intelligence). In both instances, Mr. Johnson assured Cregar that this would be done.

ACTION:

That no press response be developed regarding the draft report of the SSC on the Huston Plan, inasmuch as no issues were identified which warrant the Bureau's comment.

wrwl for pcd
OK *mac* *get* *gma* *per* *Jim*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 2-24-76

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

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Michael Epstein, staff member, captioned Committee requested that Unit Chief Seymour F. Phillips be released for a voluntary deposition concerning his knowledge of the FBI's investigation concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Cominfil, Stanley David Levison, and matters relating to these investigations. Epstein noted that SA Phillips had previously been interviewed concerning these topics but not under oath and the purpose of this request was to place SA Phillips under oath for testimonial purposes.

By memorandum dated 8-1-75 SA Phillips was released from his employment agreement for purposes of a staff interview concerning his knowledge of the FBI's investigation concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. Since the topic of this particular interview will be wider in scope, it is necessary that a new waiver of the employment agreement be secured.

During the prior interview of SA Phillips based on a self-imposed restriction by the Senate Select Committee, no information was to be given concerning information developed through wiretaps or microphone surveillance. This was based on discussions between Steven Blackhurst, Assistant Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, and Inspector John B. Hotis of the Legal Counsel Division. On 2-24-76 the aforementioned facts were brought to the attention of Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, and he stated that SA Phillips could give any information concerning these topics to the Senate Select Committee and if they did not desire to hear the products of electronic surveillance that that was their decision. He noted that this self-imposed restriction by the Senate Select Committee concerning the Martin Luther King matter was prompted by their anticipation of entering into an agreement with attorneys of the King family and the Department of Justice concerning the King investigation.

REC-100

7 MAR 2 1976

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. Phillips
- 1 - Mr. Daly
- 1 - Personnel File SA Seymour F. Phillips

RECOMMENDATION
CONTINUED - OVER

84 MAR 8 1976 (7)

LEGAL COUNSEL
FILE

Legal Counsel to Adams Memorandum
Re: SENSTUDY 75

RECOMMENDATION:

That SA Phillips be released from existing employment agreement for purposes of this interview and that he be advised his appearance is, of course, voluntary in nature.

PLM

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "JAC", written in dark ink.A handwritten signature, possibly reading "Jm", written in dark ink.A handwritten signature, possibly reading "AK", written in dark ink.

1 - Mr. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
1 - Mr. D. W. Moore, Jr.
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

The Attorney General

February 23, 1976

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. J. P. Graham
1 - Mr. E. F. Glenn

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Within the past several months newspapers in the San Diego, California, area have been denouncing the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) because of allegations that the FBI promoted guerrilla-type warfare against blacks and political dissidents and the FBI's involvement with the Secret Army Organization (SAO).

On January 28, 1976, Special Agent in Charge (SAC), San Diego, furnished a copy of an article from the January 27, 1976, "San Diego Union" Newspaper which attributes to Michael Madigan, an SSC investigator, the statement that "... his four-day visit to California has confirmed most news reports about FBI involvement with the SAO's guerrilla war against political dissidents in San Diego during the early 1970s." The news report referred to in this statement includes a nine article series printed by the "San Diego Union" which contains allegations of illegal conduct by the FBI in connection with the SAO.

As you are aware there have been allegations the FBI created, financed and controlled the SAO, a now defunct anticommunist, paramilitary organization that was headquartered in San Diego and these allegations have been furnished to you. Our inquiries into this matter disclosed no information indicating these allegations are true and by letter dated February 18, 1976, captioned "San Diego Operations" you were furnished results of these inquiries.

On January 30, 1976, Mr. Madigan, accompanied by Mr. John T. Elliff, Director, Domestic Intelligence Task Force, SSC, attended a conference regarding this matter at FBI Headquarters. Mr. Madigan admitted participating in an off the record conversation with a "San Diego Union"

① - 62-116395 **DUPLICATE YELLOW**

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NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 27 1976

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

56 MAR 10 1976

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The Attorney General

reporter; however, the information in the news account of that conversation was inaccurate. Mr. Madigan stated that this conversation took place over breakfast while in San Diego. He indicated that he did not make the statements attributed to him as published in the "San Diego Union." He stated quite to the contrary that he told the reporter in this conversation that his investigation to date had disproved some of the allegations that had appeared in the "San Diego Union." Mr. Madigan stated that he was upset over the distortions and inaccurate information appearing in this article and that he had called the editor of the "San Diego Union" for the purpose of demanding that a retraction be printed.

On February 2, 1976, Mr. Elliff advised that Mr. Madigan had telephonically contacted the editor of the "San Diego Union" to protest his being misquoted. The "San Diego Union" editor promised to retract the statements previously attributed to Mr. Madigan on receipt of a letter confirming the telephone call. The editor also stated that an unspecified disciplinary action would be taken against the reporter.

This is to advise that in a letter dated February 2, 1976, addressed to Mr. Gerald Warren, Editor, "San Diego Union," from Michael J. Madigan, Counsel, Senate Select Committee, (copy attached), Mr. Madigan points out inaccurate portions of the article that appeared in a January 27, 1976, issue of Mr. Warren's newspaper. This letter also contains comments reporter Dillon allegedly made which imply he overstated his case against the FBI in his series of articles.

The above is for information.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

The Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum J. G. Deegan to Mr. W. R. Wannall, 2/3/76, captioned "SENSTUDY 75," JPG:eks, which set forth the same information as above and to which Mr. J. B. Adams attached routing slip stating "Attach a letter to AG w copy to Deputy."

February 2, 1976

Mr. Gerald Warren
Editor
San Diego Union
P.O. Box 191
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Mr. Warren:

I was surprised to read the article entitled "Report Due on FBI Probe" which appeared on the front page of the San Diego Union of January 27, 1976. The article contained statements attributed to me which were false. I regret to say that I feel this inaccurate reporting was done intentionally by your reporter, Mr. Dillon, in a brazen attempt to buttress his earlier articles about the SAO.

Specifically, Dillon's article states:

"Madigan said his four-day visit to California has confirmed most news reports about FBI involvement with the SAO's guerrilla war against political dissidents in San Diego during the early 1970's."

His article goes on to say:

"The FBI was 'very much involved' with the Secret Army Organization, a Senate investigator said here yesterday after interviewing the SAO co-founder and former FBI informant Howard Berry Godfrey."

Both of these statements attributed to me are false. I never made such statements to Dillon or anyone else. To the contrary, what few things I did say to Dillon were almost the opposite. More particularly, I asked him where the evidence was for the statement reported in his January 11, 1976 article which claimed that the FBI "created a group known as the Secret Army Organization. . . .". I told Dillon that our investigation had uncovered no such evidence. With a sheepish smile, Dillon implied that he knew of no evidence.

for that statement and had overstated the case. While the record of the FBI's involvement with its informer Godfrey does not present a pleasant picture, I now feel compelled to state publicly that, in my opinion, the San Diego Union articles by Mr. Dillon have presented an exaggerated picture of what really happened.

As I indicated in my telephone conversation on January 30, 1976 with Mr. McArthur of your newspaper, I am requesting that you print this letter as testimony of your newspaper's sense of fair play, honesty and accurate reporting; a sense which your reporter lacked. The people of San Diego are entitled to no less.

Sincerely yours,

Michael J. Madigan
Counsel, Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence
Washington, D.C.

- 1 - Mr. I. B. Adams
- 2 - Mr. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. S. S. Mignosa
- February 23, 1976
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALW/dj

On February 6, 1976, the SSC held an Executive Session concerning "Domestic Intelligence Investigations." During the course of the Executive Session, several requests were made of Bureau personnel present for materials relating to FBI operations.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is the original of a memorandum, with enclosures, which is responsive to the requests made at the above Executive Session. A copy of this memorandum, with enclosures, is being furnished for your records.

Enclosures (8)

62-116395

REC-100

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

MAR 4 1976

TJM:1hb/hb
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GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
 - 2 - Mr. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
 - 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
 - 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
 - 1 - Mr. S. S. Mignosa
- February 23, 1976
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
 - 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
 - 1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

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REC-100

62-116395-143

**1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination**

MAR 4 1976

**TJM:1hb/lhb
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DIRECTOR

4 ENCLOSURE

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- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
- 2 - Mr. A. Mintz
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- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. S. S. Mignosa

February 23, 1976

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. W. O. O'Leary *W O'Leary*
- 1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

General

On February 6, 1976, the SSC held an Executive Session concerning "Domestic Intelligence Investigations." During the course of the Executive Session, several requests were made of Bureau personnel present for materials relating to FBI operations.

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62-116395

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

TJM:lhb
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Per FSM/KSI
Date 5/26/2016

*Delivered to Dept. 2/25/76
Delivered to Com. 2/27/76*

TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

- 1 - Mr. J. Adams
- 2 - Mr. J. Mintz
(1 - Mr. P. V. Daly)
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- 1 - Mr. S. S. Mignosa
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

62-116395

February 23, 1976

- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

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DATE 11/1/79 BY SP2AM/lej

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

At the SSC Executive Session held February 6, 1976, concerning "Domestic Intelligence Investigations," several requests were made of Bureau representatives present for additional material having a bearing on FBI operations. These requests are identified as follows:

Senator Walter F. Mondale noted that statements were placed into the record at the Executive Session by Section Chiefs Sebastian S. Mignosa and Robert L. Shackelford. Senator Mondale advised that the SSC would accept for inclusion into the record prepared copies of statements made at the Executive Session.

As the testimony of Mr. Mignosa on the subject of "Terrorist Activity" was interspersed throughout the entire Session and did contain references to statistics and specific case studies, Mr. Mignosa has prepared a written summary containing pertinent portions of his testimony, a copy of which summary is attached for inclusion into the record.

As the introductory remarks on "Domestic Intelligence Investigations" offered by Mr. Shackelford at the above Executive Session were made at one sitting in a relatively uninterrupted manner and as the proceedings were recorded by a court reporter, Mr. Shackelford believes that no additional purpose would be served at this time by preparation of a summary of pertinent portions of his testimony for inclusion into the record.

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TJM:1hb/lhb

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TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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2 - Mr. J. Mintz
(1 - Mr. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. G. J. Lex

MAJOR DEMONSTRATIONS OR DISTURBANCES
WHICH OCCURRED IN THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE PERIOD 1965-75, IN WHICH
DOMESTIC SUBVERSIVE GROUPS PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE

Background information concerning the history of subversive groups which sponsored demonstrations can be found in a 1971 pamphlet entitled "The Assault on Freedom" prepared for the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act, and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. Pages 89-101.)

The antiwar movement, which began in the United States in the 1960's, was merely a prelude to a major struggle by Marxist-Leninist groups in this country to build a mass movement against the Government. The antiwar movement centered around demonstrations and was later broadened by these groups to include a wide range of controversial domestic issues, such as poverty, racism, unemployment, and foreign policy.

Although earlier demonstrations were planned and organized by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS, see appendix), the antiwar movement eventually led to mass demonstrations during the early 1970's, sponsored by two communist-influenced organizations, the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

Historically, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) or "New Mobe" had sponsored demonstrations in October, 1967, at the Pentagon, and in November, 1969, in Washington, D. C., through the joint efforts of the Communist Party (CP, see appendix) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP, see appendix) which dominated

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Re: Major Demonstrations or Disturbances Which Occurred
in the United States During the Period 1965-75,
in which Domestic Subversive Groups Played a Significant
Role

it. Leaders of the NMC maintained almost constant contact with the governments of Cuba, North Vietnam, and representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. When differences in strategy among NMC leaders occurred, the followers of the SWP formed the NPAC, and the followers of the CP formed the PCPJ. The "New Mobe" had included many groups, but one of the most influential groups in it was the Students Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). The SMC was controlled by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the youth arm of the SWP.

The NPAC, under the influence of the SWP, wanted to follow a single issue, the war, and a single tactic, massive rallies and marches. NPAC insisted, however, that these be peaceful demonstrations. The PCPJ, under the influence of the CP, in addition to demonstrations, was committed also to include issues on poverty, racism, and repression. In addition, other tactics included civil disobedience. The Trotskyists in NPAC did not reject the use of civil disobedience and violence, but felt it was premature for such actions as they would be counterproductive.

In 1971, the top leadership of PCPJ included five members of the CP. Similarly, leadership of the NPAC was dominated by members of the SWP. In fact, four of the national coordinators of the NPAC were affiliated with the SWP; in addition, the NPAC steering committee was dominated by SWP and/or YSA members.

The first large scale antiwar demonstration organized by the NMC and SMC occurred in April, 1967, when 100,000 assembled in New York, and 50,000 in San Francisco. From that point, the nature of peaceful demonstrations changed as depicted by the violent assault on the Pentagon during October 21-22, 1967. The goal of this march which was planned by the NMC with representatives from CP, SWP, and the SDS, was to take over the Pentagon. Violent efforts were made to smash through the guards and enter the Pentagon.

Re: Major Demonstrations or Disturbances Which Occurred
in the United States During the Period 1965-75,
in which Domestic Subversive Groups Played a Significant
Role

The "March on the Pentagon" was followed by the confrontation in Chicago in August, 1968, during the Democratic National Convention, and the effort to disrupt the Presidential Inauguration in Washington in January, 1969. The confrontation by antiwar activists at the National Convention resulted in Chicago authorities being challenged to maintain control of the situation, with the premeditated intention by NMC leaders to instigate disorder and provoke violence.

In this regard, from September, 1969, to July, 1970, 1792 demonstrations occurred in the United States resulting in 7561 arrests, 462 individuals injured, and including 8 deaths. Total damages were estimated to be around \$10 million.

The massive demonstration on April 24, 1971, sponsored by NPAC in concert with worldwide demonstrations on that date organized by the Fourth International (FI, see appendix) was, for the most part, peaceful with some isolated incidents of violence reported.

The NPAC and PCPJ received solidarity support from foreign communists and joined in the spring of 1971, to bring about their most massive and protracted struggle. The largest demonstrations ever held took place during April 24 - May 4, 1971, at Washington, D. C. This gave the movement renewed emphasis to "set the date" for withdrawal from Vietnam, and to schedule anti-U. S. demonstrations at U. S. Embassies around the world on July 4, 1971, in unison with communist groups in other countries.

The organizational skill and discipline of the Trotskyists was clearly demonstrated by the smooth way in which plans for action were carried out in the course of the demonstrations on April 24, 1971. In contrast to peaceful demonstrations on April 24, 1971, PCPJ planned civil disobedience during new demonstrations for the first week of May, 1971. PCPJ called for total disruption of the functions of Government in Washington, D. C., by deliberately blocking

Re: Major Demonstrations or Disturbances Which Occurred
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Role

transportation, tying up the telephone system and the "liberating" of various Government buildings. These particular demonstrations sought to bring the U. S. Government to a halt, and insisted on Congress ratifying a "People's Peace Treaty" which had been drafted in Hanoi, North Vietnam.

During the PCPJ sponsored week of demonstrations, violence became so intense that on May 3, 1971, troops were lined shoulder-to-shoulder across Memorial Bridge and to a lesser degree on the 14th Street Bridge leading to Washington, D. C. Vehicles were abandoned in the middle of streets attempting to block traffic, ropes were run across streets, and large groups of demonstrators joined arm-to-arm at intersections for the purpose of shutting down orderly business in the city. Without Federal troops and enormous numbers of police officers, it is clear the avowed purpose of demonstration leaders would have been accomplished.

No attempt is being made to document all demonstrations which occurred throughout the United States during the period 1965-75, however, the following is a list of some of the major demonstrations in that period in which domestic subversive organizations played a principal role:

DEMONSTRATIONS BY DATE

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Demonstration</u> | <u>Group Participation</u> | <u># of Participants</u> | <u>Damage or Violence</u> | <u># of Arrests</u> |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| 4/17/65 | Students March on Washington | SDS, CPUSA | 15,000 | | |
| 4/15/67 | Antiwar Demonstration | SMC, NMC | 100,000 (NY City) 50,000 (San Francisco) | (Member of CPUSA Natnl Committee served as monitor over SF Demonstration) | |
| 10/21-22/67 | March on Pentagon | NMC | 35,000 | Violent efforts made to enter building | 600 |
| 4/23-30/68 | Columbia University Demonstrations | SDS | 1,000 | \$ 250,000 | 696 |
| 8/25-28/68 | Democratic National Convention, Chicago, IL | NMC | 5,000 | In excess of 160 policemen injured | |
| 1/18-20/69 | Presidential Inauguration Washington, D. C. | NMC | 5,000 | Attempt to disrupt inaugural parade & numerous acts of violence | 90 |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Demonstration</u> | <u>Group Participation</u> | <u># of Participants</u> | <u>Damage or Violence</u> | <u># of Arrests</u> |
|-------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 10/8-11/69 | Days of Rage Chicago, IL | Weathermen Faction, SDS | 1,000 | \$180,000 & numerous policemen injured | 280 |
| 11/13-16/69 | Antiwar protest Washington, D. C. | NMC | WDC-250,000 SF 80,000 | In DC, \$245,000 including 20 Govt buildings & 76 law enforcement vehicles | DC 606 |
| 4/24-5/4/71 | Antiwar Demonstrations (Mayday) | NPAC PCPJ | 300,000 on largest day | Wide spread violence & efforts to shut down U.S. Government | 1,000's |
| 4/27-5/4/74 | Protest Demonstration White House, DC | Progressive Labor Party (PLP, see appendix) | 1,000 | | 3 |
| 5/3/75 | Mayday Demonstration Boston Detroit Los Angeles | PLP | 1,500 400 400 | | |

1 - The Attorney General

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APPENDIX

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

The following organizations have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. If request is received for information concerning designation of organization under EO 10450, inform individual to direct his request to Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., attention of Internal Security Section, Criminal Division.

Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Ill.
Action Committee to Free Spain Now
Alabama People's Educational Association (See Communist Political Association.)
American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions
American Christian Nationalist Party
American Committee for European Workers' Relief (See Socialist Workers Party.)
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
American Committee for Spanish Freedom
American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc.
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity
American Council on Soviet Relations
American Croatian Congress
American Jewish Labor Council
American League Against War and Fascism
American League for Peace and Democracy
American National Labor Party
American National Socialist League
American National Socialist Party
American National Socialist Party
American Nationalist Party
American Patriots, Inc.
American Peace Crusade
American Peace Mobilization
American Poles for Peace
American Polish Labor Council
American Polish League
American Rescue Ship Mission (a project of the United Americans Spanish Aid Committee)
American-Russian Fraternal Society
American Russian Institute, New York, also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia
American Russian Institute of San Francisco
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles
American Slave Congress
American Women for Peace
American Youth Congress
American Youth for Democracy
Armenian Progressive League of America
Associated Klans of America
Association of Georgia Klans
Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung)
Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party

Baltimore Forum
Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee
Black Dragon Society
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Massachusetts
Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee
Bulgarian American People's League of the United States of America

California Emergency Defense Committee
California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California
Carpatho-Russian People's Society
Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)
Central Japanese Association of Southern California
Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront)
Cervantes Fraternal Society
China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
Chopin Cultural Center
Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges
Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City)
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
Citizens Protective League
Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh
Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including:
Civil Rights Congress for Texas
Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York
Civil Rights Congress for Texas (See Civil Rights Congress.)
Columbian
Comite Coordinador pro Republica Espanola
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom
Committee for Nationalist Action
Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia
Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six

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APPENDIX

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

Committee for the Negro in the Arts
Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights
Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange
Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland, also known as Congress
Against Discrimination, Maryland Congress Against Discrimination, and
Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland
Committee to Aid the Fighting South
Committee to Defend Marie Richardson
Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political
Prisoners
Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights
Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas
Communist Party, U.S.A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates,
including:
Alabama People's Educational Association
Florida Press and Educational League
Oklahoma League for Political Education
People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
Virginia League for People's Education
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
Congress of American Women
Congress of the Unemployed
Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act
Connecticut State Youth Conference
Council for Jobs, Relief and Housing
Council for Pan-American Democracy
Council of Greek Americans
Council on African Affairs
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society
of Japan)
Daily Worker Press Club
Daniels Defense Committee
Dante Alighieri Society (between 1935 and 1940)
Dennis Defense Committee
Detroit Youth Assembly

East Bay Peace Committee
Elsinore Progressive League
Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North
American Spanish Aid Committee)
Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War

Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
Families of the Smith Act Victims
Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U.S.A., Inc. (Associazione Nazionale
Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America)
Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society
Florida Press and Educational League (See Communist Political Association.)
Frederick Douglass Educational Center
Freedom Stage, Inc.
Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands)
Friends of the Soviet Union

Garibaldi American Fraternal Society
George Washington Carver School, New York City
German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)
German-American Republican League
German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft)
Guardian Club

Harlem Trade Union Council
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee
Heimusha Kai, also known as Nokubei Heikei Gimusha Kai, Zaibei Nihonjin,
Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese residing in America
Military Conscripts Association)
Hellenic-American Brotherhood
Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans)
Hokubei Zaigo Shoko Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy
Hungarian Brotherhood

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Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political
Prisoners
Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights
Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas
Communist Party, U.S.A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates,
including:
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Florida Press and Educational League
Oklahoma League for Political Education
People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
Virginia League for People's Education
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
Congress of American Women
Congress of the Unemployed
Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act
Connecticut State Youth Conference
Council for Jobs, Relief and Housing
Council for Pan-American Democracy
Council of Greek Americans
Council on African Affairs
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity

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of Japan)
Daily Worker Press Club
Daniels Defense Committee
Dante Alighieri Society (between 1935 and 1940)
Dennis Defense Committee
Detroit Youth Assembly

East Bay Peace Committee
Elsinore Progressive League
Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North
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Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War

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Friends of the Soviet Union

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Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy
Hungarian Brotherhood

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Idaho Pension Union
Independent Party, also known as Independent People's Party (Seattle, Wash.)
Industrial Workers of the World
International Labor Defense
International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates

Japanese Association of America
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai)
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)
Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
Jewish Culture Society
Jewish People's Committee
Jewish People's Fraternal Order
Jikyoku Iinkai (The Committee for the Crisis)
Johnson-Forrest Group, also known as Johnsonites
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.
Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Missouri

Kibel Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have
returned to America after studying in Japan)
Knights of the White Camellia
Ku Klux Klan
Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund), Kyffhaeuser
Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft)
Kyffhaeuser War Relief (Kyffhaeuser Kriegshilfswerk)

Labor Council for Negro Rights
Labor Research Association, Inc.
Labor Youth League
League for Common Sense
League of American Writers
Lector Society (Italian Black Shirts)

Macedonian-American People's League
Mario Morgantini Circle
Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon
Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights
Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (not connected with the Minute Women of
the U. S. A., Inc.)
Maurice Braverman Defense Committee
Michigan Civil Rights Federation
Michigan Council for Peace
Michigan School of Social Science

Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California
War Veterans)
National Association of Mexican Americans (also known as Asociacion Nacional
Mexico-Americana)
National Blue Star Mothers of America (not to be confused with the Blue Star
Mothers of America organized in February 1942)
National Committee for Freedom of the Press
National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
National Committee to Win the Peace
National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a conference
called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy)
National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
National Labor Conference for Peace
National Negro Congress
National Negro Labor Council
Nationalist Action League
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Native Friends of America (since 1935)
Negro Labor Victory Committee
New Committee for Publications
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy
North American Spanish Aid Committee
North Philadelphia Forum
Northwest Japanese Association

- APPENDIX

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

Ohio School of Social Sciences
Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners
Oklahoma League for Political Education (See Communist Political Association.)
Original Southern Klans, Inc.

Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Washington
Palo Alto Peace Club
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone)
Peace Information Center
Peace Movement of Ethiopia
People's Drama, Inc.
People's Educational and Press Association of Texas (See Communist Political Association.)
People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.), also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School
People's Institute of Applied Religion
People's Programs (Seattle, Wash.)
People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
People's Rights Party
Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art
Photo League (New York City)
Pittsburgh Arts Club
Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee
Polonia Society of the IWO
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago
Proletarian Party of America
Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area
Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs
Puerto Rican Comité Pro Libertades Civiles, also known as Comité Pro Derechos Civiles
Puertorriqueños Unidos (Puerto Ricans United)

Quad City Committee for Peace
Queensbridge Tenants League

Revolutionary Workers League
Romanian-American Fraternal Society
Russian American Society, Inc.

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War)
Samuel Adams School, Boston, Massachusetts
Santa Barbara Peace Forum
Schappes Defense Committee
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee
School of Jewish Studies, New York City
Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Washington
Serbian-American Fraternal Society
Serbian Vidovdan Council
Shinto Temples (limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945)
Silver Shirt Legion of America
Slavic Council of Southern California
Slovak Workers Society
Slovenian-American National Council
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief
[Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)
Southern Negro Youth Congress
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles)
Syracuse Women for Peace

Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Tom Paine School of Westchester, New York
Trade Unionists for Peace, also known as Trade Union Committee for Peace
Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council

Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union
Union of American Croatians
Union of New York Veterans
United American Spanish Aid Committee
United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations

APPENDIX

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

United Committee of South Slavic Americans
United Defense Council of Southern California
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization
United May Day Committee
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York (See Civil Rights Congress.)
Virginia League for People's Education (See Communist Political Association.)
Voice of Freedom Committee

Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, New Jersey
Washington Bookshop Association
Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights
Washington Commonwealth Federation
Washington Pension Union
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation
Workers Alliance (since April 1936)

Yiddisher Kultur Yarbund
Young Communist League
Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.
Yugoslav Seaman's Club, Inc.

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APPENDIX

CASES

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[The Adnan Awwad Case] (S)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised us in March of 1973 that Adnan Awwad was due to arrive on March 28, 1973, via an Air France flight for a two-day visit. According to the source, Awwad was an undercover Al Fatah leader who was assigned the mission of reconnaissance of airports and other international facilities for possible targeting by Al Fatah. Upon receipt of this information, the Bureau of Customs was alerted and subsequent information developed by the source disclosed that Awwad had changed his flight plans and was going to arrive on March 30, 1973, aboard an Alitalia Airlines flight. Through liaison with the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Chicago, an Exclusion Order was issued barring the entrance of Awwad into the United States. The basis for the exclusion was that Awwad's activities and interests were inimical to the national security under Subsection 235C, Title 8, United States Code, Sections 1225. Awwad arrived, was detained by Immigration and Customs officials and was photographed, fingerprinted and thoroughly searched. He was thereafter placed aboard an Alitalia flight for return to Italy. (S)

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"TRIBOM" - ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
OF THREE LOCATIONS IN VICINITY
OF ISRAELI FACILITIES, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, MARCH, 1973

During the night of March 6-7, 1973, two automobiles, containing explosive devices, were recovered at the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) Automobile Impound Lot, 12th Avenue, New York, New York. Each of the devices was in the trunk of a rental car, one of which had previously been towed from East 43rd Street and 5th Avenue, New York, New York, where it had been parked illegally adjacent to the Israel Discount Bank. The other car had previously been towed from East 47th Street and 5th Avenue, New York, New York, where it had been parked illegally adjacent to the First Israel Bank and Trust Company. At approximately the same time, a third explosive device was recovered in the trunk of a rental car parked adjacent to the El Al Israeli Airlines warehouse facility at John F. Kennedy International Airport, 132nd Street and 149th Avenue, Queens, New York.

The two explosive devices recovered at the NYCPD Impound Lot each consisted of a quantity of plastic explosive appearing to be of foreign manufacture, two 5 gallon and 1 three gallon containers of gasoline, one 20 pound tank of propane gas and a wind-up clock timing device connected to a 9 volt battery and an electric blasting cap. The explosive device recovered in

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the car at the El Al Israel Airlines' warehouse was of similar construction, except that it consisted of three 5 gallon containers of gasoline, two 20 pound tanks of propane gas, two packages of plastic explosive totaling over three pounds in weight, and two electric blasting caps. All devices were disarmed by the NYCPD Bomb Squad.

Hand-printed literature of the Black September Organization, an Arab terrorist group, was found in all of the automobiles. It is believed that the automobiles containing the explosive devices were left near the Israeli establishments sometime during the late afternoon or early evening of March 3, 1973. The explosive devices were capable of detonation but failed to do so due to a defect in the electrical circuitry of the devices.

Subsequent investigation by the FBI developed the following facts concerning KHALID AL-JAWARY:

AL-JAWARY entered the United States at Boston, Massachusetts, from Montreal, Canada, aboard Delta Airlines flight 625 on January 12, 1973. Upon his arrival on a B-2 (visitor's) visa issued in Beirut, Lebanon, he furnished information to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) indicating he was born July 1, 1945, in Iraq and was a citizen of Iraq. He had in his possession Iraqi passport number 148151. He thereafter traveled to New York City.

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AL-JAWARY resided at the Sheraton Motor Inn in New York City from January 12, 1973, to January 30, 1973. After returning from a motor trip to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C., he re-registered at the Sheraton Motor Inn on February 8, 1973, finally checking out on February 15, 1973. He then resided at the Mayflower Hotel, Jersey City, New Jersey, until March 3, 1973.

During his stay at the Mayflower Hotel, he registered for flying lessons at Teterboro Airport, but later returned and obtained his deposit from the school, advising them that he was unable to have his visa extended and, therefore, had to leave the United States. INS had no record of his applying for an extension of his visa.

During the morning of February 28, 1973, an individual, subsequently identified as AL-JAWARY, purchased a 9 volt battery, a roll of speakerwire, and a roll of black vinyl tape from an automobile supply store in Jersey City, New Jersey. Remnants of these items were recovered in AL-JAWARY's room at the Mayflower Hotel, and laboratory analysis indicated that these items were the same as the materials used in the construction of the explosive devices located in the three rental cars.

Later, during the morning of February 28, 1973, an individual, who could not be identified, purchased two 3 gallon containers from this same automobile supply store.

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During the afternoon of February 28, 1973, an individual, subsequently identified as AL-JAWARY, attempted to purchase ten 5 gallon containers from another automobile supply store in the same general vicinity in Jersey City, New Jersey. At this time, AL-JAWARY attempted to pay for his purchases with an American Express traveler's check, but because the signature was in Arabic, the store owner refused to accept it.

At 1:46 p.m. on March 1, 1973, AL-JAWARY rented a 1973 Plymouth Fury from Avis Rent-a-Car, 310 East 64th Street, New York City. At this time, he used the name Y. SHAHIN and displayed a Jordanian passport number 170631 and an International Driver's License number 00001. This automobile was later recovered at the El Al Terminal at JFK Airport.

Between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. on March 1, 1973, AL-JAWARY attempted to rent a car from Olin's Rent-a-Car, First Avenue and 39th Street, but inasmuch as he lacked a local address, he was refused the rental of a car.

At 12:30 p.m. on March 2, 1973, AL-JAWARY checked into the Hotel Holland, 351 West 42nd Street, New York City, paying in advance for three days. He used the name AID Y. SHAHIN when registering.

At 1:30 p.m. on March 2, 1973, AL-JAWARY, using the name SHAHIN, rented a Plymouth Duster from Hertz, 304 West 49th Street. This automobile was subsequently recovered at the NYCPD Impound Lot as mentioned.

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At 1:51 p.m. on March 2, 1973, AL-JAWARY, using the name SHAHIN, returned to Olin's Rent-a-Car, First Avenue and 10th Street, New York City, and, upon presenting his receipt from the Holland Hotel, his Jordanian passport and International Driver's License, was rented a 1973 Dodge Dart. This automobile was subsequently recovered at the NYCPD Impound Lot as mentioned.

Between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. on March 2, 1973, AL-JAWARY returned to the automobile supply store in Jersey City, New Jersey, and purchased seven 5 gallon containers paying cash.

It appears that the above-described three rental cars with the explosive devices in the trunks were parked sometime during the afternoon or early evening of March 3, 1973.

A search of AL-JAWARY's room at the Mayflower Hotel, Jersey City, New Jersey, located not only remnants of the components of the bomb, but also traces of the plastic explosive, as well as the hour-hand of one of the clocks used in the construction of the devices.

Latent fingerprint examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that prints obtained from items in AL-JAWARY's room at the Mayflower Hotel, items recovered from each of the rental cars, latent prints on the registration card at the Holland Hotel, and latent prints from items handled by AL-JAWARY at the Sheraton Motor Inn and at the flying school at Teterboro Airport were all identical.

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Additionally, the handwriting on car rental agreements, hotel registration cards and post cards received by individuals associated with AL-JAWARY during his stay in the United States all appear to have been written by the same person.

[It is also believed that the Black September Organization hand printed literature found in the rental cars is identical to other specimens known to have been written by AL-JAWARY.] (S)

Investigation has determined that AL-JAWARY departed the United States via Air France on March 3, 1973.

Post cards, as well as cashed American Express traveler's checks bought by AL-JAWARY on February 23, 1973, in New York City, indicate that since his departure AL-JAWARY was in Paris on March 4, 1973, Rome on March 6, 1973, Lebanon for an unknown period of time, and in Syria on March 28, 1973.

On May 17, 1973, the Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York (covering Queens County) returned a one count indictment and on May 23, 1973, the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York (covering New York County) returned a two count indictment charging AL-JAWARY with violation of Title 18, Section 844 (i) of U.S. Code in that he did knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully attempt to maliciously damage and destroy by means and use of explosive materials the El Al Israeli Airlines cargo facility building at John F. Kennedy International Airport, Queens,

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New York, and the Israel Discount Bank and the First Israel Bank and Trust Company, both New York, New York, which property was then and there used in interstate and foreign commerce, which activities affected interstate and foreign commerce.

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[PLOT BY AL FATAH TO ASSASSINATE
KING HUSAYN OF JORDAN DURING HIS
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, MARCH, 1972] (S)

A double agent of this Bureau, who was initially recruited by Al Fatah in the Middle East to set up assassination plots against U. S. political leaders, advised during March, 1972, that Al Fatah intended to attempt to assassinate King Husayn of Jordan during his visit to the United States in March, 1972. (S)

As a result of the information obtained from this source, we obtained the names of more than 500 Arab individuals who had applied for visas to enter the United States during the visit of King Husayn. These names were checked with the source who identified three visa applicants as members of the Assassination Section of Al Fatah. This information was forwarded to Secret Service who had protective responsibility for King Husayn during his visit and to the State Department for appropriate action with respect to denying visas to these individuals. (S)

During King Husayn's visit there were no incidents involving his safety.

