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# File #:

62-116395

# Serial Scope:

601 THRU 1<sup>ST</sup> NR 605

607, 1<sup>ST</sup> NR 607

609 THRU 616

618 THRU 620

Released under the John F.  
Kennedy Assassination  
Records Collection Act of  
1992 (44 USC 2107 Note).  
Case#:NW 55158 Date:  
11-18-2017

ms

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO ALEXANDRIA  
BALTIMORE  
BIRMINGHAM  
BOSTON  
CHICAGO  
CINCINNATI  
DALLAS  
EL PASO  
INDIANAPOLIS  
JACKSON  
JACKSONVILLE  
LOUISVILLE  
LOS ANGELES  
MEMPHIS  
MIAMI  
NEW YORK  
OKLAHOMA CITY  
OMAHA  
PHILADELPHIA  
PHOENIX  
ST. LOUIS  
SAN DIEGO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
SAVANNAH  
SEATTLE

SEPTEMBER 5, 1975

PERSONAL ATTENTION

- 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

COPY RETAINED IN  
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

FROM DIRECTOR (62-116395)

SENSTUDY 75

REC-47

62-116395-628

REBUTELS MAY 2, 1975, AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1975.

21 SEP 9 1975

- 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 Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

SFP:eks  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/1/00 BY SPANKP

ST-110

SEE NOTE PAGE 9

SEP 17 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

PAGE 2

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) HAS REQUESTED WHEREABOUTS OF A NUMBER OF FORMER FBI EMPLOYEES INDICATING THEY MAY BE INTERVIEWED BY THE SSC STAFF. LISTED BELOW, BY FIELD OFFICE TERRITORY, ARE THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES AND THEIR LAST KNOWN ADDRESSES AS CONTAINED IN BUREAU FILES.

INFORMATION FROM SSC INDICATES NAMES OF FORMER SAs LITRENTA AND STEWART DEVELOPED AS HAVING BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE FBI AND CIA CONCERNING MAIL OPENING ACTIVITIES. ALL OTHERS IN LIST BELOW WERE EITHER SAC, ASAC, OR BOTH, DURING PERIOD 1959 - 1966 IN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES: BOSTON, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, MIAMI, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, AND WASHINGTON FIELD. THEY PRESUMABLY ARE ALSO KNOWLEDGEABLE CONCERNING MAIL OPENINGS.

EACH OF THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED AND ALERTED THAT HE MIGHT BE APPROACHED BY THE SSC STAFF FOR INTERVIEW. THE FORMER EMPLOYEE MAY, AFTER BEING CONTACTED BY SSC STAFF, CONTACT BUREAU'S LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION BY COLLECT CALL FOR FULL INFORMATION TO ASSIST HIM INCLUDING OBLIGATIONS AS TO CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION ACQUIRED AS

PAGE 3

FBI EMPLOYEE. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT BUREAU'S OFFER OF ASSISTANCE IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPEDE SSC WORK, BUT IS DONE AS COOPERATIVE GESTURE AND TO SAFEGUARD SENSITIVE BUREAU INFORMATION.

CONTACTS WITH THESE FORMER EMPLOYEES TO BE HANDLED PERSONALLY BY SAC OR ASAC. IN EVENT THIS IS NOT FEASIBLE FOR JUST CAUSE, TO BE HANDLED BY A SENIOR SUPERVISOR.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONTACT, RESULTS SHOULD BE FURNISHED BUREAU BY NITEL IN ABOVE CAPTION, BRIEFLY INCLUDING REACTION OF FORMER EMPLOYEES CONTACTED. IF A FORMER EMPLOYEE NO LONGER IN YOUR TERRITORY OR TEMPORARILY AWAY, SET OUT LEAD TO OTHER OFFICE IMMEDIATELY WITH COPY TO FBIHQ.

ALEXANDRIA.

W. DONALD STEWART, CRYSTAL HOUSE I, APARTMENT 202,  
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

JAMES H. GALE, 3307 ROCKY MOUNT ROAD, FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA  
THOMAS E. BISHOP, 8820 STARK ROAD, ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA

PAGE 4

BALTIMORE:

ANTHONY P. LITRENTO, 2810 STONYBROOK DRIVE, BOWIE, MARYLAND

PAUL O'CONNELL, JR., 2417 STRATTON DRIVE, POTOMAC, MARYLAND

DONALD E. RONEY, 131 CAMBRIDGE DRIVE, WINDSOR HILLS,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

VICTOR TURYN, 2645 TURF VALLEY ROAD, ELLICOTT CITY,

MARYLAND

DONALD W. MORLEY, BOX 222, NEW MARKET, MARYLAND

BIRMINGHAM:

JOHN DAVID POPE, JR., 221 REMINGTON ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,

ALABAMA

BOSTON:

LEO L. LAUGHLIN, 9 EVERETT AVENUE, WINCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

EDWARD J. POWERS, 10 COLONIAL DRIVE, BEDFORD,

NEW HAMPSHIRE

J. F. DESMOND, 185 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PAGE 5

CHICAGO:

MARLIN W. JOHNSON, CANTEEN CORPORATION, THE MERCHANDISE  
MART, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HARVEY G. FOSTER, 1012 SOUTH HAMLIN, PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS  
CINCINNATI:

PAUL FIELDS, 2677 CYCLORAMA DRIVE, CINCINNATI, OHIO

HARRY J. MORGAN, 5314 ELMCREST LANE, CINCINNATI, OHIO

DALLAS:

PAUL H. STODDARD, 3014 CHATTERTON DRIVE, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

KENNETH E. COMMONS, 2458 DOUGLAS DRIVE, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

EL PASO:

KARL W. DISSLY, POST OFFICE BOX 9762, EL PASO, TEXAS

INDIANAPOLIS:

DILLARD W. HOWELL, 6413 CARDINAL LANE, INDIANAPOLIS,  
INDIANA

ALLAN GILLIES, 8228 HOOVER LANE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

JACKSON:

WILLIAMS W. BURKE, JR., 1847 AZTEC DRIVE, JACKSON,  
MISSISSIPPI

PAGE 6

JACKSONVILLE:

DONALD K. BROWN, 826 BROOKMONT AVENUE, EAST JACKSONVILLE,  
FLORIDA

WILLIAM M. ALEXANDER, 4857 WATER OAK LANE, JACKSONVILLE,  
FLORIDA

LOUISVILLE:

BERNARD C. BROWN, 2301 NEWMARKET DRIVE, N.E., LOUISVILLE,  
KENTUCKY

LOS ANGELES:

WILLIAM G. SIMON, 2075 LOMBARDY ROAD, SAN MARINO,  
CALIFORNIA

WESLEY G. GRAPP, 4240 BON HOMME ROAD, WOODLAND HILLS,  
CALIFORNIA

ARNOLD C. LARSON, 4232 ABBINGTON COURT, WESTLAKE VILLAGE,  
CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH K. PONDER, 3719 CARRIAGE HOUSE COURT, ALEXANDRIA,  
VIRGINIA. BUSINESS ADDRESS: 3030 SOUTH RED HILL AVENUE,  
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

PAGE 7

MEMPHIS:

E. HUGO WINTERKROWD, 1550 NORTH PARKWAY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

MIAMI:

THOMAS MC ANDREWS, 324 NEAPOLITAN WAY, NAPLES, FLORIDA

FREDERICK F. FOX, 11450 W. BISCAYNE CANAL ROAD, MIAMI,  
FLORIDA

NEW YORK:

JOSEPH L. SCHMIT, 656 HUNT LANE, MANHASSET, NEW YORK

HENRY A. FITZGIBBON, 76 EASTON ROAD, BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK

OKLAHOMA CITY:

JAMES T. MORELAND, 108 FERN DRIVE, POTEAU, OKLAHOMA

LEE O. TEAGUE, 2501 N.W. 121ST STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY,  
OKLAHOMA

OMAHA:

JOHN F. CALLAGHAN, IOWA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY,  
CAMP DODGE, POST OFFICE BOX 130, JOHNSTON, IOWA

PAGE 8

PHILADELPHIA:

RICHARD J. BAKER, 219 JEFFREY LANE, NEWTON SQUARE,  
PENNSYLVANIA

JOHN F. MALONE, 25 GARFIELD AVENUE, CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA  
PHOENIX:

PALMER M. BAKER, JR., 3832 EAST YUCCA STREET, PHOENIX,  
ARIZONA

ST. LOUIS:

THOMAS J. GEARTY, 6630 CLAYTON ROAD #105, RICHMOND HEIGHTS,  
MISSOURI

WESLEY T. WHALEY, 286 GREEN TRAILS DRIVE, CHESTERFIELD,  
MISSOURI

SAN DIEGO:

FRANK L. PRICE, 2705 TOKALON STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO:

CURTIS O. LYNUM, 644 EAST HILLSDALE BOULEVARD,  
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

HAROLD E. WELBORN, 13067 LA VISTA COURT, SARATOGA,  
CALIFORNIA

PAGE 9

SAVANNAH:

TROY COLEMAN, 36 CROMWELL ROAD, WILMINGTON PARK,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

JOSEPH D. PURVIS, 721 DANCY AVENUE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

SEATTLE:

LELAND V. BOARDMAN, ROUTE 3, BOX 268, SEQUIM, WASHINGTON

RICHARD D. AUERBACH, P. O. BOX 1768, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

JAMES E. MILNES, 4317 - 50TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,

WASHINGTON

PAUL R. BIBLER, 15134 - 38TH AVENUE, N.E., SEATTLE,

WASHINGTON

NOTE:

Referenced Bureau teletypes furnished field general background and instructions relating to our cooperation with the SSC and procedures concerning interviews of current and former employees. Former employees listed herein derived from an SSC request dated 8/19/75, to which we have responded by LHM 9/5/75 being furnished the SSC through the AG. After dispatch of instant teletype, we will arrange for copies to be filed in the respective personnel files of the former employees listed.

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

1 - Mr. Mintz  
1 - Mr. Walsh  
1 - Mr. Wannall 9/5/75  
1 - Mr. Cregar  
1 - Mr. Hotis  
1 - Mr. Daly

SENSTUDY 75

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL 9/5/75.

THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THAT SPECIAL AGENT DOUGLAS MAC DOUGALL BE MADE AVAILABLE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR INTERVIEW BY THAT COMMITTEE ON 9/9/75 AT 10 A.M. THE INTERVIEW WILL INVOLVE SA MAC DOUGALL'S KNOWLEDGE IN THE PARTICIPATION IN MAIL COVERAGE.

SA MAC DOUGALL SHOULD ARRANGE TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN TIME TO BE BRIEFED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGAL COUNSEL AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISIONS AT 3 P.M. ON 9/8/75 IN ROOM 4509 IN THE JUSTICE BUILDING.

REC-47 62 116 325-619

ST-110

SEP 9 1975

NOTE: James Dick, Senate Select Committee Staff Member, made the request for the interview of SA MacDougall concerning mail covers. This interview will be a Staff interview. Reference phone call to advise the New York Office of this request and of the fact that SA MacDougall should be available for the briefing on 9/8/75 by the Legal Counsel and Intelligence Divisions. This communication will serve as approval for the waiver of an existing employment agreement signed by SA MacDougall for purposes of this interview.

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 Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

PVD:lad

(10)

AD

SEP 9 5 12 36 AM

7 9 SEP 17 1975

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SPANKP

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar  
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan

Mr. W. R. Wannall

8/12/75

A. B. Fulton

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton  
1 - Mr. D. Ryan  
1 - Mr. D. K. Pettus

COMTELPROS

This is to identify additional copies of excised material which is being made available in room 4171 of the JEH building for review by staff members of the Senate Select Committee (SSC). The copies have been excised to protect sensitive sources and delete information from other agencies where there were sensitivities.

Each serial, prior to being made available for review to members of the SSC staff in room 4171, is approved by the responsible Section Chief.

Attached for the file are 23 copies of excised serials regarding the New Left which were made available for review to the CSC on 8/7/75, and 336 copies of the Black Extremist which were made available on 8/8/75 for review. The latter 336, which consists of four volumes, are being maintained in room 4426, JEH.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures

62-116009

1 - 62-116395 (Senstudy)  
1 - 100-449698 (New Left)  
1 - 100-448006 (Black Extremist)

DKP:lfj  
(11)

62-116009  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP3A/MKP

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. V. O. Cregar  
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan  
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

Mr. W. R. Wannall

8/5/75

A. B. Fulton

1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton  
1 - Mr. D. Ryan  
1 - Mr. D. K. Pettus

COMTELEPROS

This is to identify additional copies of excised serials which are being made available in room 4171 of the JEH building for review by staff members of the Senate Select Committee (SSC). Copies have been excised to protect sensitive sources and delete information from other agencies where there were sensitivities.

Each serial, prior to being made available for review to members of the SSC staff, is approved by the appropriate responsible Section Chief.

Attached for the file are 44 copies of excised serials as they were made available for review to the SSC on 8/1/75: 36 relate to the Communist Party, USA, Cointelpro, five to the New Left and three to the Socialist Workers Party Cointelpros; 105 copies regarding the New Left Cointelpro which were also made available on 8/1/75, and 41 copies of New Left Cointelpro which were made available for review on 8/4/75.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Enclosures  
62-116009

1 - 62-116395 (Senstudy)  
1 - 100-449698 (New Left)  
1 - 100-3-104 (CPUSA)  
1 - 100-436291 (SWP)

DKP:lfj  
(12)

MDR-16  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP3ALM/KP

70 SEP 8 1975

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams  
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz  
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

The Attorney General

August 18, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton  
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

**COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS**

NDR-16  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/14/00 BY SP2BWK/PL

Reference is made to the August 8, 1975, meeting in your office, wherein members of your staff and officials of this Bureau discussed matters relating to the current inquiries of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities as relates to our Counterintelligence Programs (Cointelpros) documents and to the protection of FBI sources utilized in these programs.

At your request there is attached a memorandum summarizing known results in our Cointelpros directed against the Communist Party, USA, Socialist Workers Party, White Hate Groups, New Left and Black Extremists. These summaries do not indicate any actions were conducted under these programs which resulted in physical injury to the targets or that electronic techniques, surreptitious entries, or mail openings were used in connection with Cointelpro actions.

Enclosure  
62-116089 / ENCLOSURE

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - 62-116395 (Senstudy)

DKP/DR:lfj  
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

62-116395-

NOT RECORDED  
170 AUG 20 1975

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116089-80

## The Attorney General

### NOTE:

The Attorney General, on 8/8/75, and the Deputy Attorney General, met with Associate Director Nicholas P. Callahan, Assistant Director W. Raymond Wannall, and Inspector John B. Hotis to discuss the request of the Senate Select Committee for the identities of sources utilized to effect Cointelpro activities. The Attorney General indicated prior to discussing this problem, which relates to the overall confidentiality of FBI sources, with Senator Church, Chairman of the Committee, he desired to be furnished information which would enable him to insure himself there were no Cointelpro activities of a scandalous or infamous nature which at a later date could cause embarrassment to the Department. The attached memorandum was prepared during the period 8/8-12/75 by personnel of the Internal Security Branch of the Intelligence Division. It represents a careful review of all Cointelpro actions where results were known. It is pointed out in the majority of authorized Cointelpro actions results were not recorded. Also, because of the wide variety of Cointelpro actions, results in many areas are not subject to measurement. For example, there is no way of determining how many individuals left the Communist Party as a result of our documented mailings relating to Soviet anti-semitism.

**SECRET**

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams  
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz  
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar  
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2ALW/KP

August 18, 1975

## **COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS**

**Classified because sets forth information which, if disclosed, could compromise sensitive intelligence sources and methods.**

**In an effort to assess possible damage incurred by subversive and extremist organizations and individuals as a result of Counterintelligence Program (Cointelpro) activity, a current review has been made of the programs relating to the Communist Party, USA, Socialist Workers Party, White Hate Groups, New Left and Black Extremists.**

**The "Study Committee Report on FBI Counterintelligence Programs," prepared in May, 1974, by the Department-FBI Committee headed by former Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, tabulated 3,208 proposals for counterintelligence action during the period 1956 until all programs were discontinued on April 28, 1971. Of these, according to the Petersen report, 2,340 were reported approved and implemented and results were reported as known in 516 instances. Our current review has developed 620 instances where results of varying degrees are known. Excluding results of actions which appear to have been appropriate and proper law enforcement procedures, we have summarized results in 164 instances. In any instance where there was any question regarding the propriety of the action, doubts were resolved by preparing a summary.**

**For ready review, summaries of the actions in these 164 instances have been placed in categories and are attached as follows:**

- 1. Anonymously furnishing information. (34 instances)**

**Pages 3-36.**

**62-116009**

**1- 62-116395 (Senstudy)**

**DKP/DR:lfj**

**(9)**

**SECRET**

**Classified by 4375**

**Exempt from GDS, Category Number 2**

**Date of Declassification Indefinite**

**ORIGINAL FURNISHED THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**COPY FURNISHED THE  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**ENCLOSURE**

**62-116395**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

2. Furnishing information to news media. (39 instances)  
Pages 37-75.

3. Use of informants for disruption. (9 instances)  
Pages 76-84.

4. Alerting employers, credit bureaus and creditors to illegal, immoral, radical or subversive activity. (10 instances)  
Pages 85-94.

5. Alerting business and individuals with whom individual or group has economic dealings to illegal, immoral, radical or subversive activity. (16 instances) Pages 95-110.

6. Alerting religious and civic leaders and organizations to immoral, subversive, illegal, or radical activity. (22 instances)  
Pages 111-132.

7. Alerting family or associates to illegal, immoral, radical or subversive activities. (5 instances) Pages 133-137.

8. Alerting educational institutions to immoral, illegal, radical or subversive activity. (17 instances) Pages 138-154.

9. Miscellaneous. (12 instances) Pages 155-166.

Extreme care should be exercised in connection with any use of the attached material. Public disclosure of some of this material could result in physical jeopardy to present and former FBI sources utilized in these programs.

**SECRET**

- 2 -

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In July, 1964, an anonymous letter was sent to a number of individuals in the Superior, Wisconsin, area who advertised in "Tyomies-Eteenpain," a Finnish language newspaper published in Wisconsin noting the similarity of editorials in "The Worker," published by the Communist Party, USA, to alert these advertisers to the communist nature of this newspaper so they might withdraw their support.

There was no known withdrawal of support for this newspaper, but at the same time, the newspaper was applying for membership in the Superior, Wisconsin, Chamber of Commerce and their application was denied.

JPM:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-30-77, 82, 84

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In December, 1969, an anonymous letter was directed to selected members of the United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA), by the Richmond Office. This letter denounced Robert H. Hudgins, Grand Dragon of Virginia, characterizing him as one interested in personal gain only. The content of the letter suggested that it had been prepared by Raymond Adams, a former UKA member, who had been banished and had been at odds with Hudgins.

The anonymous mailing resulted in continuing disruption and mistrust in certain Klan units. Hudgins' leadership was challenged. The unrest at Danville, Virginia, caused a great reduction in income for the UKA in Virginia, and affected Hudgins' salary and expenses. Information available does not indicate whether money for Hudgins' salary and expenses obtained from UKA or his employer.

TCD:bmf

(9)

157-9-41-113, 115, 116, 118

**SECRET**

4

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

FBI Headquarters, in October, 1962, authorized the preparation of an anonymous mimeographed leaflet criticizing individuals and small groups with communist backgrounds who consistently attacked the United States but never took a stand against the Soviet Union. This was to be done in connection with the scheduled October 31, 1962, appearance of Herbert Eugene Aptheker, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the State University of New York at Buffalo (UB), as a part of a lecture series entitled "A Political Spectrum of a Contemporary World." Such individuals had been openly critical of an earlier appearance by a British fascist.

Authority was also granted to anonymously mail public source information on Aptheker to Dr. Charles Ebert, UB, a faculty member critical of the far left.

The leaflets were anonymously distributed to the local news media, the student newspaper and to 28 campus organizations and/or students.

Aptheker's scheduled speech was deferred by a last minute injunction in New York State Court. It is not known if the leaflets or letter had any bearing on the injunction. An appellate court later ruled the University had the right to invite Aptheker to speak.

RWH:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-6-36, 42 44, 78

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In August, 1963, the FBI in Seattle, Washington, became aware that a factional problem existed in the Communist Party (CP) Northwest District as a result of the Sino-Soviet split in which the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), supported the Soviet Union.

A Red Chinese letter stating their position in the ideological dispute was condensed; criticisms of the CPUSA pro-Soviet position were added, and an anonymous letter prepared and mailed to 25 selected CP members in the Northwest District.

The Seattle FBI Office later reported that some members of the Seattle area CP registered their disapproval with the National CP pro-Soviet position and that this contributed to some disharmony in CPUSA circles. The letter was discussed at CP state and local club levels in Seattle.

RPF:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-50-89, 92, 96

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During May, 1967, a leaflet was mailed to about 40 individuals in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. Recipients were labor union leaders, churchmen, members of the American Society of Friends, and the American Legion Posts in vicinity of the residence of Arthur Edelman. Some of the recipients were associated with Edelman in promoting demonstrations against the war in Vietnam and the leaflet was designed to present the membership and leadership role of Edelman and his wife, Beth, in the Western Pennsylvania Communist Party (CP).

Arthur Edelman, after being made aware of leaflet, announced it was time to come out in the open. An informant advised that Arthur Tuden, a college instructor in Pittsburgh, who was active in the antiwar movement, commented he was considering being more circumspect in his dealings with Edelman. Subsequent to circulation of leaflet, Edelman claimed the organization Trade Unionists For Peace in Pittsburgh was on verge of collapse because of friction among its leaders.

HPB:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-39-148, 150, 154 **SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During mid-1966, the New Orleans Office mailed a series of letters to Assistant Grand Dragon Bill Windham, Louisiana United Klans of America, Inc., in the name of a fictitious organization, The National Committee for Domestic Tranquility (NCDT), an anti-Klan group. The letters, which indicated that Windham was cooperating with NCDT, were addressed in a manner that they would be intercepted by a Klan member and furnished to another Klan leader.

Resulted in a split in Klan leadership and ultimately in Windham's resignation from the Klan.

RLL: vb

(9)

157-9-33-46, 48, 49, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Philadelphia FBI Office was authorized to mail an anonymous letter to Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, United Klans of America (UKA), Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from a "member of the Minutemen" in Pennsylvania, urging that Shelton drop Roy Frankhouser from Ku Klux Klan leadership in Pennsylvania. This letter would also suggest that Pennsylvania authorities, although not true, were considering Frankhouser as a murder suspect at that time.

During March, 1967, Robert Shelton mentioned he had dropped Frankhouser from membership in the UKA and that he had written acknowledgment from Frankhouser of this fact.

ELS:dsh/lfj  
(9)

157-9-37-35, 37, 38

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Philadelphia FBI Office during June, 1964, mailed an anonymous letter, ostensibly prepared by a disgruntled Communist Party (CP) youth in Philadelphia, to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, complaining about the domineering and overbearing attitude toward the CP youth on the part of Frances Gabow, Organizational Secretary of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. The letter indicated Gabow had also lost the respect of adult members because of her relationship with a married man.

Gabow lost her position as CP Organizational Secretary.

ELS:bmf/lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-37-124

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

During August, 1968, the Los Angeles Office mailed an anonymous letter to selected faculty associates of Robert A. Nieman, an Assistant Professor at California State College and a candidate for the Peace and Freedom Party for the California Assembly. The letter ridiculed Nieman, pointing out that he was white, did not truly represent the blacks, that he had been arrested for possession of marijuana, and of his background with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Nieman was very active in SDS and supported SDS in anti-Vietnam War demonstrations. His arrest record, under FBI Identification Number 274-688-G, reveals that he was arrested by the Los Angeles, California, Police Department, on 9/29/67 for violation of the Health and Safety Code (Possession of Marijuana).

Nieman lost the election, which he said he expected, but also stated that the letter had caused him much embarrassment, both at the school, where an effort was being made to remove him, and among black militants, who in some cases were being taught by him.

RLL:vb/lm  
(9)

100-449698-26-7, 13, 18

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

A leaflet entitled "Call...to Progressive-Minded America Announcing the Holding of a Conference Preliminary to the Founding Convention of a New, American Labor-Negro Vanguard Party" in November, 1961, was sent anonymously by the Newark Office to Communist Party (CP) officials throughout the country. The aim was to hinder the formation of the American Labor-Negro Vanguard Party (ALNVP) which was a project of the Harriet-Tubman Section which had already been expelled from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). It was also to make the Harriet-Tubman Section appear as a provocative agent of the FBI trying to raid the CPUSA of its membership and financial support.

The mailing created considerable confusion in the CPUSA, which found it necessary to warn its members through its newspaper, of the formation of the ALNVP and to warn against being taken in by this group.

JPM:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-31-3, 15

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Program**

During June, 1970, the Charlotte Office prepared about 100 copies of a leaflet, in the form of a news item, prepared by a reporter for Southern Vanguard Revolutionary Party, (a defunct extremist organization formed by purged Panther Jose Gonzalvez). The leaflet, sent to news services and to a number of residents in the vicinity of Black Panther Party (BPP) headquarters, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was intended to publicize the split in the BPP group at Winston-Salem and to highlight that outside leadership has been brought to the BPP Winston-Salem. Leaflet mentioned Douglas Miranda, former BPP leader in New Haven, Connecticut, had been transferred to Winston-Salem and also attacked Larry Little, a BPP leader in Winston-Salem, as radical and insinuated he is pocketing donations obtained for BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The leaflet contained truthful information.

After distribution of this leaflet, sales of the BPP newspaper in Winston-Salem dropped considerably and respect for BPP leaders in Winston-Salem was reported to have been lost by members.

EFG:bmf/lm  
(9)

100-448006-1829, 2088, 2094

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Douglas Paul Miranda was a successful leader and organizer of the Black Panther Party (BPP) during 1969 and 1970 in New Haven, Connecticut. An anonymous letter was sent to BPP Headquarters in San Francisco in March, 1970, using BPP slang alleging that Miranda had embezzled BPP funds and questioned whether his promiscuity was in the best interest of the BPP. There was no specific information known to the FBI that Miranda was, in fact, embezzling BPP funds, but allegations had been received that he was having sexual relations with numerous females in the New Haven area.

Miranda fell into disfavor with the BPP leadership and disciplinary action was taken with the approval of the national office. He was transferred to Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

HPB:bmf  
(9)

105-165706-32-1150  
100-448006-1722

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 9, 1969, an informant advised that Michael Baynham, a Detroit Black Panther Party (BPP) member, disappeared from Detroit June 6, 1969, after taking \$150 of BPP funds. He allegedly purchased a gun with part of this money and left Detroit. The BPP was reportedly very upset over Baynham's actions.

On June 12, 1969, Lt. William McCoy, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department advised that Baynham was found fatally shot that date in the hallway of Jackie Spicer's residence, 13529 Dequindre, Detroit, Michigan. Spicer was present at the time of the shooting and advised police he had committed suicide.

The Wayne County, Michigan Medical Examiner's Office subsequently advised Baynham's death could possibly have been a suicide.

On September 15, 1969, FBI Headquarters authorized Detroit Office to mail an anonymous communication to a "representative number of Detroit BPP leaders" and members and to BPP National officer, David Hilliard. This communication, mailed September 17, 1969, would question the death of BPP member "Brother Michael Baynham," who it was believed committed suicide and would raise the question of possible responsibility on the part of national BPP leaders for the suicide. The letter would also be prepared in a manner to cause suspicion that Jackie Spicer, a BPP leader in Detroit, was the author of the letter and thus cause disruption in the BPP.

On September 19, 1969, an informant advised the receipt of the letter by Detroit BPP personnel convinced them that Jackie Spicer and Anita Hartman (also BPP member) wrote the letter. As a result, Frank Meyers of the Detroit Chapter contacted BPP National Headquarters on September 18, 1969, to so advise them. As a result, Meyers was told to stay away from Spicer since she was probably a police informant and the letter had come from the police through her.

At a BPP meeting held September 18, 1969, a decision was made to confront Spicer regarding the letter and consequently, she and Anita Hartman were purged from the Detroit BPP group.

**SECRET**

PEN:cah (9)

100-448006-1251, 1303, 1359;

15

157-14024-5

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Richmond Office of the FBI prepared an anonymous letter addressed to George Lincoln Rockwell, National Commander of the American Nazi Party (ANP) wherein it was alleged Alan Welch, Deputy Commander of the ANP, is a homosexual and had engaged in an unusual sex act with another ANP member. Further, that Welch was turning away recruits from the National Headquarters who appeared to be "too manly." A source who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Welch had been described by Rockwell in the past as "a reformed queer." The Richmond Office furnished this letter to the Dallas Office where it was mailed on September 23, 1965.

On November 26, 1965, Rockwell appeared at the Alexandria, Virginia, Resident Agency of the FBI with four letters he received, one of which was the above, inquiring if these letters were in violation of Federal law. Rockwell advised the above letter caused a great deal of disruption in the ANP and it cast suspicion on one of his most trusted workers, namely Welch.

LEB:bmf  
(9)

157-9-41-11, 17, 19

**SECRET**

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Counterintelligence Programs

On October 3, 1969, the Salt Lake City Office sent an anonymous letter to James Lucien Bever, President of the University of Utah chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) alleging that Larry Hammel, a University of Utah student leader devoted to SDS, was an informant. On October 7, 1969, Bever appeared at an SDS meeting and confronted Hammel. Bever announced that he received information that Hammel was a traitor to SDS principles and an informant for the "Feds."

The above resulted in considerable dissension among SDS adherents at that meeting and in future meetings. Hammel's loyalty to SDS remained in doubt even though he attempted to refute the attack. Shortly after the above action SDS became totally inactive at the University of Utah.