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RE: FILIBERTO INOCENCIO OJEDA RIOS

Investigation by the FBI established that Ojeda, a U. S. citizen who was born on 4/26/33, in Puerto Rico, is a Cuban intelligence agent who has operated in Puerto Rico and in New York City. After receiving complete intelligence training in Cuba, Ojeda returned to Puerto Rico and became involved in numerous terroristic incendiary actions. In December, 1969,

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Ojeda was charged by the Police of Puerto Rico with violation of the Explosives Law of Puerto Rico. He subsequently became a fugitive and FBI assistance was obtained by local authorities to effect his apprehension. Based principally upon FBI investigation and information provided by a confidential informant, Ojeda was apprehended by the FBI on 10/10/70, on a charge of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Explosives Law of Puerto Rico. After his release on bond, Ojeda jumped that bond and is at the present time an FBI fugitive. He is also a prime suspect in the numerous terroristic bombings which have recently occurred in New York City and Puerto Rico.

RE: PARTIDO SOCIALISTA OBRERO (Socialist Workers Party) (PSO)

This organization should not be confused with the Trotskyist SWP.

PSO was created in Puerto Rico in 1968 under the subversive banner of Marxism-Leninism as expounded by the Maoist Chinese. PSO advocated armed revolution in its endeavor to obtain independence of Puerto Rico from the United States. The FBI initiated investigation of PSO in Puerto Rico in 1968 and in due course confidential informants were developed.

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PSO engaged in several bombings and incendiary actions in Puerto Rico and based principally upon information provided by FBI sources, the Police of Puerto Rico were enabled to arrest nine PSO members on 4/29/69, on charges of violating the Puerto Rican Explosive Law.

FBI sources reported in 1968 that within PSO a clandestine extension was developing. That development became known as Movimiento Independentista Revolucionario En Armas (MIRA).

RE: MIRA

MIRA was organized in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, in December, 1968, as the covert action arm of the PSO, referred to above. It was composed of select PSO members who, for the most part, were trained in Cuba to carry out waves of terrorism, sabotage and incendiarism directed against American-owned establishments in Puerto Rico and other "imperialist" targets such as the National Guard and other military installations in Puerto Rico. Several MIRA targets were also victimized in New York City.

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MIRA separated from PSO and fell under the control and leadership of Filiberto Inocencio Ojeda Rios, the Cuban-trained intelligence agent previously referred to herein. Ojeda masterminded the foreign inspired wave of terrorism aimed at the United States and ^{was} substantially aided by his Cuban principals. Confidential informants operated by the FBI provided information disclosing that MIRA also had a resident branch located in New York City which was headed by Carlos Feliciano Vasquez, another U. S. citizen of Puerto Rican extraction. As a result of FBI investigation and information provided by FBI informants, the New York City Police Department arrested Feliciano in May, 1970, while he was in the act of placing a pipe bomb in New York City. Had that bomb detonated it would have had devastating results. Feliciano was identified as an individual completely dedicated to obtaining the independence of Puerto Rico through violent means.

RE: JUAN ANTONIO CASTILLO AYALA

This individual is another dedicated member of MIRA who was arrested by the Police of Puerto Rico in 1970 for violation of the Explosives Law of Puerto Rico. Castillo Ayala is also one of the original disciples of Filiberto Ojeda Rios.

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After being in Federal fugitive status since 1970 and the subject of intensive FBI investigation to locate him, Castillo Ayala was apprehended by FBI Agents in New York City in November, 1975, where he lived under an assumed identity. He is also a prime suspect in the numerous terroristic bombings which have recently occurred in New York City. It was by means of information provided by FBI operated sources that Ayala was identified as a dedicated terrorist and revolutionary.

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VISIT OF JAPANESE EMPEROR HIROHITO
TO THE UNITED STATES
9/30-10/13/75

Investigation Leading to the
Arrest of Elizabeth J. Young
and Kenneth R. Chin

On September 30, 1975, the New York Office of the FBI advised the Los Angeles Office that one Mary Kochiyama had attempted to obtain a press pass, which was to be utilized in connection with the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan to the New York area. Kochiyama also requested a press pass for one Joanne Miyamoto.

Investigation conducted by the Los Angeles Office determined that Joanne Miyamoto Schact, aka, Joanne Miyamoto was arrested along with others by Los Angeles Police Department for numerous traffic violations on April 27, 1973. At the time, she was transporting Russell Means, American Indian Movement (AIM) leader when he was arrested by the FBI.

Files of the Los Angeles Office reveal that on April 27, 1973, a confidential source advised Miyamoto's name appeared on the "Wounded Knee media contact list." The Wounded Knee Committee was a Los Angeles group that supported AIM occupation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1973.

A second confidential source advised on August 14, 1969, that Miyamoto was in contact with the Los Angeles Chapter

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of the Black Panther Party (BPP) requesting a copy of the Bobby Hutton report. Hutton was a BPP member killed by San Francisco, California, police in the late 1960's.

On August 7, 1975, a third source advised that an oriental female appeared at Cole's Sporting Goods Store in Inglewood, California, on July 29, 1975, and bought a semi-automatic AR-180 rifle. Source stated this female used the name Elizabeth Ann Young and asked some questions about riot type shotguns and AR-15 rifles.

Further investigation determined that Young had recently purchased other weapons and had in the past listed 4303 Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, as an address.

It was noted by the Los Angeles Office that Miyamoto and Young reside in adjacent residences at the southeast corner of 43th Street on Arlington Avenue. Also, it was not known whether or not Miyamoto and Young were friends or associates.

On August 20, 1975, a fourth source advised that Elizabeth J. Young was a tenant at 1555 6th Avenue, Los Angeles, from October, 1973, to June, 1974, and left a forwarding address of 3306 92th Street, Jackson Heights, New York.

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The above information was provided to the U. S. Secret Service. On October 4, 1975, U. S. Secret Service advised the New York Office of the FBI that the Secret Service, utilizing the above information, had executed a search warrant at the apartment of Kenneth R. Chin, who was living with Elizabeth J. Young. The search revealed numerous weapons, including the rifle purchased by Young in California and thousands of rounds of ammunition. Chin and Young were thereafter arrested by the Secret Service and charged with violation of the Federal Firearms Act. Chin and Young are currently awaiting trial on the above charge.

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TERRORIST ACTIVITY

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Bombings were the primary terrorist tactic in this country last year. There were 89 bombings attributable to terrorist activity in 1975, as compared with 45 in 1974 and 24 in 1973.

Six persons died in terrorist-claimed bombings in 1975 and 76 persons were injured. Five other deaths were reported in other types of terrorist incidents. Monetary damage reported in terrorist bombings exceeded 2.7 million dollars.

The New World Liberation Front, a revolutionary group operating primarily in California, claimed 19 bombings in 1975, primarily targeted against a public utility. The Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN) claimed 18 bombings, targeted against Government and corporate targets, especially banks, in New York City, Chicago, and Washington, D. C.

FALN

The Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation, or FALN, took credit for the most serious terrorist bombing reported in 1975: the explosion which claimed four lives on January 24 at the Fraunces Tavern in New York City. The group claimed a total of 18 bombings and one attempted bombing in 1975.

The capabilities of the FALN were also illustrated by the simultaneously coordinated attacks against "Yanki government and monopoly capitalist institutions" in New York, Chicago, and Washington, D. C., on October 27, 1975, the "first anniversary of our existence as an organization" in the words of the FALN communique issued in connection with these bombings. (The group's first claimed bombings--against five corporate and banking targets--took place October 26, 1974).

Half of the FALN-claimed bombings took place in New York in 1975, and half were directed against banks. Weekends or Mondays before business hours were the time of three-fourths of FALN bombings. The group has demanded independence for Puerto Rico and freedom for five Puerto Rican "political prisoners," nationalists convicted of attacks on President Truman and the U. S. House of Representatives in the 1950's.

~~NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION~~

~~Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions~~

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NWLF

The New World Liberation Front (NWLF) claimed 19 bombings and one attempted bombing in 1975; all but one of these took place in California. A primary target of this group has been the property of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The NWLF has not shown any time pattern in their attacks, but have consistently carried out actions almost every month of the past year.

While previous NWLF actions have attacked targets connected with international issues, i.e., hotels leased by a multinational corporation in protest of alleged corporate actions abroad, recent attacks have focused on local issues. Besides demanding cuts in local utility rates for individuals, as opposed to businesses, recent communiques have concerned "poor people's health" and actions of San Francisco city government. Credit has been taken in NWLF communiques for four recent automobile bombings in San Francisco, aimed at police.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND

This self-described "guerrilla organization" of "communist women and men, underground in the United States" claimed three bombings, and one attempt, in 1975. The first Weather Underground (WU) bombing, on January 29, was against the State Department in Washington, D. C. At the same time, another WU-claimed bomb failed to go off at a Department of Defense facility in Oakland, California.

On June 16, the group claimed the bombing of New York City bank and on September 5, a bombing that caused \$150,000 damage at the Kennecott Copper Building in Salt Lake City was claimed by the WU. This bomb had been placed in a ladies' room; the State Department bomb had also been placed in a wall with access from a ladies' room.

WU published four issues of its newsletter, Osawatomie, in 1975, and its aboveground support arm, Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, also issued a publication, Groundswell. The group demanded: "Stop U. S. aid to the junta in Chile" in the communique claiming the Salt Lake City bombing and each issue of Osawatomie has said of the Bicentennial: "The rulers have set the time for the party; let us bring the fireworks."

Four other revolutionary-type groups claimed significant bombing activities in 1975. Safeway grocery stores have been the targets of two groups. The George Jackson Brigade claimed four bombings in

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Washington State, half against Safeway. The Emiliano Zapata Unit (EZU) took credit for three Safeway bombings (and one Bank of America bombing) in the San Francisco area since the end of October, 1975. One EZU communique spoke of children suffering from malnutrition and threatened: "We will kill to protect our children."

The Red Guerrilla Family claimed three bombings in California in March, April, and July, targeting Government in two cases. In Denver, Colorado, the Continental Revolutionary Army (CRA) took credit for four bombings in 1975 against primarily Government targets. The last CRA communique attacked U. S. activities abroad--in Panama, Chile, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and North Vietnam.

Black Liberation Army (BLA) activity in 1975 was limited to four escape attempts. A major portion of the group is incarcerated for the numerous attacks on police and bank robberies that have been linked to the BLA since 1971. One of these jailbreak attempts, on May 25 in New York City, resulted in the death of a BLA member when his bed-sheet rope broke during a ten-story descent to the ground.

AIM

Indian occupants of two vehicles were arrested November 14, 1975, by Oregon State Police at Ontario, Oregon, after an exchange of gunfire with an officer. It was later determined that Leonard Peltier, charged with the June 26, 1975, murder of two FBI Agents, had been involved in this incident and had escaped.

Timing devices and other bomb components were found in the two vehicles, along with nine high-powered rifles, some with serial numbers obliterated, two police-type shotguns, and three heavy caliber pistols. Seven fifty-pound cases of dynamite were seized and there were indications the individuals involved were interested in Bicentennial activities.

American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks has said, on December 16, 1974, in a Sacramento, California, television interview, that a goal of AIM is to "stop the Bicentennial celebration." Another AIM leader Vernon Bellecourt, said in a March 15, 1973, speech at Berkeley, California, that "by 1976, the 200th anniversary of the founding of the U. S., AIM will be powerful enough to blow out the candles on the birthday cake."

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| | # Of Bombings | Property Damage | Injuries | Deaths |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 1972 | 1,962 | 7,991,815 | 176 | 25 |
| 1973 | 1,955 | 7,261,832 | 187 | 22 |
| 1974 | 2,044 | 9,886,563 | 207 | 24 |
| Thru Nov 1975 Preliminary Figures | 1,906 | 25,313,413 | 263 | 55 |

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We have at this moment no specific reported information that international terrorist groups will target the Bicentennial celebrations for a terrorist act. However, many of the groups and organizations currently of investigative interest to the Bureau have made veiled threats concerning terrorism during Bicentennial celebrations. Domestic groups such as the Peoples Bicentennial Commission; the American Indian Movement; the Weather Underground and other revolutionary "New Left" type groups have threatened actions to disrupt the celebrations. Foreign-inspired or financed groups such as the Palestine liberation movement, the Puerto Rican independence groups, as well as South and Central American liberation organizations have reportedly talked about disrupting the Bicentennial by acts of terrorism. Past experience has shown that it is events such as the Bicentennial, which are the focus of worldwide attention, that have become the target of the international terrorist in order to obtain maximum notoriety for their cause. In connection with the Bicentennial, there will be numerous foreign dignitaries and heads of state visiting the United States and any group, whether domestic or foreign which feels that it has a "cause" against that particular individual, could strike while that dignitary or head of state was in the United States. For example, the Queen of England will visit the United States early July, 1976, and a terrorist group such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA) which has not committed any terrorist acts in the United States to date could conceivably target the Queen for assassination or attempt kidnapping while she was in the United States. We must remember that terrorism is theatre and what better stage than an attack during the Bicentennial celebrations, our election year, or the Olympics in Canada.

The Puerto Rican independence groups have shown by their bombing of historic Fraunces Tavern in New York City that they are committed to terrorist acts against sites holding historic value to the United States. It has been reported many of the Puerto Rican terrorists have been trained in Cuba and receive substantial aid for their terrorist acts from that country. As, once again, relations have cooled between the United States and Cuba, it can be expected Cuba will not act as a restraining agent to prevent further acts of terrorism by their trained Puerto Rican terrorists in the United States.

Of prime concern also during the Bicentennial is the forming of a new Arab terrorist group made up of elements from the "Rejection Front" and headed by the international notorious terrorist "Carlos" true name Ilich Ramirez Sanchez. This new group is reportedly backed by both (S)

- 4 -

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Libya and Algeria and its targets are Western Government leaders. Prior terrorist acts in which Sanchez has been connected with have always been on the spectacular side, i.e. (OPEC), and the events during the Bicentennial offer a perfect stage. (S)

Other groups of the Palestine liberation movement, such as Al Fatah and its terrorist wing, the Black September Organization, have ceased international terrorist operations since the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has received observer status at the UN. This, of course, is no guarantee that these terrorist organizations will not resume international terrorist operations if they feel that a political solution cannot be achieved at the UN. (S)

The Jewish Defense League (JDL) has apparently embarked once again on a systematic terrorist binge directed at those countries in the UN who voted for the resolution equating Zionism with racism. The JDL readily reflects the feelings of the Israeli Government in the United States. Any decision reached by international bodies, such as the UN, which adversely affect Israel becomes the JDL's cause, and they strike out on behalf of Israel against the countries voting for the adverse action against Israel. Thus far, there have been ten incidents involving ten different missions to the UN. These have been rock throwing incidents, intrusion onto mission property, one bombing and attempted bombings at missions and at the UN itself. A member of the JDL in November, 1974, on public television openly threatened the life of Yasir Arafat, the leader of the PLO. Arab establishments in the United States and Arab diplomats continue to be targets of the JDL.

Other terrorist groups such as the Japanese Red Army and the anti-Castro elements within the United States, have proven by their actions that they are a credible threat against dignitaries who might visit the United States during Bicentennial activities. The IRA has engaged in terrorist operations in Britain, breaking away from the traditional urban guerrilla warfare they had engaged in in Northern Ireland by adopting the terrorist weapon of bombings, hoping to cause hysteria in major cities within Britain. Individuals connected with anti-Castro groups in the United States have engaged in numerous attempted and actual bombings of Cuban establishments throughout North and South America. They have engaged in mail and book bombs directed to Cuban establishments, as well as the bombing of banking institutions and other commercial firms which deal with Cuba.

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Under Public Law 92-539, the "Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States," the FBI has investigated approximately 900 incidents. These incidents range from the mugging of an Ambassador's wife to the armed takeover of a foreign embassy. They also include such things as the harassment of a foreign Consular official by telephone and the bombing of a foreign mission to the United Nations.

Public Law 92-539 provides for concurrent jurisdiction between the FBI and local police departments. The facts of any violation are immediately presented to the U. S. Attorney for his opinion as to whether FBI investigation is warranted. As a general rule, the U. S. Attorney will authorize FBI investigation only when the violation is a major one and when there are aspects of foreign policy to be considered.

One example of a major PFO violation investigated by the FBI is the attempted bombing of the United Nations. Five sticks of dynamite were found in the United Nations on August 7, 1974, by a United Nations security guard. Even though the Secretary General of the United Nations refused to allow the FBI to enter United Nations grounds, the case was solved and one Michael Halsey Brown, a member of the American Nazi Party, was convicted under the Protection of Foreign Officials statute and sentenced to 25 years in the custody of the Attorney General.

Another example is the armed takeover of the Philippine Embassy. On November 18, 1974, Napoleon Bayaga Lechoco, armed with a firearm, took over the Philippine Chancery, Washington, D. C. Ambassador Eduardo Z. Romualdez and Attache Mario S. Lagdameo were taken as hostages, but remainder of Embassy personnel escaped.

The FBI immediately responded to the scene and took overall charge of the efforts to neutralize the situation, following receipt of the U. S. Attorney's opinion that a Federal investigative presence was warranted. FBI contingency plans developed for such a situation were utilized.

At approximately 2:00 a.m., November 19, 1974, subject surrendered to FBI Agents.

On June 25, 1975, Lechoco was found guilty on seven counts including violations of the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials. He was later sentenced to ten years in the custody of the Attorney General.