TCD:lfj  
(9)

100-449698-44-10

SECRET

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In February, 1971, the Seattle Office advised that the following action was taken to discredit Michael Thomas Justesen and Clayton Van Lydegraf among their fellow New Left associates. During December, 1970, in connection with the "Seattle 8" trial, it was apparent that the defendants and their attorneys were under the impression that the Government intended to uncover other informants in addition to the one who was surfaced for testimony. (The "Seattle 8" is a name coined by news media to describe eight persons indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Seattle, Washington, on April 16, 1970, for violation of the anti-riot law and conspiracy to destroy Government property.) Although there was general speculation that one of the defendants was a Government informant, this was not true. The Government had no other informants to uncover. Following the declaration of a mistrial in the case, an anonymous call was made to Defense Counsel Jeffrey Steinborn. (The mistrial was declared as a result of actions by a defendant who was cited for contempt.) The anonymous caller offered to help Steinborn in defense of the case but related a fear that Steinborn's phone might be bugged. Steinborn was instructed to proceed to a particular pay telephone booth directly across from the Seattle Police Department. He was observed entering the phone booth and the call was placed to him. Steinborn was advised that he was then under observation by the caller which left the impression that the call emanated from the Seattle Police Department. The caller disclosed an intention to get even with United States Attorney Stan Pitkin of Seattle, and the FBI for what they did to the Seattle Police Department. (It is noted that Pitkin handled the Government's case concerning the "Seattle 8," and also received considerable publicity in 1970 in connection with an expose of police corruption before the Federal Grand Jury.) The anonymous caller advised him that Michael Justesen and Clayton Van Lydegraf were FBI informants. (Justesen was in fugitive status at the time and Van Lydegraf's whereabouts were not known.) In reality neither was an informant. United States Attorney Pitkin was not aware of the above action.

As a result, Steinborn confronted Pitkin a few months later and warned that disclosure during any future trial that one of the defendants was actually an FBI informant would jeopardize the Government's case. Pitkin denied any knowledge that the FBI might have an undisclosed informant within the "Seattle 8." Information from other sources indicated that some persons sympathetic with the "Seattle 8" felt that Justesen was an informant. This gave further indication of the effect of the anonymous call made to Steinborn.

TCD:dsh (9)

**SECRET**

100-449698-50-13, 14  
DocId:32989640 Page 34

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Philadelphia Office submitted anonymous letter to Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and Mortimer Daniel Rubin, responsible for Party youth activities discrediting Jarvis Tyner as being ineffective in making arrangements for a convention and establishing a working organization.

Tyner was subsequently downgraded in his position within the Party and had to coordinate all matters with other individuals in New York.

KAM:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-37-121, 126

**SECRET**

13

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In January, 1967, James Dolsen, Communist Party (CP) leader in Philadelphia, was informed by the FBI, through an anonymous telephone call, of current status and trial date concerning Aaron Libson, a CP member arrested for sodomy. This was a continuation of previous anonymous information provided Dolsen in November, 1966, about Libson's arrest.

After Libson entered a guilty plea in February, 1967, the fact was published in a newspaper. Daniel Rubin, National Organizational Secretary, stated Libson was dropped from CP.

HPB:vb

(9)

100-3-104-364, 371, 374

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In September, 1966, an anonymous letter was mailed by the Jackson Division to United Klans of America (UKA) leaders and members near the Headquarters of the Knights of Green Forest (KGF) denouncing Dale Odus Walton, Imperial Wizard, KGF, in typical Klan language.

Many Klansmen discontinued their support of Walton and this organization became inactive.

PWC:dew  
(9)

157-9-54-39, 41, 50

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In May, 1967, George Lucas, Miami Communist Party (CP) Chairman since May, 1966, was engaged in an attack on the primarily Jewish CP membership in the Miami area. It was approved that an anonymous letter in Yiddish about this situation be sent to Isaac Dantzig, Vice Chairman of the Miami CP who was regarded as a leader of the progressive Jewish movement in the area. The letter was to question the loyalty of Lucas and his wife to the CP. It was also approved, since Lucas had been determined as the source of a series of anonymous letters to the FBI, that a number of CP members be interviewed about the letters in a way that they suspect Lucas as the writer.

Mr. Lucas and his wife were both given indefinite suspensions by the CP. However, Lucas had also been sending anonymous letters to the FBI and through interviews with CP members they became aware that Lucas was the writer of these letters. Ruth Lucas was interviewed but was uncooperative. Also, CP operations in the area were thoroughly disrupted, CP membership became disorganized, and CP sources of funds dwindled.

JPM:cah (9)

100-3-104-29-9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

In October, 1961, Communist Party literature was anonymously mailed to the residences of a cross section of employees of the Olson Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, creating an indignant reaction by the recipients. Mr. Peter Olson, an executive of the company, felt one of his employees, Mary Blair, was responsible for the mailings as she was the only known communist in the company.

Mary Blair was discharged from her employment at the Olson Publishing Company on November 9, 1961.

JPM:ekw

(9)

100-3-104-2982

100-3-104-30-2

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In November, 1966, 250 post cards cancelling a fund raising bazaar in Detroit, Michigan, scheduled by "The Volunteers," a front group of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) to promote "The Worker," were anonymously mailed just before the opening of the bazaar. It was anticipated the mailing would be blamed on Breakthrough, a conservative anticommunist group in Detroit, since the communists knew a member of Breakthrough had infiltrated "The Volunteers" about three years previously and would therefore have a mailing list. It was also anticipated that this action would lead to the criticism of William Allan, a top MDCP functionary, as he sponsored the infiltrator.

Attendance at the bazaar was less than half of the previous year's attendance, and proceeds for "The Worker" were also less than half of the previous year's proceeds. The proceeds for the 1966 bazaar were \$428.00.

JCF:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-15-294, 309, 310, 314

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

During July, 1969, the Los Angeles Office sent anonymous leaflets to selected leaders and members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and New Left organizations accusing Donald Freed of being a police informant. Freed was active in the Los Angeles area in developing a close working relationship between the BPP and New Left organizations.

During a meeting of the BPP United Front Against Fascism where the leaflets were also distributed, Freed abruptly left and never returned. Although given a vote of confidence by "The Friends of the Black Panthers" a few weeks later, he showed a noticeable effect of the experience and it may have impaired his efficiency and command of his following.

RLL:dsh  
(9)

100-449698-26-31, 39

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

By letter April 23, 1969, FBI Headquarters authorized Jackson Office to mail anonymous letter to Donald Wilson Jackson, also known as Muhammad Kenyatta. Letter would be ostensibly from a student defense committee and designed to discourage Jackson from returning to Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. Jackson and his associates, all associated with the Black Panther Party and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, had been involved in incidents of violence on the campus during week of April 10-13, 1969. Letter was mailed to Jackson on April 25, 1969.

Jackson Office subsequently advised that through a confidential informant, it was learned that Jackson was disturbed about the letter and on May 23, 1969, planned to leave the Jackson, Mississippi, area and to return to his home in Pennsylvania.

JTA:bmf  
(9)

100-448006-863,869,970,987

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

Fanny Hechtman of the New York Communist Party, in 1965, was a hard and successful worker for the cause of "The Worker," a national publication of the Communist Party, USA. Hechtman was reported to be extremely neurotic. The New York Office made a pretext telephone call to Hechtman on May 7, 1965, wherein the caller advised Hechtman she was a friend of hers and wanted to warn Hechtman that the national Communist Party leadership was contemplating removing Hechtman from the national office and transferring her to Philadelphia because of her neurotic tendencies.

Hechtman advised a friend later of this call and was visibly upset and disturbed by the phone call.

LEB:bmf  
(9)

100-3-104-34-1011, 1028

**SECRET**

27

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Counterintelligence Programs

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) annual rally was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 12, 1964. Prior to the rally, 238 bogus postcards were mailed by the New York Office to selected Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), members in the New York area with a message denouncing the Chinese communists and calling for support of the "new Soviet leadership." The cards were mailed to the member's place of employment.

William Melish, Chairman, NCASF, denounced this as an attempt by an unknown right-wing group to embarrass and disrupt the NCASF. Many of the recipients of these postcards may have been subjected to embarrassment at their places of employment.

LEB:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-34-909, 935

SECRET

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In 1964 a fraudulent FBI informant report which implicated William Albertson, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as an FBI informant was purposely misdirected to the CPUSA office in New York. The report was read and believed by the CPUSA.

Albertson was subsequently expelled from the CPUSA causing a major disruption in the CPUSA leadership.

LEB:cah (9)  
100-3-104-34-690

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The San Francisco Office placed an anonymous telephone call to Mrs. Thelma Seale, mother of Bobby Seale, National Black Panther Party (BPP) leader. Seale, after a speech in Connecticut on May 19, 1969, was to make speeches in Eugene, Corvallis and Portland, Oregon. Telephone call was ostensibly from a "brother" in Oregon telling Mrs. Seale it would be dangerous for Bobby to make the Oregon appearances. Mrs. Seale told BPP Headquarters about the call and it was decided that Seale should not go.

Results, as reported in San Francisco letter May 26, 1969, were that Seale passed up \$1,130 in Eugene and \$600 in Corvallis and possibly caused rift with affiliates of the Students for a Democratic Society who were to appear with him.

JTA:lfj  
(9)

100-448006-967

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

An anonymous letter was prepared and sent by the Pittsburgh Office on April 24, 1969, to 35 individuals and leaders of Pittsburgh area peace organizations alleging that Walter and Kay Tillow, leaders of the Pittsburgh Peace and Freedom Center, were being unduly influenced by members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). The publication of the Center was likened to that of the "Guardian" and "Daily World" in content. The letter also alluded to the Tillows' association with Art and Beth Edelman, who in turn were alleged to be associated with CPUSA leader Gus Hall.

The letter resulted in controversy. An informant advised that Walter Tillow believed that the letter was written by the FBI in an attempt to harass him.

TCD:cah (9)  
100-449698-39-9, 10

**SECRET**

31

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Information was developed through informants that Albert Taylor, a member of the United Klans of America (UKA), Lawrence Lodge #610, Montgomery, Alabama, was suspected by George Harris, another member of that lodge, of being an FBI informant. Taylor was not an informant of the FBI. On March 17, 1971, a letter, designed to confirm Harris' suspicions, was mailed by the Mobile Office to Harris. Additionally, an FBI automobile was driven through an area near Taylor's place of employment in a further attempt to convince Harris of Taylor's alleged cooperation with the FBI.

According to informants, since the time of the mailing of the letter, Taylor has not been seen at meetings of Lodge #610.

HWP:hp  
(9)

157-9-61,59,61

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

Headquarters sent to Southern offices having substantial Klan activity a supply of three different post cards to be mailed anonymously to a selected number of known Klan members. These post cards contained a caricature of a member of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in his hood and robe and two attacked the Klan's secrecy of membership and the other inferred the Klan leaders are using Klan money for high living, both sensitive points in the Klan.

Numerous mailings were made, some of which received newspaper publicity thereby causing disruption in the Klan membership. Specific individuals to whom mailings were made are not identified in Headquarters files.

TED:lfj  
(9)

157-9-30, 33, 34, 29

**SECRET**

33

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In order to increase the friction between the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Black Panther Party (BPP), the New York Office, in August, 1968, made pretext telephone calls to the SNCC office in an attempt to convey the impression to SNCC that the BPP was "out to get them." Purpose was to increase existing friction between SNCC and BPP.

This was effected and subsequently our New York Office received information indicating that James Forman, SNCC leader, was recently threatened by the BPP who said they would "get him." Forman was making himself scarce with his location known only to his wife and SNCC officials.

VRT:dsh  
(9)

100-448006-229, 271

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On October 18, 1960, the San Francisco Office directed a letter to the San Francisco Branch Headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) inviting attendance at an address to be given by Daniel Rubin, National Youth Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), on October 19, 1960, at the Peter Wright School of Dance in San Francisco.

Trotskyist SWP members attended meeting, as did a reporter. Trotskyists caused considerable disruption and exposed Rubin as being a communist, which he was attempting to conceal by claiming to be merely the editor of "New Horizons." The SWP Trotskyists identified "New Horizons" as a communist paper being published by the Communist Party attempting to influence youth.

JDP: vb  
(9)

100-3-104-2031

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Anonymous letters were mailed by the Chicago Division on September 11, 1961, to Board members and on September 14, 1961, to rank-and-file members of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) relative to a Board meeting of the CCASF held September 13, 1961, to discuss a policy statement on the Soviet Union's resumption of nuclear testing.

The CCASF released a statement which incorporated a critical approach to the Soviet Union resuming nuclear retesting. The First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Dmitri D. Muraviev, appeared at the Offices of the CCASF and reprimanded Hedda Basker, a member of the Board of Directors.

JDM:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-2885, 2934

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 21, 1966, Jim Felder, UPI reporter at Montgomery, Alabama, was confidentially contacted and furnished information about the resignation, for financial reasons, of United Klans of America (UKA) Grand Dragon William Brassell. Prior to that date, there had been no local publicity in Montgomery papers and Bureau efforts were directed toward discrediting Brassell.

On May 23, 1966, a UPI story by Felder regarding Brassell's ouster from the UKA appeared in the Montgomery Advertiser Journal, resulting in adverse publicity to the UKA.

HWP: vb  
(9)

157-9-61, 14, 15, 20

**SECRET**

37

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Miami Division advised Isadon Nochman, Bureau Chief, "Palm Beach Post-Times," Belle Glock, Florida, of a severe beating of a white male teenager following which a Klansman placed a card on the victim stating, "You have just served a proud Klansman, United Klan of America, Incorporated, Palm Beach County. Yours to good health, in God we trust." Newspaper article resulted in unfavorable publicity regarding the Klan.

As a result of the publicity, one of the Klansmen involved in the beating resigned from the Klan and was discharged from his employment due to his public identification as a Klansman. This individual's identity was not shown. Publicity also caused a great deal of internal criticism in the Klan of Klan leader Lee Granins.

TED:dsh  
(9)

157-9-29-77, 83

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

In early 1966, the Miami Office determined that a building located at 232 Southwest 30th Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, was being used as a United Klans of America, Incorporated, (UKA) operation. This information was disclosed to Milton J. Kelly, Managing Editor of the "Ft. Lauderdale News," and J. Lester Holt, Chief of Police, Ft. Lauderdale Police Department, was notified after a joint meeting of all klaverns commenced in the Klan building that this was the opportune time to set up roadblocks.

The April 19, 1966, edition of the "Ft. Lauderdale News" contained an article captioned "Check Follows Meeting Here - Klan Says Police Violate Rights" reported that a group of suspected Ku Klux Klansmen returning from a secret meeting April 18, 1966, ran into a police checkpoint. Newspaper photographers took pictures and numerous Klansmen were identified. Among those stopped by police were: David J. Zbin, 2600 Southwest Second Avenue; Richard Harley, 4600 Southwest 32nd Drive, West Hollywood; Drew Eugene Johnson, 1429 Southwest 33rd Court; Frederick Paul Attix, 1625 Northwest 15th Place; Sam Richard McBroom, 1420 Northwest First Avenue; Jessie Gay Taylor, 1425 Northwest First Avenue; Conda Lewis Mc Connaughay, 612 Southwest Eighth Avenue, and Harold Carlstedt, 3205 Northwest Third Street. Chaos and confusion was created among the Klansmen and the affair was given extensive publicity.

TJS:tdp (9)  
157-9-29-30, 38, 44.

**SECRET**  
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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Miami Division alerted "Fort Lauderdale News" of Klan and National States Rights Party rally at Vero Beach-Winter Park, Florida, August 29, 1966, and participation of Charles Baker Riddlehoover. Newspaper articles of a negative nature were written regarding the Klan and Riddlehoover.

As a result of unfavorable publicity in newspaper articles, Riddlehoover's organization failed to gain a following and rally at Winter Beach was a failure.

TED: vb  
(9)

157-9-29-75, 76

**SECRET**

38

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## Counterintelligence Programs

Public source information which exposes the Communist Party affiliation of Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a consultant to the field staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was furnished October 19, 1962, to contacts in the news media field in Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, and Atlanta.

The exposure of O'Dell's communist background in newspapers resulted in his resignation from SCLC.

DML:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-34-295, 314

SECRET

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Portland Office contacted Richard Ross, News Director, Station KGW-TV, Portland, Oregon, concerning planned arrival in Portland of Hyman Lumer, National Committee member, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), on February 25, 1964. Lumer was to conduct a class in Marxism for CP youth and intended CP members. Ross arranged coverage of Lumer's arrival in Portland.

Lumer was incensed at the attempted interview and photographing of his arrival at the Portland airport. He cursed Richard Ross and swung his briefcase at the photographer. The film clip of Lumer's conduct was shown locally in Portland and subsequently on February 27, 1964, by NBC on the nationally televised Huntley-Brinkley news broadcast.

HPB:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-40-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

## **Counterintelligence Programs**

The Cleveland Office furnished questions relating to the background and activities of Frank Wilkinson, Executive Director, National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, and Richard Criley, member of the District Committee, Communist Party of Illinois, for the use on May 18, 1962, when the two were to appear on the Mike Douglas Show on KYW-TV in Cleveland.

Wilkinson was evasive and on the defensive during his appearance. Criley did not appear due to a change in plans.

TJD:cah (9)  
100-3-104-11-22

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

FBI contacted Morris Litman of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" to alert him to the background and plans of the Philadelphia branch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and specifically its plans to picket the Democratic National Convention. The point to the contact was to uncover the DCA effort to conceal its Communist Party association. Articles appeared in the July 27 and August 23, 1964, issues of the "Inquirer."

The DCA members admitted "Inquirer" articles hindered their organization efforts and that the articles reduced the number of persons who ultimately traveled to Atlantic City, New Jersey, to picket the convention.

RHR:bmf  
(9)

100-3-104-37-146, 163 p. 2

**SECRET**

49

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On July 14, 1964, Milford Sutherland held a press conference in Seattle, Washington, where he announced his intention to run for Governor of Washington. One hundred nominating signatures were required to be placed in nomination.

On August 5, 1964, Lyle Burt, Reporter, Seattle Times, contacted the Seattle Office for background information regarding Sutherland, which Burt said he would publish in the August 9, 1964, issue of the newspaper. Material relating to Sutherland's Communist Party background was given to Burt. Such an article was published documenting this background information, and on September 4, 1964, Sutherland withdrew his candidacy for Governor. Sutherland blamed the Attorney General's Office, the Secretary of State (California), and the Washington State Supreme Court for dilatory tactics in not making a decision regarding his refusal to sign a loyalty oath.

JWM:dsh  
HWP:hp  
(9)

100-3-104-50,136,137,141

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 28-30, 1966, a convention of the Northwest District, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) was held at Seattle. The CPUSA intended this convention to be secret.

Confidential sources of the Seattle Office were made aware of this "secret" convention which resulted in considerable newspaper and television publicity given to the event. Additionally, anti-CPUSA leftists and members of the Socialist Worker's Party were invited via an FBI produced invitation. Upon appearing at the convention these people were denied admittance or expelled from the convention, thus bringing the convention into disarray.

Reporter Jack Eddy, KIRO-TV, one of the newsmen confidentially advised of the convention, and his cameraman, were recommended for a raise as a result of their outstanding news coverage of the CPUSA convention and the general manager of the station indicated that he was interested in nominating Eddy's coverage for a Sigma Delta Chi award for excellence in television reporting the next time such awards were to be granted.

JWM:cah (9)  
100-3-104-50-199, 200, 201, 202

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

St. Louis Office of FBI furnished to Richard Amberg, Publisher, St. Louis "Globe Democrat," a copy of Law Enforcement Bulletin plus 19 newspaper articles relating to W. E. B. DuBois Club of America (DCA). Information was used to publicize appearance of Herbert Aptheker, theoretician of Communist Party (CP) and member of National Committee CP, before DCA group in St. Louis on February 14, 1965. Publicity in newspapers resulted.