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is a revolutionary, Trotskyist-communist organization, which is headquartered in New York City. Its purpose, as stated in its Declaration of Principles, is the overthrow of the U.S. Government and the institution of a dictatorship of the working class and the eventual achievement of a communist society. It was founded in 1938 and maintains close association with international Trotskyist organizations as a "sympathizing" group, but it denies formal membership in any foreign group to escape application of the Voorhis Act, which regulates certain types of organizations subject to foreign control. While the SWP does not openly advocate the use of violence at the present time to overthrow the U.S. Government, it believes that eventual violent revolution in the U.S. is inevitable. Its objection to the current use of violence is based on the ground that it believes violence is premature at this time. The SWP seeks to precipitate a revolution when conditions are ripe and to seize control of the revolution and to direct it when it occurs.

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APPENDIX

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

Title 50, USC, Section 781 (Internal Security Act of 1950) stated that, as a result of evidence adduced before various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Congress found the existence of a world communist revolutionary movement, whose purpose is to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship in the world's countries through the medium of a world-wide communist organization. Communist action organizations in various countries endeavor to carry out the objectives of the world communist movement by bringing about the overthrow of existing governments by any means. The communist organization in the United States -- the CPUSA -- pursuing its stated objectives, presents "a clear and present danger to the security of the United States." The Subversive Activities Control Board, established by Section 791 of the above Act, found the CPUSA to be a communist action organization. This finding was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in June, 1961. The CPUSA has continued to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union. The CPUSA, in its dependence on the Soviet Union, has never knowingly adopted a position contrary to Soviet policy. Its leaders frequently confer with Soviet leaders to receive guidance and direction on the policies the CPUSA is to follow. There has been no evidence that the primary aims of the CPUSA, as they conform to Soviet objectives, have changed over the years.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY/ WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE, Formerly Known as Students for a Democratic Society

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) came into existence in June, 1962, and for the remainder of that decade functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the U.S. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," SDS moved toward Marxist-Leninist ideological predomination with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. During 1968-1969, internal factionalism developed within SDS resulting in a split in June, 1969, into three organizations: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). Weatherman and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS, however, WSA continues to use the name SDS.

At the 1970 SDS/WSA National Convention, a confrontation occurred between Progressive Labor Party-(PLP) (a Marxist-Leninist organization advocating violent overthrow of the Government) oriented leadership and various caucuses opposed to PLP domination. The resulting struggle left the PLP-oriented leadership in complete control of SDS/WSA, which was headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

PLP control of SDS/WSA continued until February, 1974, when the Boston chapter of PLP split from PLP National Headquarters and formed Party for Workers Power (PWP) (a "revolutionary communist" organization advocating the violent overthrow of the government by the workers). SDS/WSA is now fragmented into two groups, one which supports PWP policy headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the much larger group which supports PLP policy headquartered in New York City.

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DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2ALM/aj

APPENDIX

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

The Fourth International (FI) was founded in 1938 at Paris, France, embodying the ideological position of Leon Trotsky of "continuing revolution" in the application of Marxism. The FI is the largest Trotskyist group with worldwide representation. The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a U.S. based Trotskyist group, participates in FI activities and leads a faction of the FI, although it does not maintain formal membership in the FI. The dominant faction of the FI, in February, 1974, took the position of favoring the current use of guerrilla warfare and armed struggle to achieve a revolution in Latin America if local conditions indicate that such violence would enhance the revolution.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which was founded in 1965, adopted a constitution which "resolved to build a revolutionary movement" and "build a socialist USA with all power in the hands of the working people." PLP followed the Chinese communist line for several years but became critical of Chinese leaders for establishing a dialogue with the U.S. following President Nixon's visit to China in 1972. Thereafter, PLP declared itself to be an independent Marxist-Leninist organization aimed at setting up a dictatorship of the working class. According to Milton Rosen, National Chairman, the PLP advocates violent overthrow of the Government, but has set no timetable for its overthrow. The PLP, which is headquartered in New York City, has chapters in more than 25 cities in the U.S., and has, in the past year, initiated efforts to make PLP "an international party with the aim of rebuilding a new revolutionary communist movement."

In 1972, the PLP organized the Workers Action Movement (WAM) as a front group in order to build a base in the trade union movement and to attract workers into PLP.

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5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 2/23/76

Caption of Document: U. S. Senate Select Committee
(SSC). (SSC Executive Session
held 2/6/76)

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: J O Starnitz Date: 2/27/76

Received by: Thomas Hoben

Title: Clerk

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

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DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/dj

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|------------------------------------|----------|--|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|
| TO: Intelligence Community Staff ATTN: Central Index | | FROM: FBI | | | | | | | |
| SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.) | | 2. DATE PROVIDED 2/23/76 | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DOCUMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | BRIEFING | <input type="checkbox"/> | INTERVIEW | <input type="checkbox"/> | TESTIMONY | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER |
| 3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate) | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | SSC | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | HSC | | | | | | | | |
| 4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject) | | | | | | | | | |
| Memorandum and enclosures | | | | ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/1/80 BY SP2AM/elj | | | | | |
| 5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.) | | | | 6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword) | | | | | |
| Verbal requests made to FBI representatives during SSC Executive Session held 2/6/76 | | | | U | | | | | |
| 7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis) | | | | | | | | | |
| Information Handling Operating Procedures | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item) | | | | | | | | | |
| Material furnished provides additional information on FBI operations in the following categories: | | | | | | | | | |
| "Terrorist Activity" Executive Order 10450 Major demonstrations by Domestic Subversive Organizations | | | | | | | | | |
| 62-116395 | | | | TREAT AS YELLOW | | | | | |
| AJD:1hb (4) | | | | ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75. | | | | | |

200 100 21

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. S. J. Miller

62-116395

February 12, 1976

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

Reference is made to SSC request dated
February 4, 1976.

On January 30, 1976, copies of documents,
which are to be exhibits to the public hearings on
domestic intelligence activities, were delivered by
the SSC to the FBI for review of their sanitization
in terms of their public release.

These documents were reviewed, marked for
some additional excisions, and returned to the SSC on
February 4, 1976, for whatever use the Committee
deems appropriate.

1 - The Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP28M/clj

SJM:1hb/1hb

(8)

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO AG

NOTE:

A copy of the above-mentioned documents, with
suggested excisions marked, is being maintained in the
Senstudy Unit.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. S. J. Miller

The Attorney General

February 12, 1976

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP8AM/dj

Reference is made to the February 4, 1976,
SSC request pertaining to certain documents which are to
be exhibits to the public hearings on domestic intelligence
activities.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to
the SSC is the original of a memorandum responsive to
this request.

Also enclosed for your records is a copy of
the memorandum.

Enclosures (2)

REC-100

62-116395-142840

62-116395

7 MAR 4 1976

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SJM:1hb/hb
(9)

"ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM"

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5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 2/12/76

Caption of Document: U. S. Senate Select Committee
(SSC). (SSC Request 2/4/76)

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: Thomas Smith Date: 2/12/76

Received by: Paula Schindler

Title: Clerks

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

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DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AM/dj

62-116325-1428

ENCLOSURE

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| TO: Intelligence Community Staff ATTN: Central Index | | | | FROM: FBI | |
| SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees | | | | | |
| 1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.) | | | | 2. DATE PROVIDED 2/12/76 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DOCUMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | BRIEFING | <input type="checkbox"/> | INTERVIEW | <input type="checkbox"/> TESTIMONY |
| | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> | OTHER |
| 3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate) | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SSC | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | |
| 4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject) | | | | | |
| Memorandum and enclosures | | | | | |
| 5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.) | | | | 6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword) | |
| SSC letter dated 2/4/76 | | | | U | |
| 7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis) | | | | | |
| Operating Procedures Information Handling | | | | | |
| 8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item) | | | | | |
| <p>Documents, which are to be exhibits to the public hearings on domestic intelligence activities, returned to SSC after review and additional excisions.</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>11/1/00</u> BY <u>SP2AM/dj</u></p> </div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">62-116395</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">AJD:1hb (4) ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin-top: 20px;">TREAT AS YELLOW</p> | | | | | |

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

for
The Attorney General

February 11, 1976

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. J. T. Aldhizer
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2 mky

Reference is made to SSC letter dated January 23, 1976, requesting, in part, materials relating to Martin Luther King, Jr.

mak
Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum responding to Item 3 of the request for materials concerning King. Responses to Items 1, 2 and 4-6 are contained in FBI memorandum dated February 6, 1976, forwarded to you by letter of same date.

Also enclosed for your records is a copy of the memorandum concerning Item 3.

7 MAR 4 1976

Our letter to you of February 6, 1976, made certain observations concerning the repetitive requests for same material which we have been receiving from the SSC. We also expressed our belief that the repetitive requests are counterproductive to our abilities to prepare prompt responses for the SSC. In light of the information contained in the enclosed memorandum, please consider our observations concerning Item 3 as an extension of those made in our February 6, 1976, letter.

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Director Sec'y _____

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.

Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SFP:mjg/eks (11) *eks*

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8 MAR 8 1976 Doc 2989581 Page 75

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

Delivered to Dept. 2-10-76
Delivered to Committee 2-23-76

62-116395

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- 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

February 10, 1976

- 1 - Mr. J. T. Aldhizer
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. S.F. Phillips

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

Reference is made to SSC letter dated January 23, 1976, requesting, in part, materials relating to Martin Luther King, Jr.

This memorandum is in response to Item 3 of the request for materials relating to King. Responses to Items 1, 2, and 4-6 were made in FBI memorandum dated February 6, 1976.

Item 3 called for:

"Access to the briefing paper or memorandum utilized by personnel of the Domestic Intelligence Division in the briefing of Committee Chairman Frank Church and certain Committee staff members concerning Stanley David Levison."

man
Mr. Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination of the U. S. Department of Justice, has advised this Bureau that after his discussion of Item 3 with Mr. Michael Epstein, SSC Staff Member, we should consider Item 3 to be modified as follows. The SSC is not asking for any paper or memorandum prepared for and utilized by FBI Intelligence Division personnel in the briefing of Senator Church, et al. What the SSC does desire is written material from FBI files which established the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) membership of Levison, a matter reported on by the FBI in numerous documents pertaining to Levison as well as to King, to whom Levison was a close associate and advisor during the 1960s.

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SFP:mjg
(10)

W. R. Wannall
jk
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

BA
This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

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U. S. Senate Select Committee
to Study Governmental Operations
With Respect to Intelligence Activities (SSC)

The matter of documenting Levison's CPUSA membership has been addressed in prior SSC requests, and FBI responses thereto. For example, in response to an SSC request dated November 7, 1975, FBI memorandum dated November 20, 1975, brought to notice the highly sensitive oral briefing furnished to Senator Church and selected members of the SSC Staff by FBI personnel on November 5, 1975. It was stated that this briefing was intended, in part, to serve in lieu of any written information in response to SSC requests for communications documenting Levison as a secret member of the CPUSA.

The FBI memorandum dated February 6, 1976, responding to the other Items in the January 23, 1976, request, also elucidates on FBI documentation supporting the reported CPUSA membership of Levison.

Once again, we are reiterating our position, which remains unchanged, that our briefing of Senator Church and selected SSC Staff Members was sufficiently candid and informative to have resolved any doubt as to Levison's communist background, including his membership in the CPUSA. As those who were briefed are fully aware, this Bureau, at considerable risk to the security, personal and otherwise, of several individuals, "walked the extra mile" with the Committee. Security considerations, personal and otherwise, are still paramount. In good conscience, we are unable to be more informative in this matter which the Committee continues to pursue.

1 - The Attorney General

NOTE:

Shaheen's advise as to modification of Item 3 was to Supervisor S. F. Phillips of the Senstudy 75 Project. The matter of utmost sensitivity involved here concerns our highest level coverage of the CPUSA.

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 2/10/76

Caption of Document: U.S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

1/23/76 request item 3

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: Thomas G. Smith Date: 2/12/76

Received by: Debra Schuchert

Title: Clerk

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2. DATE PROVIDED

2/11/76

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|----------|----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-------|
| X | DOCUMENT | | BRIEFING | | INTERVIEW | | TESTIMONY | | OTHER |
|----------|----------|--|----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-------|

| | |
|---|-----|
| X | SSC |
|---|-----|

HSC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2 ALM

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword)

U

Operating Procedures Information Handling

Information concerning Stanley David Levison.

ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75.

TREAT AS YELLOW

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. H. W. Porter

The Attorney General

February 25, 1976

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SPAN/ELJ

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated
November 21, 1975, requesting delivery of materials pertaining
to authorization and purpose of certain electronic surveillances.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the SSC
is the original of a memorandum which responds to the November 21
letter, and is pursuant to an agreement on February 12, 1976,
between Mr. Steven Blackhurst, Deputy Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination, Department of Justice, and Mr. John T.
Elliff, Director, Domestic Intelligence Task Force. The
enclosed material is being furnished in its excised version for
delivery.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished for
your records.

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

EX-116

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

REC-5

62-116395-1426
4 MAR 2 1976

HWP:en

(9)

ENCL. DEPEND FILE

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

ENCLOSURE

LEB 54 3 ST 611212

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICE OF
RECEIVED

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

adm

ma

pan
JCF
Pur

woc
TJm

61 MAR 4 1976

TELETYPE UNIT

Delivered to SSC 2-27-76

The Attorney General

NOTE:

SSC letter of November 21 requested certain materials pertaining to 30 telephone and 9 microphone surveillance targets. By memoranda of December 1, 19, and 29, 1975, and January 5, 1976, we furnished response to Items 1, 3, 7, 22, 25-27, and 29 regarding telephone surveillances, and Items 1-9 regarding microphone surveillances. The documents being furnished by this memorandum were originally forwarded to the Department by memoranda of December 8 and 15, 1975.* They were returned to the Bureau on February 12, 1976, and a request was made that they be re-submitted in their present, excised form.

** yellowed Attached*

Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. H. W. Porter

62-116395

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AUM/dj

February 25, 1976

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: REQUEST PERTAINING TO AUTHORIZATION
AND PURPOSE OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES
CONDUCTED BY THE FBI

Reference is made to the SSC letter of November 21, 1975, requesting delivery of materials pertaining to the authorization and purpose of certain electronic surveillances conducted by the FBI.

The SSC letter of November 21 referenced a summary chart prepared by the FBI showing electronic surveillances conducted by the FBI since 1960. This chart was furnished to the SSC by memorandum of October 23, 1975.

This memorandum effects delivery of documents responsive to Items 2, 4, 5, 6, 8-10, 12-16, 18-21, 23-24, 28, and 30. Response to Item 11 is being furnished by separate communication in response to a request contained in SSC letter February 5, 1976. The remainder of Items not delivered by this memorandum were delivered in memoranda of December 1, 19, and 29, 1975, and January 5, 1976.

With respect to Item 6, material relating to a "Racial Extremist Group Member" for the year 1971 is included with the response to Item 18. The "Racial Extremist Group Member" statistic listed for 1972 represents an error made in preparation of the aforementioned summary chart of electronic surveillances. There was no telephone surveillance in 1972 in that category.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
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Ident. _____
Inspection _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Items 9 and 28 deal with the "Militant Black Extremist Organization (1965, 1969-1972)" and the "Headquarters Basic Revolutionary Group (1966-1974)" respectively. Since requests for surveillance and authorizations by the Attorney

HWP:en (8) This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings of your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the Director.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

SECRET MATERIAL

FORM 1075 O - 569-920

62-116395-1426

RE: REQUEST PERTAINING TO AUTHORIZATION
AND PURPOSE OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES
CONDUCTED BY THE FBI

General in these matters are voluminous, we have furnished a representative number of documents during the years mentioned on the summary chart. Continuations of the electronic surveillances were requested on a six-month, and later three-month, interval.

Response to Item 17, the "Black Extremist (1971)" was included with material in response to Item 18.

1 - The Attorney General

140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1426

Addressee: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE

☐ LTR ☒ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 2/25/76

Caption of Document: U.S. Senate Select Committee (SSC).
(SSC letter 11/21/76, Items 2, 4, 5, 6, 8-10,
12-16, 18-21, 23-24, 28 & 30)

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: Jean O. Slom

Date: 2/27/76

Received by: Florence Hoben

Title: Clerk

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AUM/dj

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM:
FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

2/25/76

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

☒ SSC
☐ HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject)

Memorandum and enclosures

5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)

SSC letter 11/21/75, Items 2, 4, 5, 6, 8-10,
12-16, 18-21, 23-24, 28 and 30

6. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION (enter U, C, S, TS or Codeword)

S

7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis)

**Operating procedures
Information handling**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/dj

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

Delivery of material pertaining to the authorization and purpose of certain electronic surveillances conducted by the FBI.

62-116395

AJD:1hb
(4)

ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75.

TREAT AS YELLOW

5-ajd

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document; if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

- 1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
- 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
- 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

The Attorney General

February 20, 1976

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY 222222

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a Bureau memorandum which contains as an enclosure a letter received by this Bureau from Mr. Larry D. Grathwohl, who served as a paid informant of the FBI from October, 1969, through June, 1971, during which time he furnished valuable information concerning the Weatherman Organization. The contents of this letter are believed to be self-explanatory and it sets forth Mr. Grathwohl's observations as to the tenor of the SSC inquiry into FBI operations based on his experience with one member of the SSC Staff.