Adverse publicity resulting was assessed by St. Louis Office as having dealt DCA in St. Louis a severe blow.

HPB:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-42-71, 72

**SECRET**

47

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In November or December, 1965, information regarding a replevin suit filed by Almoreen R. Woods against three Klansmen who took his Klan robes and book from his car after he was thrown out of the Lake Wales Klavern of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan was furnished "anonymously" (method of transmittal unknown) to the "Lakeland Ledger Daily" newspaper.

Klan received bad publicity.

WDF:lfj  
(9)

157-9-64-37

**SECRET**

48

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On April 2, 1969, the Pittsburgh Office furnished information regarding David Owens to Sherley Uhl of the "Pittsburgh Press" newspaper. Owens, a candidate for Pittsburgh City Council and an employee of the Urban League, was arrested March 30, 1969, following a gun battle between Detroit police and members of the Republic of New Africa (RNA). Since Owens was on bond in Pittsburgh following involvement in a shooting incident with Pittsburgh police, it was hoped Uhl's disclosure would cause Owens' bond to be revoked. Also, the Pittsburgh Office furnished this same information to an informant of that office.

Information furnished to Mr. Uhl resulted in unfavorable publicity for Owens as a City Council candidate. The information furnished to the informant resulted in Owens' losing his Urban League job.

JTA: vb  
(9)

100-448006-820, 846

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

In February, 1960, an anonymous letter was mailed to the publisher of the Chicago neighborhood weekly newspaper "Southwest News Herald," which enclosed a copy of a "Chicago Daily Tribune" article dated December 5, 1956, which names Vicki Starr and her husband Ed Starr as communists. Vicki Starr was a candidate for the President of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) of the Mark Twain Public School in Chicago. The "Southwest News Herald" was a conservative neighborhood newspaper which regularly reported the activities of this PTA. The December 3, 1959, issue carried a photograph of Vicki Starr and described her as vice president of this PTA group.

It was learned from an informant that Vicki Starr was no longer considered a candidate for the position of PTA President.

PWC: vb  
(9)

100-3-104-1485, 1497

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Public source information was furnished to Dennis M. Higgins, special features reporter, "The Philadelphia Inquirer," to expose activities, programs, officers, and true nature of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC), a Communist Party, USA front group. Two articles were prepared to be published about January 17, 1965, and January 24, 1965, in the newspaper. The publications were to bracket a scheduled PSSFC meeting on January 22, 1965.

One article was printed on January 10, 1965. The meeting on January 22, 1965, where Dirk J. Struik spoke attracted 125 persons. Prior meetings with other speakers had attracted 200 persons. A follow-up article appeared on January 23, 1965. Elsie Sullivan, a member of the Independent Citizen's Committee, a communist front group, was blamed for furnishing the information to the "Inquirer," which was included in the "Inquirer" article of January 23, 1965.

RHR:vb/jmn  
(9)

100-3-104-37-179, 199, 200

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

The National States Rights Party (NSRP), Jackson, Mississippi, intended to use a building located at 188 Longino Street, Jackson, as a meeting hall and in an attempt to organize a new NSRP unit and recruit new members. In May 1970, a letter, purportedly a complaint from a neighbor on Longino Street that Number 188 was being used in violation of residential zoning laws, was mailed by the Jackson Office to the "Jackson Daily News 'Jack Sunn'" column. The letter pointed out that Number 188 had been used for a meeting on April 26, 1970.

On June 1, 1970, the letter appeared in the "Jackson Daily News." Although the precise results were unknown, no further public meetings were held by the NSRP at 188 Longino Street.

The NSRP was organized in 1957 in Knoxville, Tennessee, and through propaganda promotes hatred of Jews, Negroes, Communists, and certain law enforcement agencies.

HWP:hp  
(9)

157-9-54, 66, 67, 69

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

An article prepared at FBI Headquarters concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., being the keynote speaker at a fund-raising activity sponsored by the Communist Party-controlled Freedomways Associates, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways," on February 23, 1968, was released to the mass media prior to the date of the speech.

Article appeared in "The Birmingham News," Birmingham, Alabama, on March 7, 1968, and March 10, 1968, which set forth King's Communist Party connections in the past and updated his connections with the "Freedomways" magazine.

KAM:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-34-1661, 1662, 1671

**SECRET**

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Philadelphia Office furnished public source information to Ivan Scott, announcer for radio station WIP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prior to March 31, 1962, depicting the true facts in regard to Morton Sobell's trial and conviction for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage in effort to counteract propaganda being spread by the communists. Scott interviewed several pickets during a demonstration on March 31, 1962, sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at Philadelphia and asked if they were communists.

Tapes made during interviews were played on news broadcast March 31, 1962, and portion used was to the disadvantage of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and the Philadelphia Sobell Committee. It was felt questions by Scott may have the effect of curtailing future picket activities of the Sobell Committee.

KAM:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-37-21  
100-387835-2877

SECRET

54

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In October, 1968, the St. Louis Office confidentially advised Mr. George Killenkey, Associate Editor of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in St. Louis announced an intention to make inroads into area high schools. Newspaper articles concerning SDS appeared in the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

As a result of the newspaper articles, Lindbergh High School cancelled an SDS speaking engagement. It also resulted in countering further SDS attempts to make inroads into that school.

TCD:lfj  
(9)

100-449698-42-5

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 13, 1964, Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), was scheduled to appear on radio station WBZ in Boston. Prior thereto, the Boston Office contacted WBZ officials in an effort to have Winston's appearance cancelled.

The June 13, 1964, radio appearance of Winston's was cancelled.

LEB:ekw

(9)

100-3-104-34-776 and 808

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In June, 1966, Los Angeles Division made anonymous telephone calls to major newspapers in the Los Angeles area to alert them to an upcoming Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) District Convention to be held in the Los Angeles area.

Because of resultant press coverage, some sessions of the Convention were cancelled.

JPM:ekw  
(9)  
100-3-104-26-249

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

During August, 1963, a Cleveland informant advised that Frank Wilkinson, Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), was scheduled to speak at the Unitarian Society in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963. The Cleveland Office recommended furnishing "The Plain Dealer" newspaper, Cleveland, Ohio, and "The Youngstown Vindicator" newspaper, Youngstown, Ohio, with the following public source information regarding Frank Wilkinson and the NCAHUAC:

1. Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) letter dated August 1, 1963, which announced Wilkinson's appearance October 13, 1963, at above meeting.
2. News article "House Quiz Opposed by Visitor Here" from the May 19, 1962, issue of "The Plain Dealer."
3. Citation of the NCAHUAC contained in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the HUAC.

The October 11, 1963, issue of "The Youngstown Vindicator" carried an article announcing two Wilkinson appearances.

The October 14, 1963, issue of "The Plain Dealer" contained an article captioned "Racism Charged to House Unit" concerning the above-noted Wilkinson appearance. The article noted that a 20-second scuffle occurred when Mrs. Leta M. Wood of the Organization to Fight Communism demanded to know why Wilkinson had not mentioned that he had served time in Federal prison in a contempt of Congress case. Mrs. Wood and three supporters then left the meeting which apparently continued.

TEB:lfj

(9)

**SECRET**

100-3-104-11-108, 117

58

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In October, 1961, a note with a photostat copy of an article appearing in the May 5, 1954, issue of the Detroit Free Press was sent to Mr. James C. McGahey, President of the United Plant Guard Workers of America. This article alluded that Ann Sargent Crowe, an employee of Mr. McGahey, had communist affiliations.

On April 22, 1963, Ann Crowe resigned as Secretary for the United Plant Guard Workers of America, Local 114, 13722 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan. On May 13, 1963, Mr. James C. McGahey advised that because of information he had obtained concerning Ann Crowe's subversive background, he had instituted an investigation of this individual. He further advised that he felt that as a result of this investigation, somewhere along the line word got back to Ann Crowe that she would be dismissed and that he was going to take the matter up with the Executive Board of the Union and this precipitated her voluntary resignation. Mr. McGahey stated that Ann Crowe's last day of employment at the Union was Friday, May 3, 1963.

PWC:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-15-2  
100-372282-34

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Program**

In February, 1964, the New York Office discreetly informed particular newspaper representatives that Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader who was in the forefront of a boycott of New York City schools, was to attend a cocktail party at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations on February 4, 1964.

Considerable unfavorable publicity concerning Rustin resulted.

RDS:ekw  
(9)  
100-3-104-34-599

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Atlanta Division furnished written material intended to expose and ridicule the Klans in the South to Ralph McGill, of "The Atlanta Constitution" who in turn passed on this material, without disclosing source, to Hal Martin for utilization in article to appear in the "Saturday Evening Post."

This information was also utilized in part by Ralph McGill who published two articles containing unfavorable publicity regarding Klan activities. Articles appeared in "The Atlanta Constitution."

TED:ekw

(9)

157-9-2-4, 7, 12

**SECRET**

61

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Herbert Aptheker, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, was invited to speak at Ohio State University on May 21, 1965, by a newly formed student group to challenge an earlier ruling by the University denying an earlier scheduled appearance by the communist leader. Public source data on Aptheker was furnished local news sources and college officials were given a letter from the National Economic Council, Incorporated, which argued against campus appearances by communists.

Aptheker appeared, but sat silently while other persons read selections of his writings.

TJD:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-10-11, 12, 13

**SECRET**

62

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In April, 1966, the "Chicago Daily News" newspaper was furnished information regarding the ownership of an apartment building in a slum area by Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party. The building was in the area of Martin Luther King's headquarters for a slum clearance drive.

Newspaper articles about Lightfoot's ownership of a "rat-infested slum" appeared in Chicago on May 2-3, 1966, and the Party official was ordered to appear before the Compliance Board of Building Commissioners in Chicago.

TJD: vb  
(9)

100-3-104-9-560, 561, 562

**SECRET**

63

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Richard Henry, one of the leaders of The Republic of New Africa (RNA) appeared in Jackson, Mississippi, during early July, 1970, and proposed that a conference of the RNA be held in Jackson, Mississippi, during the period July 31 to August 1, 1970. Henry made several contacts with legitimate Negro figures regarding a possible site for the conference.

The Jackson Office made available to Jimmy Ward, Editor, Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Mississippi, public-type information available regarding the RNA, showing involvement of its members in violence or in situations showing them in an unfavorable light.

The evening before the scheduled RNA conference in Jackson, Mississippi, the Jackson Daily News printed articles exposing the RNA's violent objectives. The articles caused local black leaders to withdraw their support of the RNA conference, the scheduled agenda for the conference had to be shelved and the conference dealt entirely with criticism of the RNA's violent objectives. One local black group denied the RNA the use of its facilities to hold meetings due to their history of violence as exposed in the newspaper.

EFG:dsh  
(9)

100-448006-1893  
157-9079-980

**SECRET**

64

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On August 14, 1970, the Pittsburgh Office confidentially advised Sherley Uhl, "Pittsburgh Press," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that the Peace and Freedom Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with both legitimate and subversive organizations, was sponsoring an Ohio Valley Regional Coalition Conference. It was emphasized to him that certain sponsoring organizations were subversive and/or extremist in nature.

Mr. Uhl prepared an article on the conference which appeared in the August 14, 1970, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press." Two follow-up articles also appeared in the "Pittsburgh Press." The conference received unfavorable publicity and some disruption occurred during the conference.

TCD:lfj  
(9)

100-449698-39-18, 19

**SECRET**

65

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Counterintelligence Programs

On September 16, 1960, the Chicago Office was authorized to advise reporters of the "Chicago Tribune" of forthcoming meeting of the Communist Party, USA, to be held September 17-18, 1960, to be attended by well-known communist figures Carl Winter, Sam Kushner and others.

On September 18, 1960, "Chicago Tribune" reporter "Sandy" Smith and two photographers caused extensive consternation when they tried to interview the attendees. The September 19, 1960, "Chicago Tribune" had article captioned "20 Top Reds Hold Secret Talks Here," sub-captioned "Parley is Linked to Nikita Visit."

JDP:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-1920, 1929

SECRET

66

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Detroit Office called the "Detroit Times," "Detroit News," and the "Detroit Free Press," local newspaper publications, advising them the Global Books Forum was sponsoring a lecture with Harvey O'Connor as the featured speaker to be held October 21, 1960, at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. They were asked whether the newspapers could comment in view of their interest and Wayne State University's policy of not allowing communist organizations the use of any of its campus buildings. They all replied they had no knowledge of this situation, whereupon the telephone calls were immediately terminated.

Shortly after the placing of the anonymous telephone calls, Mr. Homer Strong, Director of McGregor Conference Center, Wayne State University, and Director of Alumni Relations, Wayne State University, telephonically contacted the Detroit Office. He advised the University had been approached by the "Detroit Times" newspaper and asked if the scheduled lecture for October 21, 1960, was a communist meeting. Mr. Strong pointed out that a check of "Who's Who in America" determined that Harvey O'Connor was listed as an author and to have been connected with a number of "anti-organizations" and "civil rights groups."

The speech appearance was cancelled by officers of Wayne State University. The cancellation caused consternation amongst the Communist Party (CP), which was sponsoring the meeting, and Helen Winter, CP Headquarters, sought an injunction. Wayne Circuit Judge George E. Bowles granted the injunction and ordered Wayne State University to permit the meeting. The meeting was held October 21, 1960, at Wayne State University and about 100 persons attended.

Helen Winter, supra, subsequently quit her job at the Weldwire Company, 3341 Puritan, Detroit, Michigan, reportedly because the adverse newspaper publicity was too much for her and she felt she would be fired anyway.

JDM:lfj  
(9)

**SECRET**

100-3-104-2036, 2037

67

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On September 3, 1969, FBIHQ furnished Miami Office copies of the Director's testimony on the Nation of Islam (NOI) group given before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 10, 1966, February 16, 1967, and February 23, 1968, and a copy of a statement by the Director before the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, September 18, 1969, which sets out information on the NOI on page 9. These items were to be furnished Gene Strul, News Director of WCK-TV, Miami, Florida, for use of that station's expose of the NOI.

The documentary expose was shown at 9:30 p.m., October 9, 1969, to an audience rating of in excess of 200,000 persons. It showed the NOI leaders to be of questionable character and living in luxury through the large amount of money taken as contributions from their membership. The extreme nature of NOI teachings was underscored. As a result, NOI leaders displayed concern and attempted to rebut the program at each opening meeting of the NOI (per Bureau source).

Attendance by visitors at weekly NOI meetings reportedly dropped 50 percent subsequent to this expose.

PEN: vb  
(9)

100-448006-1256, 1381, 1382, 1650

**SECRET**

CB

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In October, 1967, the Miami Office furnished newspaper articles to television station WCKT-TV regarding bombings and firebombings. Some individuals involved in the firebombings and bombings were Klansmen and were identified as such in the newspaper articles.

The articles were used in an expose concerning the Klan aired October 22, 1967, by WCKT-TV, Miami, Florida, entitled "KKK - A Change of Linen."

The expose resulted in disruption in the Florida Klan and lack of success in Klan recruiting.

WDF: vb  
(9)

157-9-29-166, 170, 171

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Between February and April, 1969, the Miami Office furnished a number of items or topics which could be explored by Managing Editor, Mr. Milt Kelly, "Ft. Lauderdale News" in a follow-up news article concerning Klan activity in Broward County, Florida.

A two-article series was published in the "Ft. Lauderdale News" which ridiculed Klan secrecy. Two Klansmen, Robert Quarterman and Jack Mavro, resigned as a result of the articles being published. Dissension and suspicion were created within the Klan.

WDF:tdp (9)  
157-9-29-206, 210

**SECRET**

70

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Program**

Anonymous letters were mailed to Marion L. Huit, Dean of the Office of Student Affairs, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, and the "Daily Iowan," student newspaper at the State University of Iowa on October 19, 1962, indicating Frank Wilkinson, who was described as having been identified as a Communist Party member in California during House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in 1958 and had served a prison sentence for contempt of Congress, was to speak at the college on October 22, 1962.

The "Daily Iowan" published an article subsequent to Wilkinsons's appearance on the campus in which it was pointed out he had served a prison sentence for contempt of Congress, which information, according to the article, had been determined during an interview of Wilkinsons by the paper.

KAM:bmf/lm  
(9)

100-3-104-36-1, 2, 3, 4

**SECRET**

71

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In October, 1967, Boston Office furnished to confidential sources at WBZ-TV, Boston, Massachusetts, public source data regarding communist background and/or connection with the communist movement of the following organizations: Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), Communist Party (CP), and the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). WBZ-TV made a television documentary which presented an in-depth television study of campus radicalism in the metropolitan Boston area. The public source data was used by WBZ-TV to show the connection between the SWP and the YSA, the CP and the DCA and other groups, showing that the preparations for "Vietnam Week" were formulated with the connivance and aid of representatives from these groups.

WBZ-TV received numerous favorable comments concerning the television documentary, and the image of the aforementioned groups was damaged.

RDS:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-5-228, 229

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On October 20, 1969, the Jackson Office prepared a fictitious signature letter exposing the Nation of Islam (NOI) as an organization bleeding its members of money and preaching segregation of races. This letter was sent to the "Jackson Daily News" for use in the "Jack Sunn" column. Immediately after mailing the letter, Jackson Office Agents contacted Editor Jimmy Ward to advise him that Agents had learned a relative of a Muslim had sent some type of letter to the newspaper critical of the NOI, and Ward was requested to contact the Jackson Office when the letter was received so Agents could prepare an appropriate response to be published with the letter in Ward's regular column which aired complaints and gave advice. There is no indication Ward was aware that the fictitious letter originated with the Jackson Office.

On receipt of the letter, Ward notified the Jackson Office and the response was printed in the "Jack Sunn" column, following preparation of same by the Jackson Office. The article was then mailed by the Jackson Office to Elijah Muhammad, "Muhammad Speaks" newspaper, and Muhammad's Mosque Number Two, all in Chicago. Shortly after the article appeared in the "Jackson Daily News," the Jackson NOI group was told by persons responsible for allowing NOI use of a particular building for meetings that the building could no longer be used for weekly NOI meetings. The persons responsible for allowing building use are not identified.

JPG:HWP:tdp (9)  
100-448006, 1354, 1380, 1486

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

Warden Woodland, Editor of the "Los Angeles Examiner" was furnished a list of possible questions to be used for the purpose of interviewing Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA during a press interview on May 4, 1961.

Questions asked of Flynn during the press conference succeeded in frustrating her and seemed to embarrass her, keeping her from using the conference to propagandize.

JDM:cah (9)  
100-3-104-2571

**SECRET**

74

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In May, 1970, the Miami Office furnished information to Milt Kelly, Managing Editor, "Fort Lauderdale News," regarding the arrest of Reverend Armand James Chandonnet, a local klanman. He was furnished information regarding Chandonnet's being charged with forgery and misappropriating church funds.

As a result of this information, articles appeared in the "Fort Lauderdale News" on May 27, 1970, and on June 1, 1970, exposing the situation, and thereafter, dissension between two klan chapters was intensified; at least five klan members resigned and Klavern (Chapter) #108 was dissolved.

WDF:lfj

(9)

157-9-29-222, 223

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Three informants of the Cleveland Office associated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (WEBDCA) were approved November 10, 1965, for use in an attempt to discredit Ted Cohen, Midwest Organizer of the communist youth group. The effort was to bring to the attention of Phil Bart, Ohio Communist Party Chairman, Cohen's questionable management of funds and his personal insults toward Bart. The aforementioned informants then commenced to bring Cohen's shortcomings to Bart's attention.

Subsequently on December 3, 1965, Bart advised one of the informants that Cohen had been removed from his position as Midwest Organizer of the WEBDCA because of his questionable financial manipulations, his inefficient methods of operation and his promiscuity.