Mr. Grathwohl, on February 12, 1976, advised that he interposed no objections to copies of his letter being disseminated to the White House and Senator Frank Church, Chairman of the SSC. Extra copies of the above memorandum and Mr. Grathwohl's letter are enclosed should you deem further dissemination of the letter as indicated above to be appropriate.

Enclosures (6)

62-116395

LHM NOT furn. to SSC
per Blackhurst to Dale
memo 3/30/76
REC-104 62-116395-1425

Assoc. Dir. 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Dep. AD Adm. Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Dep. AD Inv. Special Counsel for
Asst. Dir. Intelligence Coordination

Admin. 2
Comp. Syst. 1
Ext. Affairs 1
Files & Com. 1
Gen. Inv. 1 - 134-19791

Ident. 1
Inspection 1
Intell. TJM:1hb/Hb
Laboratory (13)
Legal Coun. 1
Plan. & Eval. 1
Spec. Inv. 1
Training 1

Telephone Rm. MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
Director Sec'y

JUN 10 1976

Relivered to Dept 2/23/76
GPO : 1975 O - 5947

1 - Mr. B. Adams
 2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
 (1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore
 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

62-116395

February 20, 1976

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
 1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

**U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
 STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
 RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)**

Mr. Larry D. Grathwohl served as a paid informant of the FBI from October, 1969, through June, 1971, during which time he furnished valuable information concerning the overt and covert operations of the violence-prone Weatherman Organization.

By letter dated January 28, 1976, Mr. Grathwohl advised this Bureau of the results of an interview of him conducted in the Summer of 1975 by a representative of the SSC. The contents of Mr. Grathwohl's letter, a copy of which is attached for your information, are believed to be self-explanatory.

Enclosure

1 - 134-19791

TJM:1hb/1hb
 (13)

ORIGINAL AND TWO COPIES TO AG

NOTE:

By letter dated 1/11/76, Grathwohl advised that he was publishing a book regarding the growing terrorist problem in this country. In this letter he mentioned he had been interviewed by the Church Committee and stated he would be happy to put into writing the very negative approach taken by the SSC representatives during the interview concerning FBI operations. By letter 1/23/76, the Bureau replied that, if Grathwohl so desired, this Bureau would be happy to see the results

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.: _____
 Admin. _____
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 Ext. Affairs _____
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 Gen. Inv. _____
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 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

1 copy not furnished to SSC per Blackhurst to Ballymoro 3/30/76. SP/als

*wrw/ssm woc
 P/T*

gm
yt

62-116395-1425

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

NOTE CONTINUED:

of his contact with the Church Committee. Enclosed 1/28/76 letter of Grathwohl indicates the interview of him was conducted by SSC Staff Member Mark (believed to be Mike) Epstein. The tenor of Grathwohl's letter indicates that the whole purpose of the interview was to determine if Grathwohl had any adverse criticism to levy concerning his relationship with this Bureau. When no such information was obtained, Epstein indicated that Grathwohl would not be called to testify at SSC hearings.

Mr. Larry D. Grathwohl
2212 Oak Creek Place
Hayward, California 94541

January 28, 1976

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley ,
Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2ALM/dj

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I am in receipt of your letter dated January 23, 1976,
and will forward a copy of my book to you as soon as I receive
them.

In regards to my interview with Mark Epstein from Senator
Church's committee, the following is a brief summary:

I am no longer sure as to the exact dates but as
best as I can remember it was on July 17, 1975 that I received
a call from Paul Avery who is a reporter for the San Francisco
Chronicle. Paul asked me if I would object to being interviewed
by an investigator from Senator Church's committee. I told
him that I had no reason not to talk to anyone from any committee
and told Paul to have him give me a call.

The next day, which would be July 18, 1975, a man who said
he was Mark Epstein called me and said he was from Senator
Church's committee and that Paul Avery had given him my name
and phone number.

He requested a meeting on that very day as he had to
return to Washington that evening. I told him he could come
to my house for the interview.

He arrived at my house at about 2:00 PM and stayed until
about 5:00 PM. He asked me to give him a full description of my
activities with the F.B.I. and the Weather Underground. I started
from the beginning and as the story unfolded he interrupted as he
desired additional information.

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1425-X

Mr. Clarence Kelley

January 28, 1976

Page 2

As the interview progressed, I became aware that the only time he interrupted me was when he thought he had discovered some mistake the F.B.I. had possibly made.

A good example of this is in regards to the Detroit Police Officer's Association bombing plot. This was the only bombing plot that I was involved in while I was with the Weathermen and Mr. Epstein found it very interesting. He was mainly interested in what the F.B.I. had said and done in regards to my activities in this plot. What was the F.B.I. going to do when the time came to actually place the bomb, he asked over and over again. Since Bill Ayers had told me to forget the DPOA bombing and go to Madison, Wisconsin instead, I could not accurately answer his question as my part in the plot came to an end before the bomb was to be placed. I did remember that Carl O'Gara, who was the F.B.I. agent that I was in contact with in Detroit at the time, had told me to be very careful as to what part I took in the planning, and under no circumstances was I to initiate any action.

Mr. Epstein found this a little difficult to believe or at least that is what he said. The entire interview went this way until Mr. Epstein felt that he had heard enough.

As he was leaving, he told me that he did not expect that the committee would ask me to testify. Upon hearing this I asked why, was there any problem? Mr. Epstein replied, "well you really do not have very much bad to say about the F.B.I., now do you"? No, I suppose not was my answer to this statement and I repeated as I had throughout the entire interview that never once during my association with the F.B.I. was I asked to do anything illegal, quite the contrary if anything the Bureau was constantly reminding me to be extremely careful of what I did and said, so as not to instigate anything.

Mr. Epstein left telling me that he would be in touch with me in about two weeks. After waiting for his call for about a month I decided to call him at which time he informed me that a decision had not been made in regards to my testimony. I called him on several different occasions and he was never there, and never returned my calls.

Mr. Clarence Kelley
January 28, 1976
Page 3

After reading about the testimony that the ex-Klu-Klux-Klan informer gave about F.B.I. activities in the south I realized that the probable reason that I was not called was because Senator Church's committee found somebody that had nothing but bad things to say about the F.B.I.

I hope this will be helpful to you and your impending struggle to maintain the F.B.I.'s integrity. I do not believe that Senator Church's committee is as unbiased as they would like people to believe and as I can understand where the over zealousness of individual agents could cause mistakes to be made that does not necessarily mean that the entire F.B.I. is guilty.

Sincerely yours,



Larry D. Grathwohl

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM:
FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

2/20/76

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

SSC

The Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General

HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject)

Memorandum

5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, otherwise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)

Not applicable

6. CLASSIFICATION OF
INFORMATION (enter
U, C, S, TS or
Codeword)

U

7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis)

Not applicable

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2AUMKJ

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

Information regarding paid informant who furnished information regarding Weatherman Organization.

LHM Not furnished SSC per Blackhurst to Daly memorandum 3/30/76.

62-116395

SJM:lhb
(3)

TREAT AS YELLOW

5-8

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 2/19/76

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD _____
Dep. AD _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
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Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

On 2/17/76, Michael Madigan, Senate Select Committee, requested that former Special Agent Steven L. Christensen be made available for Staff interview concerning his knowledge of the Secret Army Organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That former SA Christensen be released from any existing employment agreement for purposes of interview by the Senate Select Committee.

(2) That the Intelligence Division advise former SA Christensen (address: Apartment 22, Post Office Box 203, Kanosh, Utah, phone number 759-2401) that he will be contacted by the Senate Select Committee for purposes of interview.

(3) That Legal Counsel Division orally advise the Senate Select Committee of former SA Christensen's current whereabouts.

- 1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Personnel File - Steven L. Christensen

REC-100

FEB 27 1976

lad
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/jh

84 MAR 4 1976

MESSAGE RELAY

Transmit in ☒ Plaintext
☐ Code

Via Teletype the Attached

☐ Immediate
☐ Urgent
☒ Nitel

Message

Date 2/26/76

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs: **WFO**

To: Legats:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2 ALM/dij

To: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President ☐ The Vice President ☐ White House Situation Room
☐ Attn: ☐ Attn:

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General ☐ Deputy Attorney General
☐ Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights DivisionRUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
☐ Attn: Internal Security Section ☐ Attn: General Crimes Section
RUEABND/ ☐ Drug Enforcement AdministrationRUEANAT/ ☐ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration and Naturalization ServiceRUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency
 (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))RUEBWJA/ ☐ U. S. Marshal's ServiceRUEBDUA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative ServiceRUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the ArmyRUEAUSA/ ☐ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified)
 (Use RUEVDFS if Unclassified)RUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIARUEHSE/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)RUEBJGA/ ☐ Commandant, U. S. Coast GuardRUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of StateRUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence AgencyRUEBJGA/ ☐ Department of Transportation
 Attn: Director of SecurityRHEGGTN/ ☐ Energy Research and Development
 AdministrationRUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration

Assoc. Dir. _____

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Dep. AD Inv. _____

Asst. Dir.:

Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Files & Com. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

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Inspection _____

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Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

☐ Top Secret☐ SecretClassification: ☐ Confidential☒ Unclassified

Subject (Text begins next page):

SENSTUDY 75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1976
 13:00
TELETYPE

Foreign Liaison Unit

☐ Route through for review☐ Cleared telephonically

with _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED
FEBRUARY 23 1976

TELETYPE

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| Assoc. Dir. | _____ |
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| Dep.-A.D.-Inv. | _____ |
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| Spec. Inv. | _____ |
| Training | _____ |
| Legal Coun. | _____ |
| Telephone Rm. | _____ |
| Director Sec'y | _____ |

SF 476

NR 513 SF PLAIN

4:20 PM NITEL 2/23/76 NCC

TO DIRECTOR (62-116695)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (62-6837)

ATTN: LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION

Duffy

ON FEBRUARY 23, 1976, A SOURCE OF THE OAKLAND RESIDENT AGENCY REPORTED THAT ROBERT LEE LEWIS, INVESTIGATOR FOR THE CHURCH COMMITTEE, HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET SOMEONE TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE MISHANDLING OF THE HEARST CASE. HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH ED MONTGOMERY, A RETIRED EXAMINER REPORTER, AND POSSIBLY THE HEARSTS.

SAC DATES HAS BEEN PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH MONTGOMERY FOR MANY YEARS. HE CALLED MONTGOMERY AND ASKED HIM CONCERNING THE ABOVE. MONTGOMERY SAID THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A THIRD PARTY ASKING HIM TO CALL LEWIS IN WASHINGTON AS HE WANTED ADVERSE TESTIMONY ABOUT THE FBI. MONTGOMERY CALLED AND WHEN UNABLE TO SPEAK WITH LEWIS AND AFTER BEING ADVISED OF WHAT LEWIS WANTED, HE HUNG UP. ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1976, LEWIS CALLED MONTGOMERY. HE TOLD MONTGOMERY HE WANTED SOMEONE TO TESTIFY AS TO HOW THE FBI HAD MESSED UP THINGS ON THE WEST COAST. MONTGOMERY IS NOT SURE IF HE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED

NYT

100 LCB

-2-

THE HEARST CASE. MONTGOMERY TOLD LEWIS HE HAD NOTHING IN THIS REGARD HE COULD TESTIFY TO, THAT THE FBI WAS DOING A FINE JOB, THAT HE, MONTGOMERY, DID NOT APPROVE OF THE WAY THE CHURCH COMMITTEE HAD HANDLED ITSELF IN THE PAST AND THAT THEY SHOULD GET OFF OF THE BACKS OF THE CIA AND THE FBI AND LET THEM GET ON WITH THE JOB AND THEN HUNG UP.

MONTGOMERY MADE THE COMMENT THAT HE THOUGHT THIS WAS A TERRIBLE WAY TO ATTEMPT TO GET FACTS. SAC DATES SUGGESTED TO HIM IF HE FELT SO STRONGLY ABOUT IT, HE SHOULD CONSIDER WRITING AN ARTICLE FOR THE EXAMINER AS TO THE APPROACH MADE TO HIM BY THE COMMITTEE. MONTGOMERY RETIRED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, BUT IS STILL CLOSE TO THE EXAMINER.

ABOVE BEING SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION.

END

*2/23/72 Lewis per Eliff SSC
is not a staff member
prod*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY 2201/edg

Mr. Larry D. Grathwohl
2212 Oak Creek Place
Hayward, California 94541

February 14, 1976

Security

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I talked to Special Agent Jack Baker, of the San Francisco Field Office, yesterday. He told me of your request to show the letter that I wrote to you, concerning the Church Committee. I have no objection to you using that letter in any way that you may deem necessary.

I sent that information to you, with the hope that it would in some way help in your struggle to maintain the F.B.I.'s integrity. If Senator Church and his Committee are really trying to establish reasonable guide lines for F.B.I. activities, then some effort should have been made to present the correct as well as the incorrect methods that are employed to gather intelligence information. I feel that my experience with the F.B.I. qualifies me to say something about the correct methods that were used in my case, and why the Church Committee chose to ignore me is a little difficult to understand.

I would like to add that it is my belief that if the intelligence community is greatly weakened, at this crucial time, the terrorist problem is going to grow accordingly. Mistakes may have been made in the past but this does not negate the fact that the acts of terrorism, in this country, have increased tremendously in the last few years and will continue to do so if little or nothing is done to put a stop to it. I believe that my experience with the Weathermen qualifies me to speak out on this issue as well.

As you have said, Mr. Kelley, "the American people are going to have to decide which they fear the most, the F.B.I. or the terrorist." There are many organizations, in the United States today, that advocate the violent overthrow of our Government. These people must be watched as the possibility exists that the violent rhetoric may change into violent action.

MAR 2 1976

14 FEB 1976

Mr. Clarence Kelley

February 14, 1976

Page 2

✓
If in the future I can be of any assistance to you, in any way, please feel free to ask. I do not care to see the same kind of situation develop here in the United States that already exists in Northern Ireland and I am willing to do all that I can to see that it does not.

Sincerely yours,

Larry D. Grathwohl

Larry D. Grathwohl

14 FEB
1976

ZIP CODE



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/jk
over this envelope

[Faint handwritten notes and markings]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. O. Cregar *WOC*

FROM : S. J. Miller *SJM*

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. Paul V. Daly)
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

DATE: 2/26/76

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AM/ely

PURPOSE

This is to record transmittal of certain documents to the Senate Select Committee (SSC) by the Department of Justice.

BACKGROUND

By SSC letter to the Attorney General (AG) dated 2/4/76 (copy attached), a request was made for certain documents which the Department of Justice recently made available to the attorneys for the plaintiffs in a pending civil action entitled "Iberia Hampton, et al., v. Edward Hanrahan, et al. (U. S. D. C., N. D., Illinois)." *JK*

As current and former personnel of the Chicago Office of the FBI are named as defendants in the civil action, the question arose as to whether or not these documents could be released to the SSC. Subsequent contact with the U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago determined that the documents had been made available to the plaintiffs' attorneys and were not under a protective court order.

Steven Blackhurst, Assistant Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, Department of Justice, telephonically advised on 2/9/76 that the Department had ruled that the documents could be furnished to the SSC. Consequently, copies of the documents were forwarded to FBIHQ by Chicago airtel 2/13/76 (copy attached). *ST-111 REC-50 62-116395-1420*

6-ENCLOSURE

Enclosures
62-116395

SJM:lfj *lfj*
(5)

7 MAR 1 1976
CONTINUED - OVER

"ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM"

Memorandum to Mr. W. O. Cregar
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

On 2/18/76, Blackhurst telephonically advised of procedure to be used in transmitting these documents to the SSC. He said that they are technically Justice Department documents as Assistant U. S. Attorney Arnold Kanter, who is defending FBI personnel, has possession of the documents and is in control of them. Blackhurst said he would take possession of the documents, write the transmittal letter to the SSC, and the AG would be responsible for the security of the documents.

On 2/19/76, Danny Coulson of the Legal Counsel Division made the documents available to Blackhurst for review and forwarding. They were transmitted to the SSC by Blackhurst letter dated 2/19/76 (copy attached).

Copies of these documents are being maintained in the Project Senstudy Unit.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

gm.

5-140 (Rev. 1-21-74) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Addressee: STEVEN BLACKHURST, DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Documents
☒ ~~KKK~~ ☐ LHM ☐ Memo ☐ Report dated 2/19/76

Caption of Document: 2/4/76 Senate Select Committee
Request

Originating Office: FBI

Delivered by: S. Miller Date: 2/19/76

Received by: Steve Blackhurst

Title: _____

Return this receipt to the Intelligence Division, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2A/M/dj

62-116395-1420
ENCLOSURE



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 6 1976

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ME
FROM: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for Intelligence
Coordination

SUBJECT: SSC Request Dated February 4, 1976

Attached is a letter from the SSC dated February 4, 1976. Please arrange for an appropriate response.

Sam Thornton

*Wep. 2/11/76
Revised 2/19/76
Dy. 2/11/76
SSC
J. M. [unclear] [unclear]
Thornton (Chicago)*

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/dj

cc: Paul Daly



ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1420

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
WALTER F. MONDALI, MINN.
WALTER D. HADDOLIN, KY.
ROBERT MORGAN, N.C.
GARY HART, COLO.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.

WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS H. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 4, 1976

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:


ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2AM/clj

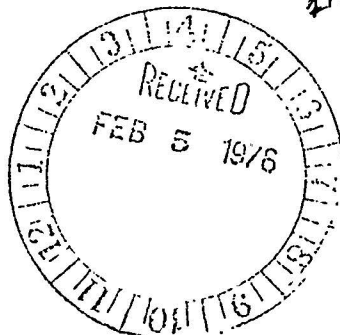
It has come to the attention of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities that on February 2, 1976 the Department of Justice turned over to plaintiffs in the Hampton v. City of Chicago case certain Justice Department and FBI documents.

The Select Committee believes these documents may be relevant to its investigation of the FBI's role in the December 4, 1969 raid, and for this reason I now request that these documents be sent to the Select Committee.

Your promptest attention to this document request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


Frank Church
Chairman



Documents submitted by CB
AT 2/13/76, "Harris Hampton,"
et al, v. Edward Hampton, et al
Baptist 44-44202.
Turned over to Steve Blackhurst
2/19/76 for delivery to Church
Blackhurst to Church
let dated 2/19/76
Stinson delivered to SSC
2/19/75

ENCLOSURE
62-116395-1420

2/13/76



AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-44202)
(Attn: INTD)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (44-1503)

SUBJECT: IBERIA HAMPTON, ET AL, V.
EDWARD HANRAHAN, ET AL,
(U.S.D.C., N.D. ILL.)
CIVIL ACTION FILE 70-C-1334

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AM/dj

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover are four packets numbered one through four and containing the following:

Packet Number One

This packet consists of four copies each of 40 excised and unexcised documents turned over to the plaintiffs on 1/28/76. Also enclosed in this packet are four copies of a serial by serial inventory of the 40 documents.

Packet Number Two

This packet consists of four copies each of 32 excised and unexcised documents turned over to the plaintiffs on 1/30/76. Also enclosed in this packet are four copies of a serial by serial inventory of the 32 documents.

ALL DOCUMENTS IN PACKETS ONE AND TWO WERE TAKEN FROM CHICAGO FILE 157-2209, CAPTIONED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, BLACK NATIONALIST - HATE GROUPS, RACIAL INTELLIGENCE (BLACK PANTHER PARTY) (BPP).

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
 - 1 - Package
 - 2 - Chicago

WLD:jeo
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1420

Packet Number Three

This packet consists of four copies each of 11 excised and unexcised documents turned over to the plaintiffs on 2/6/76. Also enclosed are four copies each of a serial by serial inventory of the 11 documents.

ALL DOCUMENTS IN PACKET NUMBER THREE WERE TAKEN FROM THE FILE OF WILLIAM O'NEIL, CHICAGO FILE 170-985, AND ONLY COVER THE PERIOD 11/1/69 THROUGH 12/15/69.

Packet Number Four

This packet consists of four copies each of an inventory of the 34 documents turned over, April, 1974, and the 193 documents turned over May, 1975.

To date, the inventories enclosed represent a listing of all documents turned over to plaintiffs in captioned matter.

It is anticipated further documents will be turned over and will be taken from the file of O'NEIL and each of the plaintiff's files. Prior to turn over, Chicago will submit unexcised copies to the Bureau for authorization of the Attorney General.

Chicago will continue to provide the Bureau with excised and unexcised copies and inventory lists for all documents turned over to plaintiffs.

FEB 19 1976

Honorable Frank Church, Chairman
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Transmitted herewith are the documents you requested in your letter to the Attorney General dated February 4, 1976. These documents were not turned over to the plaintiffs in the Hampton case, but the plaintiffs in that case were given access to them.

Sincerely,

STEVEN BLACKHURST
Assistant Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/efj

*Documents delivered
by Stinson to SAC
2/19/76*

TO: Intelligence Community Staff
ATTN: Central Index

FROM:

FBI

SUBJECT: Abstract of Information Provided to Select Committees

1. HOW PROVIDED (check appropriate term. If a document was made available
for review but not transmitted, so note.)

2. DATE PROVIDED

☒ DOCUMENT ☐ BRIEFING ☐ INTERVIEW ☐ TESTIMONY ☐ OTHER

2-19-76

3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)

☒ SSC☐ HSC4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer,
interviewee, testifier and subject)

Department of Justice letter and enclosures

5. IN RESPONSE TO (list date and item number if in response to formal request, other-
wise state verbal request of (name), initiative, subpoena, etc.)

SSC request 2-4-76

6. CLASSIFICATION OF
INFORMATION (enter
U, C, S, TS or
Codeword)

U

7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are
used underline for emphasis)

Information handling

8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)

Materials concerning Iberia Hampton, et al, Civil Action.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2ALM/ldj

62-116395

SJM:ds
(4)ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75.

TREAT AS YELLOW

INSTRUCTIONS

- Type or print clearly in ink.
- Indicate classification of the abstract top and bottom.
- Date the abstract and put on any internal control numbers required.
- "FROM" entry should clearly identify the organization providing the information.
- If additions (as when a copy of document sent to SSC is later sent to HSC) or changes to a previously submitted form are necessary, submit a copy of the original abstract, with the change indicated.

SPECIFIC ITEM NO. 8. SUMMARY - enter brief narrative statement describing substance of information and showing relationship to Intelligence Community matters if appropriate. Any feedback or evidence of investigatory interests should be noted. Commitments made to supply additional information should be noted. Additionally, certain administrative information may be entered here, e.g., restrictions on review of a document, if document was paraphrased, whether interviewee is current or former employee, etc. If actual document or transcript is provided, that fact should be noted and no summary is required. Additional pages may be attached if necessary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2A/MLJ

February 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JENKINS
MR. MOORE

RE: SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

As announced in the February 24, 1976, meeting of the Executives Conference, it is expected that the Senate Select Committee Report will be out about March 15, 1976. It is thought probable that we will be criticized on several points.

As I explained to the Conference, we should now start gathering together the body of material necessary in order to draw up either a simultaneous release at the time the report is given publication or to follow immediately afterwards. There is no reason why we cannot defend ourselves on this occasion, particularly in developing statements to the effect that:

1. Certain harm has come to the Bureau as a result of the revelations made by leaks or careless handling.
2. There have been repeated reports that persons called for interview before members of the staff have been asked to give gossip, rumors, and other unfounded information upon which apparently some conclusions have been drawn which are totally unfounded. Such an approach is, of course, not available to us and certainly not considered as a professional-type approach.
3. It should be pointed out independent of any of the investigations or inquiries, we have done some things which indicate our willingness to so-call clean our own house. This should not be given in the sense that we were wrong necessarily, but that in view of the present feeling about investigations, we deemed it necessary to adopt certain changes and procedures in order that we might not only follow the letter but the spirit of propriety. One of the matters which could be mentioned is that we dropped the ADEX program and it now no longer exists.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

CMK:EDM (4)

| |
|-----------------|
| SENT FROM D. O. |
| TIME 1:02 PM |
| DATE 2-25-76 |
| BY [Signature] |

REC-50

ST-111

18 FEB 27 1976

PO: 1975 O - 594-120

Memorandum for Messrs. Jenkins and Moore

February 24, 1976

This release should not be drawn up in a contentious manner and I do not think we should bear down on the leaks or some of the other things which we consider reprehensible, but that we give these conditions as so obviously different from the manner in which we are expected to conduct our business. As we were recently informed by Nicholas Gage, there are ways to develop our thinking rather than the open type of statement. It was even said that on occasion there is a great deal of impact when it is given in an oblique manner.

I consider this as a very important assignment and will give every assistance I possibly can to the preparation of the release.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins *JM*

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr.

SUBJECT: CHURCH COMMITTEE REPORT
RESPONDING TO CRITICISM

DATE: 2/18/76

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AM/eli

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Church Committee) is reportedly to be completed and released approximately March 15th. We have already been provided with a number of documents which the Church Committee intends to publish in connection with its forthcoming report. As expected, these documents clearly indicate that the Bureau will be in for substantial criticism. It can be expected that the report will be released with the usual hoopla and with appropriate media exposure.

It is the feeling of the External Affairs Division that after almost a year of intensive investigation and resultant publicity that the American public are tired of listening to the same old faces making the same old accusations. It is felt that steps should be taken to prepare for the release of the Church Committee report and have information available which can be provided to the field and media contacts of the External Affairs Division countering the criticism of the Church Committee report. It can be readily expected that the COINTELPRO and the alleged harassment of Martin Luther King, as well as the use of informants, will be the principal areas of criticism.

The External Affairs Division feels that representatives of the Intelligence Division and the External Affairs Division should begin immediately to review the aforementioned critical areas in order to adequately prepare responses to the forthcoming Church Committee report.

RECOMMENDATION

ST-111

REC-50

FEB 27 1976

That representatives of the Intelligence and External Affairs Divisions immediately commence working on material to effectively respond to the Church Committee report.

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Campbell
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

HAB:asg

SEE ADDENDUM
PAGE 2



84 MAR 9 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

While the forthcoming Senate Select Committee report may be expected to be highly critical of past alleged FBI abuses, we do not anticipate it will include many, if any, new revelations. Numerous memoranda, position papers, and briefing materials have been prepared regarding past areas of criticism. While it is not believed feasible to prepare additional general briefing material in anticipation of the release of the report, Intelligence Division is available to brief External Affairs relating to specific areas of past criticism and to promptly respond to any new allegations resulting from the report.

WPAW/urs

SR

WJR

RLM

F B I

Date: FEB 19 1976

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)
(ATTN: INTD - W.O. CREGAR)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (62-15065)

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AM/ely

ReButeletype, 2/12/76.

Attached is one xerox copy of an affidavit signed
by Special Agent DANIEL A. FLYNN on 2/13/76.

BEN MARSHALL, who identified himself as Chief of Security, Senate Select Committee, arrived at the New York Office on 2/13/76. He had in his possession the original of the transcript of Special Agent FLYNN's interview by Staff Counsel JAMES DICK. Each page of this transcript was classified "Top Secret". Two copies of the attached affidavit were attached to the transcript.

DOLORES O'BRIEN of the New York Office notarized Special Agent FLYNN's signature.

- cc 4063
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1 - ATTN: INTD - W.O. CREGAR)
1 - New York

DAF:tfb
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ST-111

REC-50

FEB 20 1976

FEB 15 1976

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)
(ATTN: INTD - W.O. CREGAR)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (62-15065)

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/dj

ReButeletype, 2/12/76.

Attached is one xerox copy of an affidavit signed
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of Security, Senate Select Committee, arrived at the New
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view by Staff Counsel JAMES DICK. Each page of this tran-
script was classified "Top Secret". Two copies of the
attached affidavit were attached to the transcript.

DOLORES O'BRIEN of the New York Office notarized
Special Agent FLYNN's signature.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1 - ATTN: INTD - W.O. CREGAR)
1 - New York

DAF:tfb
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on this envelope*
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DATE *11/1/00* BY *SP2AM/efj*



ENCLOSURE

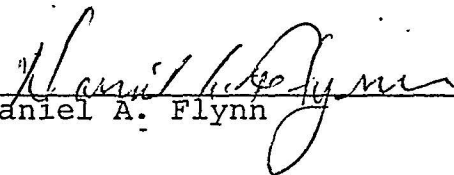
62-116395-1415

Affidavit of Daniel A. Flynn

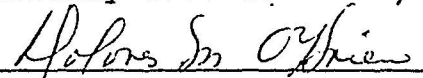
Daniel A. Flynn, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I have read the transcript of James Dick's interview with me on September 10, 1975. I have made two pages of corrections on separate sheets, dated September 30, 1975, which are attached to that transcript.

2. The transcript and my corrections thereof accurately reflect Mr. Dick's interview with me. To the best of my knowledge, the facts as set forth in the transcript, with my corrections, are true and correct.


Daniel A. Flynn

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 13th day of
February 1976 at NEW YORK, NEW YORK


NOTARY PUBLIC

DOLORES M. O'BRIEN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-4601204
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires March 30, 1977

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2ALM/ldj



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 10 1976

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Steven K. Blackhurst
Assistant Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/80 BY SP2KLM/clj

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee Request
dated February 9, 1976

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select Committee
dated February 9, 1976. Please arrange for an appropriate
response.

2/12/76 Conference with Blackhurst. Dept will handle response to pre-attached.
2/22/76 Copy by 6:5 to Cleveland, McHale.

REC-50

ST-III

MAR 1 1976

cc: Paul Daly

ENCLOSURE

5 - TIA

1-001 file



FEB 10 1976

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Steven K. Blackhurst
Assistant Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee Request
dated February 9, 1976

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select Committee dated February 9, 1976. Please arrange for an appropriate response.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2BCL/clj

cc: Paul Daly

RANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN
PHILIP J. HART, ILL.
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, KY.
ROBERT MORGAN, N.C.
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HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
CHARLES MC C. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.

WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 9, 1976

Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/02 BY SP2KML/elj

Dear Mike:

The following materials were requested orally by Senator Mondale and Senator Morgan at the executive session hearing with FBI officials on Friday, February 6, 1976. This letter confirms those requests.

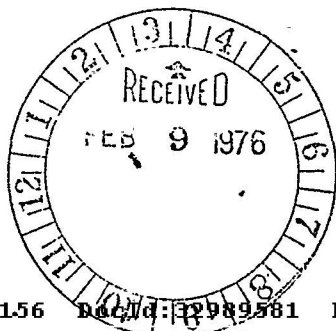
The Select Committee requests delivery of a copy of the "Attorney General's list" in its latest form, all materials pertaining to the decision to terminate the Attorney General's list in 1974, and all materials pertaining to the current policy of the Justice Department regarding investigations of organizations pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as amended.

In addition, the Committee requests appropriate FBI materials describing the policies and procedures of the Bureau for investigations carried out pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as amended, including but not limited to the standards for checking the names of federal employees or prospective employees in FBI files (a National Agencies Check), the standards for determining whether or not there is "derogatory information" in the FBI files, the policies for dissemination of such information, and the circumstances under which the FBI will conduct its own investigation of a prospective federal employee.

Sincerely,

John T. Elliff

John T. Elliff, Director
Domestic Intelligence Task Force



ENCLOSURE

62-111375-1414

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : W. O. Cregar

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

1 - Mr. B. Adams
2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

DATE: 2/9/76

1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. S. S. Mignosa
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

Reference is made to my memorandum 2/9/76, captioned as above, setting forth results of Senate Select Committee (SSC) Executive Session held 2/6/76 concerning "Domestic Intelligence Investigations."

During the course of the Executive Session, several requests were made of Bureau personnel present. These requests are listed below alongside the names of the requester:

Senator Walter F. Mondale - Statements were read into the record at the Executive Session by Section Chiefs Sebastian S. Mignosa (CI-3 Section) and Robert L. Shackelford (IS-2 Section). Senator Mondale advised that the SSC would accept for inclusion into the record, if the Bureau so desired, copies of statements read at the Executive Session.

Senator Robert Morgan - During discussion concerning Bureau investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, Senator Morgan requested all information concerning payments made by this Bureau to George F. Dorsett, whom he alleges to have been a Bureau informant. At another period at the Executive Session, Senator Morgan requested a copy of the now defunct "Attorney General's Subversive List."

62-116395

TJM:1hb/hb
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY 7224W/dlj

CONTINUED - OVER

84 MAR 2 1976

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

Chief Counsel Frederick A. O. Schwartz - During discussion concerning Bureau investigation of domestic organizations, Mr. Schwartz requested a list of readily available major demonstrations in this country for which domestic subversive organizations were responsible.

OBSERVATIONS:

A copy of the now defunct "Attorney General's Subversive List" has been obtained by the Senstudy Project Unit. Regarding the list of major disturbances for which domestic subversive organizations were responsible, although no date was set, it is believed that such a list covering the years 1965-1975 would be responsive to the request of Mr. Schwartz.

It is believed preferable that the above-requested material be obtained or prepared by the sections of the Intelligence Division listed below and responsive material forwarded to the Senstudy Project Unit for inclusion in one cover communication directed to the Attorney General for referral to the SSC.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the IS-1 Section prepare and send to the Senstudy Unit an appropriate reply to Senator Morgan's request for information concerning alleged payments made by this Bureau to George F. Dorsett.

*Has he been
identified?
Jm
Handled by Deagan
AM*

*Handled. Let to AG with incl
then to SSC 2/20/76.
JAM*

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

2. That the IS-2 Section, if deemed desirable, furnish the Senstudy Unit a copy of the statement read by Section Chief Robert L. Shackelford at SSC Executive Session 2/6/76 and also prepare a list of readily available major demonstrations occurring in the United States in the past 10 years for which domestic subversive organizations were responsible.

*Handled. Let to HQ with incl ltr
for SSC 2/23/76 TIM.*

3. That CI-3 Section, if deemed desirable, furnish to Senstudy Unit a copy of statement read by Section Chief Sebastian S. Mignosa at SSC Executive Session 2/6/76.

TIM

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Jim

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 2, 1976

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP2AUC/clj

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Legal Coun. ☒
Telephone Rm. ☒
Director Sec'y ☒

Sensitivity

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

*Arrange for
conference for
next week pl.*

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 30, 1976 in which you referred to my comments before the Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce. It is sad for me to tell you that the statements attributed to me are substantially what I said to the Chamber. I am convinced, after personally observing countless FBI documents as a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and after observing some of those charged with the responsibility of responding to Committee inquiries directed to the FBI, that the Bureau does constitute a serious threat to the individual liberties of American citizens.

I doubt that anyone can read of the many actions of lawlessness committed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the last decade; of the unwarranted domestic surveillance, bugging, and wiretapping, without concluding that the Bureau is not far from being in the same condition it was in when Attorney General Harlan Stone reorganized it in the 20's. In addition, Mr. Kelley, I have seen very little in the actions of the top echelon of the Bureau to indicate to me that there is any real change in the philosophy of those who direct it. The usual response to the mention of the actions of wrongdoing has been in the nature of, "We have made some mistakes in the past..." or, "We were wrong, but..."

ST-111

REC-50

62-116395-1412

In your letter you state, "Understandably, such sentiments are most disturbing to my associates and to me." As one who had been an ardent admirer of Mr. Hoover and the Bureau for many years, the sentiments are disturbing to me also. They are, however, the direct result of reading the Bureau's own documents and of hearing the testimony of Bureau officials before the Select Committee.

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

23 FEB 8 1976

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelley
February 2, 1976
Page Two

I, as you well know, have a long history in the field of law enforcement. The State Bureau of Investigation, under my direction as Attorney General of North Carolina, performed excellently as the State's primary law enforcement agency. It is my hope that the Federal Bureau of Investigation can, in the near future, regain its status as a highly respected law enforcement agency. This can only be accomplished by the Bureau's free admission that, for whatever reason, it has placed itself above the law in the past on occasions too numerous to mention and by its active willingness to work with the American people through their elected representatives in Congress to bring to light and to correct those abuses of the past.

The Domestic Subcommittee of the Select Committee, on which I serve, is now in the process of completing its inquiry into past FBI activities and preparing legislation and guidelines to govern future FBI activities. If you feel that you can be of assistance to me in performing my duties on the Subcommittee I will be glad to meet with you and discuss your ideas at a time convenient to us both.

Sincerely yours,


Robert Morgan

(NORTH CAROLINA)

RM/wrj

7842

Revised 1/27/76

January 30, 1976

Honorable Robert Morgan
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/1/00 BY SP1AW/ely

Dear Senator Morgan:

I was distressed to read a news article in the January 15th edition of the Asheville Times relating to comments you made before the Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce. The account under the by-line of staff writer Mike Boyd attributed to you the statement that you consider the FBI the most dangerous threat facing the nation today. It also quotes you as stating that the FBI "is rotten to the core." Understandably, such sentiments are most disturbing to my associates and to me.

If the account does represent your evaluation of the FBI, I would like to personally discuss these issues with you at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- 1 - Charlotte
Personal Attention SAC: Reurcall 1-21-76.
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Hintz
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- Attention: SA Joseph G. Duggan
- 1 - Office of Congressional Affairs
- 1 - Mr. Campbell

NOTE: Article forwarded to Bureau by SAC, Charlotte. Letter per

WRR:bjy (11)

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2)

~~RETURN TO ROOM 7842 JEN~~
COPY

Honorable Robert Morgan

NOTE continued: instructions of Deputy Associate Director Adams. Senator Morgan is the former North Carolina Attorney General, a freshman Senator and member of the Select Committee on Intelligence. He has made critical comments about the FBI in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 2/5/76

FROM : Legal Counsel *JM*

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY 75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/31/02 BY SP2AM/clj

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Director Sec'y _____

Attached is Senator Robert Morgan's response to our letter dated 1/30/76 (copy attached) which is addressed to the Director and dated 2/2/76. In his letter, Senator Morgan invites the Director to meet with him to discuss matters before the Domestic Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee. The Director noted on the letter "Arrange for conference for next week please."

Contact with Walter Ricks, Senator Morgan's designee on the Senate Select Committee, determined the only mutually convenient time for the Director to meet with Senator Morgan would be 2/17/76 at 2 p.m. The Director has accepted this time for the meeting which will take place in Senator Morgan's Office, 1251 Dirksen Senate Office Building. *Mrs. Metcalf was advised.*

The Intelligence and External Affairs Divisions should promptly prepare material for the Director's use in his meeting with Senator Morgan.

SA Richard Taylor of the Legal Counsel Division will accompany the Director to Senator Morgan's Office.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the External Affairs and Intelligence Divisions prepare briefing material for the Director.

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Mr. Mintz - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mr. Adams - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mr. Moore - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mr. Wannall - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mr. Cregar - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mrs. Metcalf - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mr. Daly - Encls. (2)
- 1 - Mr. Hotis - Encls. (2)

1 - Telephone Room

PVD:lad LAD
(10)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 04 1976

TELETYPE

NR 002 SD PLAIN

12:22 AM NITEL 2-4-76 TS

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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-23577)
FROM: SAN DIEGO (157-2815)(P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/31/00 BY SP2AUC/cky

SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION (SAO). EXTREMIST MATTER.

RE SAN DIEGO AIRTEL JANUARY 28, 1976 CAPTIONED
"SENSTUDY 75" AND BUREAU NITEL TO SAN DIEGO FEBRUARY 2,
1976.

SAN DIEGO SPECIAL AGENTS INTERVIEWED BY MICHAEL
MADIGAN, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES (SSC) RE HOWARD BARRY GODFREY AND THE
SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION (SAO) MADE NO STATEMENTS
INDICATING THAT FORMER INFORMANT HOWARD BARRY GODFREY
WAS A "PROBLEM" AND SA CHRISTENSEN WAS YOUNG AND
INEXPERIENCED IN HANDLING HIM, NOR WAS ANY COMMENT
MADE REGARDING SUPERVISOR ANTHONY J. MALONEY, JR.

FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS ROBERT S. BAKER AND EUGENE
OLSEN WERE NOT CONTACTED REGARDING THIS MATTER.

THE BUPEAU MIGHT DESIRE TO REVIEW TRANSCRIPTS OF
ALL INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY MADIGAN AS THE INTERVIEWS

Cwoe B
D. J. [unclear]
1/28/76

5. [unclear]
157-23577

sac R. [unclear] teleph.
wish to contact [unclear] & [unclear]
10:55 am 2/4/76
** This interview after*
checking [unclear] & [unclear]

Records
cc 62-116395

56 MAR 01 1976

NOT RECORDED
FEB 18 1976

Original Filed In

PAGE TWO

SD 157-2815

WERE RECORDED AND MADIGAN INDICATED THAT TRANSCRIPTS WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE.

SAN DIEGO IS NOT AWARE WHETHER OR NOT MADIGAN WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE TRANSCRIPTS OF INTERVIEWS OF OLSEN, BAKER, AND FORMER SA STEVEN L. CHRISTENSEN. IT IS BELIEVED THAT MADIGAN WILL MAKE THESE THREE TRANSCRIPTS AVAILABLE ONLY TO THE PERSONS INTERVIEWED.

SAN DIEGO WILL ADVISE IF MADIGAN'S LETTER APPEARS IN THE NEWSPAPER AND WILL PROVIDE BUREAU WITH COPY.
END

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NR 02 SD CODE

12:32AM FEBRUARY 5, 1976 NITEL MLR

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-23577)

FROM: SAN DIEGO (157-2815)(P)

SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION (SAO). EXTREMIST MATTERS.

RE SAN DIEGO TELETYPE FEBRUARY 3, 1976 AND TELEPHONE CALL TO SAN DIEGO BY BUREAU SUPERVISOR SEYMOR PHILLIPS FEBRUARY 4, 1976.

REGARDING COMMENTS BY MICHAEL MADIGAN, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC) THAT HE GOT THE IMPRESSION FROM STATEMENTS MADE DURING INTERVIEWS IN SAN DIEGO THAT FORMER INFORMANT HOWARD BARRY GODFREY WAS A "PROBLEM" AND SA CHRISTIANSEN WAS YOUNG AND INEXPERIENCED AT HANDLING HIM AND THAT AT ONE TIME WHEN CHRISTIANSEN WANTED TO DISCUSS GODFREY WITH SUPERVISOR MALONEY, MALONEY ALLEGEDLY STATED THAT IF WAS ABOUT GODFREY HE DID NOT WANT TO HEAR ABOUT IT, THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/31/00 BY SP2M/felg

NOT RECORDED

50 FEB 23 1976

Records

cc 62-116395

cc 67-

Personnel files
Allen, Baker (cc 67)

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PAGE TWO

SD 157-2815

RETIRED SA EUGENE OLSEN ADVISED ON FEBRUARY 4, 1976, THAT HE DID NOT INDICATE THAT GODFREY WAS A PROBLEM TO THE FBI AND THAT HE DID NOT MENTION SUPERVISOR MALONEY OR FORMER SA CHRISTIANSEN TO MADIGAN NOR WAS HE ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT EITHER CHRISTIANSEN OR SUPERVISOR MALONEY.

RETIRED SA ROBERT S. BAKER ADVISED ON FEBRUARY 4, 1976, THAT HE DID NOT STATE THAT FORMER INFORMANT GODFREY WAS A PROBLEM AND THAT HE DID NOT MENTION SUPERVISOR MALONEY'S NAME TO MADIGAN. HE WAS ASKED HIS OPINION OF CHRISTIANSEN AND HE TOLD MADIGAN THAT HE HAD ASKED THAT CHRISTIANSEN BE ASSIGNED TO WORK SECURITY-TYPE INVESTIGATIONS BECAUSE HE WAS IMPRESSED WITH HIS HANDLING OF INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CRIMINAL FIELD. HE SAID IN HIS OPINION CHRISTIANSEN WOULD NEVER ENCOURAGE AN INFORMANT TO ENGAGE IN VIOLENT OR ILLEGAL ACTIVITY. HE SAID HE CONSIDERED CHRISTIANSEN TO BE INTELLIGENT AND TO HAVE A BRILLIANT MIND.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SD 157-2815

CHRISTIANSEN WAS SOMETIMES A LITTLE SLOW ON SOME OF HIS PAPERWORK AND RETIRED SA BAKER LIKENED HIM TO AN ABSENTMINDED PROFESSOR WHO CONCENTRATES ON MATTERS HE CONSIDERS IMPORTANT TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER MORE MINOR MATTERS.

HE POINTED OUT TO MADIGAN THAT CHRISTIANSEN HAD A DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY AND WAS THEREFORE SCIENCE-ORIENTED. BAKER SAID HE DID NOT INDICATE TO MADIGAN THAT CHRISTIANSEN WAS YOUNG AND INEXPERIENCED.

END

PLS HOLD

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Church (for himself, Mr. Hart of Michigan, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Mathias,
Mr. Schweiker, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Hart of Colorado)
submitted the following bill
introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

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DATE 10/31/00 BY SP2A/M/ply

To establish a Standing Committee of the Senate on Intelligence Activities,
and for other purposes.

(Insert title of bill here)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled,* that this Act may be cited as the "Intelligence
Oversight Act of 1976".

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to establish a new standing committee
of the Senate, to be known as the Committee on Intelligence Activities, to
oversee and to make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and
programs of the United States Government. In carrying out this purpose, the
Committee on Intelligence Activities shall make every effort to assure that
the appropriate departments and agencies of the United States provide
informed and timely intelligence necessary for the Executive and Legislative
Branches to make sound decisions affecting the security and vital interests
of the Nation. It is further the purpose of this Act to provide vigilant
legislative oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States
to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and
laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. Sections 4 through 12 of this Act are enacted --

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change such rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the Senate.

SEC. 4. Rule XXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"3. (a) Five members of the Committee on Intelligence Activities shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate and four shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(b) No Senator may serve on the Committee on Intelligence Activities for more than six years, exclusive of service by any Senator on such committee during the Ninety-fourth Congress. To the greatest extent practicable, the requirements of this section shall be met by selecting three Senators to serve on such committee at the beginning of the Ninety-sixth Congress and each Congress thereafter who did not serve on such committee during the preceding Congress.

(c) At the beginning of each Congress, the members of the Committee on Intelligence Activities appointed by the majority leader shall select a chairman and the members of such committee appointed by the minority leader shall select a vice chairman. The vice chairman shall act in the place and stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman".

SEC. 5. (a) Paragraph 1 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(s)(1) Committee on Intelligence Activities, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following:

"(A) The Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence.

-3-

"(B) Intelligence activities of all other departments and agencies of the Government, including, but not limited to, the intelligence activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and other agencies of the Department of Defense; the Department of State; the Department of Justice; and the Department of the Treasury.

"(C) The organization or reorganization of any department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization relates to a function or activity involving intelligence activities.

"(D) Authorizations for appropriations for the following:

"(i) The Central Intelligence Agency.

"(ii) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

"(iii) The National Security Agency.

"(iv) The intelligence activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense.

"(v) The intelligence activities of the Department of State.

"(vi) The intelligence activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including all activities of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

"(vii) Any department, agency, or subdivision which is the successor to any agency named in item (i), (ii), or (iii); and the activities of any department, agency, or subdivision which is the successor to any department or bureau named in item (iv), (v), or (vi) to the extent that the activities of such successor department, agency, or subdivision are activities described in item (iv), (v), or (vi).

"(2) The Committee on Intelligence Activities shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters described in subclauses (A) and (D) of clause (1). Nothing in this Act shall repeat or diminish the jurisdiction of other standing committees of the Senate as to the matters described in subclauses (B) and (C) of clause (1). To the extent that the jurisdictions of other standing committees of the Senate include the matters described in subclauses (B) and (C) of clause (1), the jurisdiction of such other standing committees shall be concurrent with that of the Committee on Intelligence Activities.

(b) Paragraph 3 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting:

"Intelligence Activities ----- 9"

immediately below

"District of Columbia -----7"

(c) Paragraph 6 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(i) For the purposes of this paragraph, service of a Senator as a member of the Committee on Intelligence Activities shall not be taken into account".

SEC. 6. The Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate, for the purposes of accountability to the Senate, shall make regular and periodic reports to the Senate on the nature and extent of the intelligence activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States. Such committee shall promptly call to the attention of the Senate or to any other appropriate committee or committees of the Senate any matters deemed by the Committee on Intelligence Activities to require the immediate attention of the Senate or such other committee or committees. In making such reports, the committee shall proceed in such manner as will protect national security.

SEC. 7. No member of the Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate and no employee of such committee shall disclose, except in closed session of the Senate, any information in the possession of or obtained by such committee relating to the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency or the intelligence activities of any other department or agency of the United States, unless authorized by such committee.

SEC. 8. (a) No person may be employed as a professional staff member of the Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate or be engaged by contract or otherwise to perform professional services for or at the request of such committee for a period totaling more than six years.

(b) No employee of such committee or any person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of such committee shall be given access to any classified information by such committee unless such employee or person has (1) agreed to be bound by the rules of the Senate and of such committee as to the security of such information during and after the period of his employment or contractual agreement with such committee; and (2) received an appropriate security clearance as determined by such committee in consultation with the Director of

Central Intelligence. The type of security clearance to be required in the case of any such employee or person shall, within the determination of such committee in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, be commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access by such committee.

SEC. 9. The Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate shall formulate and carry out such rules and procedures as it deems necessary to prevent the disclosure, without the consent of the person or persons concerned, of information in the possession of such committee which unduly infringes upon the privacy or which violates the constitutional rights of such person or persons. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such committee from publicly disclosing any such information in any case in which such committee determines the national interest in the disclosure of such information clearly outweighs any infringement on the privacy of any person or persons.

SEC. 10. (a) The Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate may disclose any information upon the Committee's determination that the national interest would be served by such disclosure. In any case in which such committee decides to disclose any information requested to be kept secret by the President, such committee shall notify the President to that effect. Such committee may not disclose such information until the expiration of ten days following the day on which notice is transmitted to the President. If (1) prior to disclosure of such information the President submits a written certification to the Senate through such committee stating his opinion, and the reasons therefore, that the threat to national security posed by such disclosure outweighs any public interest in disclosure and that the question of disclosure is of such importance to the vital interests of the United States that it requires a decision by the full Senate, and

Central Intelligence. The type of security clearance to be required in the case of any such employee or person shall, within the determination of such committee in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, be commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access by such committee.

SEC. 9. The Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate shall formulate and carry out such rules and procedures as it deems necessary to prevent the disclosure, without the consent of the person or persons concerned, of information in the possession of such committee which unduly infringes upon the privacy or which violates the constitutional rights of such person or persons. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such committee from publicly disclosing any such information in any case in which such committee determines the national interest in the disclosure of such information clearly outweighs any infringement on the privacy of any person or persons.

SEC. 10. (a) The Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate may disclose any information upon the Committee's determination that the national interest would be served by such disclosure. In any case in which such committee decides to disclose any information requested to be kept secret by the President, such committee shall notify the President to that effect. Such committee may not disclose such information until the expiration of ten days following the day on which notice is transmitted to the President. If (1) prior to disclosure of such information the President submits a written certification to the Senate through such committee stating his opinion, and the reasons therefore, that the threat to national security posed by such disclosure outweighs any public interest in disclosure and that the question of disclosure is of such importance to the vital interests of the United States that it requires a decision by the full Senate, and

(2) after receipt of a certification by the President made pursuant to this subsection, the Committee on Intelligence Activities decides to refer the question of disclosure of such information to the Senate, such information may not be disclosed unless the Senate agrees to a resolution approving the disclosure of such information, or the Senate agrees to a resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Intelligence Activities for final disposition, and the Committee on Intelligence Activities thereafter approves the disclosure of such information.

(b) Any question referred to the Senate by the Committee on Intelligence Activities pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed by the Senate by a vote on such question within three calendar days following the day on which the question is reported to the Senate, excluding days on which the Senate is not in session.

SEC. 11. The Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate is authorized to permit any personal representative of the President, designated by the President to serve as a liaison to such committee, to attend any closed meeting of such committee.

SEC. 12. Upon expiration of the Select Committee on Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities, established by Senate Resolution 21, 94th Congress, all records, files, documents, and other materials in the possession, custody or control of such committee shall be transferred to the Committee on Intelligence Activities.

SEC. 13. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be the duty of the head of each department and agency of the United States to keep the Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate fully and currently informed with respect to intelligence activities which are the responsibility of or engaged in by such department or agency.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall also be the duty of the head of any department or agency of the United States involved in any intelligence activities to furnish any information or document in its possession, custody, or control, or witness in its employ, whenever requested by the Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate with respect to any matter within such committee's jurisdiction.

(c) No department or agency of the United States may engage in, directly or indirectly, any significant covert or clandestine operation in foreign countries unless and until the Committee on Intelligence Activities of the Senate has been fully informed of the proposed activity by the head of the department or agency concerned prior to the time such activity is initiated. This subsection shall not apply to activities intended solely for collecting necessary intelligence.

(d) The provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall not apply during military operations initiated by the United States under a declaration of war by the Congress or an exercise of powers by the President under the War Powers Resolution.

SEC. 14. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1976, to or for the use of any department or agency of the United States to carry out any of the following activities, unless such funds have been previously authorized by law to carry out such activity for such fiscal year.

- (1) The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.
- (2) The activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency.
- (3) The activities of the National Security Agency.
- (4) The intelligence activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense.
- (5) The intelligence activities of the Department of State.

(6) The intelligence activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including all activities of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

(7) Any activity of any department, agency or subdivision which is the successor to any department, agency, or subdivision named in clauses (1) through (6) to the extent that such activity is one described in such clauses.

SEC. 15. As used in this Act, the term "intelligence activities" means (1) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination or use of information affecting the relations of the United States with any foreign government, political group, party, military force, movement or other association, and other activity which is in support of such activities; (2) activities taken to counter similar activities directed against the United States; (3) covert or clandestine activities affecting the relations of the United States with any foreign government, political group, party, military force, movement or other association; (4) the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information about activities of persons within the United States, its territories and possessions, or nationals of the United States abroad who pose, or may be considered by any department, agency, bureau, office, division, instrumentality, or employee of the United States to pose a threat to the security of the United States, and covert or clandestine activities directed against such persons. Such term does not include tactical foreign military intelligence serving no national policy making function.

SEC. 16. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as constituting an authorization for the conduct of any activity not otherwise authorized by law.

SEC. 17. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the validity of the remaining provisions and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: February 4, 1976

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S. 2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned legislation was prepared by the Senate Select Committee. The bill would create a standing committee of the Senate to oversee all governmental intelligence activities. The Committee would have unlimited access to FBI documents and information, authority to disclose information, and exclusive jurisdiction over authorizations for appropriations for intelligence activities.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Walsh - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Wannall - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Mintz - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Daly - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Miller

JDM:mcz (6)

mcz

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Director Sec'y _____

REC-50

62-116385-1410
DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

23 FEB 25 1976

Legal Counsel to Adams Memo
Re: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S.2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

DETAILS:

Captioned legislation is the product of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. The bill, sponsored by all the members of the Senate Select Committee except Senators Tower, Baker, and Goldwater, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations with instructions to report the bill to the Senate not later than March 1, 1976, and then to be immediately referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration with instructions to report the bill to the Senate not later than March 20, 1976.

Section 2 states the purposes of the bill: to establish a new standing committee of the Senate, the Committee on Intelligence Activities, to oversee and to make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and programs of the United States Government.

Section 15 defines "intelligence activities" to mean, among other things, activities taken to counter activities directed against the United States such as the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information affecting the relations of the United States with any foreign government or related group; covert or clandestine activities affecting the relations of the United States with any foreign government or related group; and "the collection, analysis, production, dissemination, or use of information about activities of persons within the United States...who pose, or may be considered by any department, agency, bureau...of the United States to pose a threat to the security of the United States, and covert or clandestine activities directed against such persons."

Sections 4 through 12 of the bill would be enacted as an exercise in the rulemaking power of the Senate. Thus, it would be within the power of the Senate, once the bill is enacted, to amend Sections 4 through 12 without the consent of either the House of Representatives or the President of the United States.

CONTINUED - OVER

Legal Counsel to Adams Memo
Re: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S.2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

Sections 13 through 17 would have the force and effect of a statute.

Section 4 provides that the Committee would be composed of nine members. Regardless of the political composition of the Senate, five members would be appointed by the majority leader and four by the minority leader. No member of the Committee would be permitted to serve on the Committee more than six years.

Subsection 5(a) would give to the Committee exclusive jurisdiction over all legislation and other matters relating to the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence, and authorizations for appropriations for, among other things, the intelligence activities of the FBI, "including all activities of the Domestic Intelligence Division (sic)."

This same subsection would grant to the Committee concurrent jurisdiction with other standing committees, which now have such jurisdiction, for intelligence activities of, among others, the Department of Justice, and the organization or reorganization of any governmental agency relating to intelligence activities.

Subsection 5(b) would prohibit one Senator serving as chairman of the Intelligence Committee and another Senate Committee at the same time.

Section 6 would require the Committee to report to the Senate on the nature and extent of governmental intelligence activities, and to report, when appropriate, to other committees. The Committee would be required to proceed "in such manner as will protect national security."

Section 7 would prohibit disclosure of information about intelligence activities by any member or employee of the Committee except in closed session of the Senate, unless the disclosure was authorized by the Committee.

CONTINUED - OVER

Legal Counsel to Adams Memo
Re: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S.2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

A single Committee member, however, is entitled under Senate Rule 35, to request a closed session of the Senate in which he may disclose to the Senate any information of any kind. He may use a closed session to request that the full Senate overrule a Committee decision concerning public disclosure.

Section 8 pertains to the Committee staff. It would limit staff employment to six years, and require a staff employee to agree to be bound during and after employment by the rules of the Senate and other committees with respect to the security of classified information. It also would require an employee to receive an appropriate security clearance.

Section 9 would require the Committee to formulate rules to prevent the disclosure of information which would violate a person's constitutional rights or privacy. This requirement would not prevent the Committee from publicly disclosing information if it determined the national interest "clearly outweighs" any infringement of the privacy of any person.

Section 10 describes the procedures for the disclosure of information in the Committee's possession. The Committee could disclose any information if it determines the national interest would be served by the disclosure.

In any case in which the Committee were to decide to disclose any information which the President requested be kept secret, the Committee would be required to notify the President of its intention and it could not disclose the information for ten days. If the President, prior to the disclosure, were to certify in writing that the disclosure would threaten the national security, and if the Committee were to decide to refer the question of disclosure to the Senate, the information could not be disclosed unless the full Senate were to agree to do so, or the Senate were to refer the matter back to the Committee and the Committee thereafter were to approve the disclosure.

CONTINUED - OVER

Legal Counsel to Adams Memo
Re: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S.2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

If the question of disclosure were to be referred to the Senate by the Committee, the Senate would be required to vote on the matter within three days.

Ultimate authority to decide what information should be disclosed thus would rest with the Committee, except that, as noted, a member of the Committee would have the right under Senate Rule 35 to request a secret session of the full Senate and to move that the full Senate overrule a decision of the Committee.

Section 11 would authorize the Committee to permit a personal representative of the President to serve as a liaison to the Committee and to attend closed meetings.

Section 12 provides that all materials now in the custody of the Senate Select Committee would be transferred to the new Committee.

As mentioned above, Sections 4 through 12, if the bill is enacted, could be amended by the Senate acting alone, since these sections would be enacted as an exercise in the rulemaking power of the Senate.

Subsection 13(a) would impose upon the head of each intelligence agency an affirmative duty to keep the Committee "fully and currently informed with respect to intelligence activities" of his agency.

Subsection 13(b) would make it the duty of the head of each intelligence agency "to furnish any information or document in its possession, custody, or control, or witness in its employ, whenever requested by the Committee..." with respect to any matter within the Committee's jurisdiction.

This duty, if imposed, would give to the Committee, its staff, or an agency working at the Committee's direction, such as the General Accounting Office, unreserved, unlimited, total, and complete access to FBI information and documents. No mention is made, for example, of the head of the agency having authority to withhold the identity of a confidential source of information.

CONTINUED - OVER

Legal Counsel to Adams Memo
Re: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S.2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

It is not clear from reading this subsection whether the duty which would be imposed would require the furnishing of information or documents in the possession of a "witness in [the agency's] employ," or whether the duty would be to furnish to the Committee a "witness in [the agency's] employ." In view of the unlimited access to information and documents granted by this subsection, the proper interpretation of this phrase is of no moment.

Subsection 11(c) would prohibit covert or clandestine activities in foreign countries in peace time without prior notice to the Committee.

Section 14 would require annual authorization for appropriations for the intelligence activities of, among others, the FBI, "including all activities of the Domestic Intelligence Division (sic)," or its successor.

Perhaps a word is in order about what the bill would not do. It would not create a joint House-Senate Committee; it would not reduce the number of committees having oversight jurisdiction over the FBI; it would not establish penalties for unauthorized disclosure of information; it would not require prior notice before engaging in specific acts, although the authorization for appropriation section (Section 14) could result in nearly the same thing; and it would not apply to criminal intelligence unless it were to be determined by the Attorney General or the Director that criminals pose or are considered to pose a threat to the security of the United States. (Differentiating between the various species of intelligence is beyond the scope of this memorandum.)

What would the bill do? It would create a new standing committee of the Senate; it would add one to the number of committees with some oversight jurisdiction over the FBI; it would grant total access to FBI documents and information - access unprecedented even during the investigations by the Senate and House Select Committees; it would give one Senate Committee the authority to disclose sensitive

CONTINUED - OVER

Legal Counsel to Adams Memo
Re: INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT ACT OF 1976
S.2893
94TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

information over the objection of the President of the United States, save in those instances when Rule 35 is invoked in which case the Senate would have the authority to overrule the President (It is noted that if this Rule were to be utilized, all 100 Senators in most instances would have access to the information. Any one member of the Committee can demand the closed session of the Senate under Rule 35. Therefore, if the Executive's fear of the harm which could be caused by disclosure by the Senate - either authorized or improper - outweighs the Executive's determination of the benefits to be gained from an intelligence activity, then in that case the bill will have created a one-Senator veto of the intelligence activities of the United States Government.); it would grant the Senate power to change the procedures for the disclosure of information; it would impose an affirmative duty on the Director to keep the Committee fully and completely informed of the intelligence activities of the Bureau; and it would require the FBI to obtain annual authorization for appropriations for all intelligence activities.

Handwritten signature

Per JCF
Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

1 - Mr. W. Cregar
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
1 - Mr. T. J. McNiff

Airtel

To: SACs, Butte (Enclosures - 7) Mr. J. P. Graham
Minneapolis (Enclosure)

2/23/76

From: Director, FBI (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/31/00 BY SP2A/mfj

Reference is made to Director teletype 2/19/76.

Enclosed for Butte are San Diego to Director memoranda dated 6/5/69, 9/18/69, 10/6/69, 11/10/69, and 12/3/69, and Special Agent in Charge (SAC), San Diego, to Director airtels dated 6/6/69, and 11/12/69, all submitted under the Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) caption. All these communications have been authored by Special Agent Roy L. Burns, now assigned to the Billings, Montana, Resident Agency.

Enclosed for Minneapolis is one copy of Director letter to SAC, Los Angeles, dated 10/31/68, under the COINTELPRO caption which was authored by Assistant Special Agent in Charge William D. Neumann when assigned to FBI Headquarters.

Enclosed documents will be the subject matter of anticipated SSC interviews as set forth in referenced teletype.

REC-50

62-116395-1409

JPG:eks *eks*
(9)



FEB 25 1976

NOTE:

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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Referenced teletype alerted incumbent Bureau personnel to impending SSC interviews which have been arranged at the request of the SSC. The SSC has indicated that certain portions of Bureau memoranda and airtels may be quoted in the SSC's final report on FBI intelligence operations and that the SSC was seeking to take the testimony of persons whose memoranda and statements might be quoted in that report. Memoranda cited above pertain to the FBI's involvement in the alleged interaction between the Black Panther Party and the US Organization.



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 20 1976

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: *Mike* Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for Intelligence
Coordination

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee Request Dated February 19, 1976

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select
Committee dated February 19, 1976. Please arrange
for an appropriate response. *sa*

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DATE 10/21/00 BY SP2AM/cj

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-65
ST-101

62-116395-1407

FEB 26 1976

cc: Paul Daly



84 MAR 2 1976

5, 1, 8
LEGAL COUNSEL

FEB 20 1976

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for Intelligence
Coordination

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee Request Dated February 19, 1976

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select Committee dated February 19, 1976. Please arrange for an appropriate response.

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DATE 10/31/00 BY SP2 PSL/ELJ

cc: Paul Daly

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FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 19, 1976

Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mike:

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/31/00 BY SP2A/mclj

On November 19, 1975, Deputy Associate Director
JFK Act 6 (4) testified before the Committee that there
have been 25 incidents of FBI harrassment with respect
to Martin Luther King, Jr. I would appreciate your
providing us with an itemization of the incidents to which
Mr. Adams was referring.

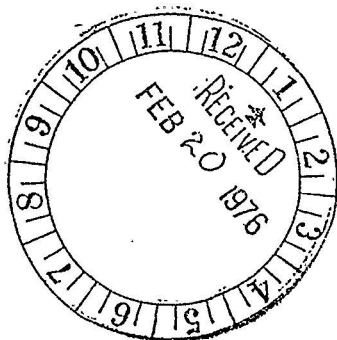
I assume that all underlying materials pertaining to
each of these incidents have been previously supplied to
the Committee. However, in the event that that is not
the case, I would appreciate your forwarding copies of such
materials as soon as possible.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

John T. Elliff
John T. Elliff
Director

Domestic Intelligence Task Force



ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1407



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 20 1976

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DATE 12/31/00 BY SP2ALN/clj
MDR-16

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Steven K. Blackhurst
Assistant Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: SSC Letter Dated February 18, 1976

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select Committee dated February 18, 1976, which requests interviews with FBI agents who wrote various memoranda concerning the Black Panther Party in Chicago. Because such interviews might impair the Department's ability to conduct a defense in the Hampton trial in Chicago, I have asked the Department attorneys handling that case to give us their views on an appropriate response to Senator Church's letter. One possible response would be to provide the SSC with the transcripts of the FBI agents testimony at the trial concerning these memoranda, instead of allowing the SSC to interview these agents. We would appreciate it if the FBI would also consider what response would be appropriate to this letter.

ENCLOSURE

ST-101

REC-65

62-116395-1406

CO FEB 26 1976

cc: Paul Daly

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/00 BY SP2A/M/CH
MDR-16

FEB 20 1976

TO: John A. Mintz, Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Steven K. Blackhurst
Assistant Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

SUBJECT: SSC Letter Dated February 18, 1976

Attached is a letter from the Senate Select Committee dated February 18, 1976, which requests interviews with FBI agents who wrote various memoranda concerning the Black Panther Party in Chicago. Because such interviews might impair the Department's ability to conduct a defense in the Hampton trial in Chicago, I have asked the Department attorneys handling that case to give us their views on an appropriate response to Senator Church's letter. One possible response would be to provide the SSC with the transcripts of the FBI agents testimony at the trial concerning these memoranda, instead of allowing the SSC to interview these agents. We would appreciate it if the FBI would also consider what response would be appropriate to this letter.

cc: Paul Daly

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
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FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 18, 1976

The Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

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DATE 6/21/00 BY SP7-KM/clj
MDR-16

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

As a part of the Select Committee on Intelligence's preparation of a final report on FBI domestic intelligence operations, we will be seeking to take the testimony of persons whose memoranda and statements might be quoted in that report.

In our investigation into the FBI's counterintelligence activities against the Black Panther Party in Chicago certain Bureau memoranda and Airtels may be quoted. The following is a list of these documents. Actual copies, received by the Select Committee from the FBI, are also enclosed.

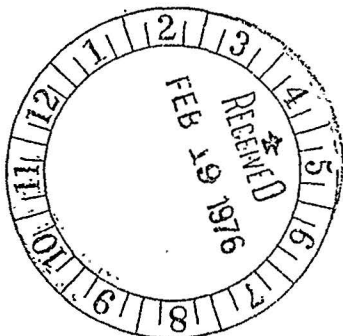
Memorandum SAC, Chicago to Director, FBI 12/16/68
Memorandum SAC, Chicago to Director, FBI 1/13/69
Memorandum SAC, Chicago to Director, FBI 3/14/69

The Select Committee staff believes that Special Agents Joseph Stanley, Joseph McCabe, and Roy Martin Mitchell were responsible for these memoranda and we would appreciate your forwarding to us the names of other FBI personnel responsible for their preparation. We would also like you to make the necessary arrangements for Select Committee staff to be able to interview these persons.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Frank Church
Frank Church
Chairman



ENCLOSURE

62-116395-1406