TEB:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-11-241, 248

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In order to cause an increase in factionalism among the Communist Party (CP) membership in Philadelphia, in March, 1965, an informant was directed to suggest to Aaron Libson, youth leader of the CP in Philadelphia, that Francis (sic) Gabow, District CP Board member, be forced to take a six-month leave of absence for health reasons. Gabow was critical of Libson (and vice-versa) but had been previously ordered by her doctor to have bed rest because of a nervous condition. It was hoped that Gabow would be forced from CP work because of this and/or resent Libson's effort.

Gabow tendered her resignation from all positions of leadership in the CP Eastern Pennsylvania District on May 4, 1965.

RHR:bmf  
(9)

100-3-104-37-207, PH airtel, 5/12/65 (original filed in 100-3-69-10441)

**SECRET**

77

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During January, 1965, Communist Party (CP) informants of the FBI in Seattle, Washington, area were instructed to contact Henry Huff, an influential CP member and former Smith Act subject, to express dissatisfaction with Fred Sandborg, a member of the CP in Seattle. Sandborg was known to criticize his CP club leadership and to be disliked by Huff. Sandborg was a strong financial supporter of the CP and it was hoped to oust him from the CP.

Formal CP criticism of Sandborg was made by the leadership, but he was not ousted. He complained about his being criticized. Huff was also criticized by the leadership. Huff and Sandborg continued hostility toward each other which caused tension within their CP club.

HPB: vb

(9)

100-3-104-50-162, 171

**SECRET**

73

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Tampa Office, during 1969, directed an informant to oppose the klan activities of Norman Bennett Carter, a newly reactivated member of the Melbourne, Florida, Klavern of the Knights of the Invisible Empire.

As a result of the informant's efforts, Carter left the klavern and joined another group.

RLL:bmf  
(9)

157-9-64-141

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During 1968, the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter at California State College was factionalized. The Los Angeles Office directed informants to attempt to widen the breach between the groups by implying that Robert Ray, head of the SDS Chapter, was using SDS funds to support his drug habit and that Delfin Lugo, an active SDS member, had used SDS funds for his own use while he had been treasurer of the Chapter. Although Ray, according to one informant, was a heavy drug user, we are unable to verify whether he or Lugo actually misappropriated SDS funds.

At subsequent SDS meetings, there were fist fights between the groups, thus disrupting the meetings. Additionally, members of one faction made threatening early morning phone calls to members of the other faction if they showed up at the meetings. Robert Ray was eventually discredited and replaced as Chairman of the SDS Unit.

RLL: vb  
(9)

100-449698-26-17, 27

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**

### **Counterintelligence Programs**

In June, 1968, an informant in the San Diego, California, area, who was a Communist Party (CP) member, claimed to have been offended by Ben Dobbs, Executive Secretary of Southern California CP, who was running for state-wide office. The informant, a black, claimed to have been ignored by Dobbs and raised the issue that he engaged in discrimination against blacks in Southern California District CP. The claim was made at a Southern California District CP Negro Commission meeting, and a tape recording made of the meeting.

Dobbs apologized to the informant. The above tape recording was played to the CP District Board members and caused internal dissension between Board members. Some maintained the taped meeting was designed to discredit Dobbs and was staged by Board member Bill Taylor. Taylor, in turn, was angry at the other Board members.

HPB:bmf  
(9)

100-3-104-4, 5, 6, 7

**SECRET**

81

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Counterintelligence Programs

In October or November, 1966, the Miami Office made it known to the Ku Klux Klan in Okeechobee, Florida, through an informant, that James W. Crawford had a felony conviction. Crawford was thereafter voted out of the Klan for this reason on November 30, 1966.

WDF:tdp (9)  
157-9-29-95-106

SECRET

82

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On July 26, 1968, FBIHQ approved plan by Tampa Office to have informants attend a State Officers' meeting of the Knights of the Invisible Empire (KOIE) on August 2, 1968, to vote for removal of Bill Richardson, Grand Dragon, KOIE. Action suggested following a recent arrest of Richardson for arson.

This action isolated Richardson's influence and reduced his effectiveness.

JTA:vb

(9)

157-9-64-128, 130

**SECRET**

83

SECRET

Counterintelligence Programs

On May 25, 1967, FBI Headquarters approved recommendation that an informant of the Tampa Office attempt to buildup antagonism toward Edward R. Jones, Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando, Florida, Klavern, United Klans of America, Incorporated, (UKA), Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in efforts to have him removed from that position. This action followed an unsuccessful Klan rally held May 13, 1967, which Jones organized.

On May 10, 1967, it was reported that Jones resigned from the Klan as a result of antagonism within the Orlando Klavern.

JTA:tdp (9)  
157-9-64-97, 106

SECRET

84

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In September, 1966, George Judd, Director of Safety and Security, Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Ecorse, Michigan, advised that Joseph Kransdorf was on sick leave from August 26, 1966, to September 13, 1966, and that he had presented a certificate from a doctor in New York when he returned to work. Joseph Kransdorf was a member of the Youth Group of the Michigan District Communist Party and son of a leading national functionary of the Communist Party, USA. The sick leave was during the same period as a Communist Party, USA Youth School at Camp Webatuck, New York. Judd was furnished newspaper articles concerning the camp. A letter was sent by Great Lakes Steel Corporation to the doctor who responded that he did not examine Kransdorf.

In October, 1966, Kransdorf was given a ten day suspension from his employment for fraudulently obtaining sick leave. His address at that time was 12963 Woodward, Highland Park, Michigan.

JCF:bmf  
(9)

100-3-104-15-274, 282, 286, 299

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Little Rock Office directed anonymous letters to the employers of members of the Forrest City Klavern of the United Klans of America in which were enclosed copies of an article dated September 24, 1970, which appeared in "The Arkansas Gazette," a Little Rock daily newspaper, concerning the arrest of klavern members at Parkin, Arkansas. Thirteen individuals were arrested for nightriding and other charges.

Amos and Leonard Holland were discharged from their employment with Tom's Peanut Company. Sam Littlejohn was discharged from his employment with the DX Oil Company. The employer of Steven Golden advised Forrest City Resident Agency he was curtailing the activities of Steve Golden which would cause embarrassment to the employee.

**TED:lfj**  
**(9)**

**157-9-25-47, 49, 51**  
**157-370-25-66**

**SECRET**

86

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Memphis Division forwarded anonymous letter to headquarters of Kimberly-Clark Company concerning efforts of Clinton Eugene Daniel, an employee of Kimberly-Clark in Memphis, to recruit Klan members at the company's Memphis operation.

Daniel was placed on a predominantly night shift shortly after anonymous letter was sent. This prevented Daniel from attending local Klan meetings which were held in the evenings and Daniel was expelled from Klan for nonattendance of Klavern meetings.

TED:dsh  
(9)

157-9-28-22, 28

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During the Summer of 1967, William Virgil Fowler, State Chairman and Honorary State Cyclops of the California Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (KKKK), departed the Los Angeles area leaving behind unpaid debts. Fowler moved to Stone Mountain, Georgia. The Los Angeles Office subsequently arranged to have letters, purportedly over the signature of Fowler, sent to his creditors instructing them to forward unpaid bills to James R. Venable, a Klan leader, for payment.

As a result of the above letters, a split developed between Fowler and Venable, and Venable reported that Fowler was no longer affiliated with the KKK, but had moved to Florida.

TJS:dsh  
(9)

157-9-26-31, 32, 33, 36

**SECRET**

88

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Program.**

Authority granted November 18, 1960, for Los Angeles Office to advise Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) official at Burbank, California, by anonymous telephone call that YMCA part-time assistant instructor Richard Lund is a communist, as is his wife Nancy Rosenfeld Lund, citing testimony before House Committee on Un-American Activities as source.

On January 9, 1961, it was determined Lund's employment had been terminated at the request of the YMCA Personnel Committee.

JDM:ekw

(9)

100-3-104-2029

100-3-104-2154

100-3-104-2209

**SECRET**

89

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Cincinnati Office advised on March 19, 1969, that Reverend Augustus Taylor, Steubenville, Ohio, had visited Huey Newton, Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, and as a result wrote an article favorable to Newton published in the "National Catholic Reporter." Since Taylor had a regular television show on WSTV-TV, Steubenville, Ohio, to air his black nationalist views, FBI Headquarters approved on March 28, 1969, that an anonymous letter be mailed to WSTV-TV criticizing Taylor and revealing that his article had been reprinted in the BPP newspaper.

On May 15, 1969, Cincinnati advised that Father Mitchell Wilamoski, Principal of Catholic Central High School, Steubenville, Ohio, disclosed on April 9, 1969, that at a meeting at the Bishop's Office it was decided Reverend Taylor could no longer continue his Sunday television program. The Bishop had given Reverend Taylor a job requiring constant travel and was considering a transfer for Taylor.

JTA:lfj  
(9)

100-448008-785, 876, 923

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

On February 25, 1969, the Washington Field Office confidentially advised a source at First Virginia Finance Plan, Inc., 2924 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Virginia, of the location of the car of Dorothy Jean McQueen Hughes, secretary to Stokely Carmichael, a well-known black extremist. Hughes was three months in arrears on her car payments.

The car was repossessed on March 2, 1969.

VRT:vb  
(9)

100-448006-686, 737

**SECRET**

91

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On March 13, 1969, the Miami Office mailed an anonymous letter, containing true facts, to Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI), Chicago, Illinois, advising him of extramarital activities of Earl King, Minister of Mosque 29, Miami, Florida.

The Minister was removed from his position, but remained in Miami as a rank-and-file member of the NOI.

VRT: vb  
(9)

100-448006-681, 824

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During June, 1969, Mr. Patrick Poulte, Poulte Realty Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was contacted by the Detroit FBI Office and confidentially furnished public source information concerning the Radical Education Project (REP), which is the educational arm of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), in that REP had office space in a building owned by Mr. Poulte.

REP offices were vacated on about July 1, 1969, when they were unable to secure extensions on their lease.

ELS:bmf/lfj  
(9)

100-449698-26, 28

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 11, 1964, Kenneth S. Smith, Treasurer of the University Circle Development Foundation, Incorporated, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that Michael Cooperman was employed as a Community Relations Coordinator with the above organization. This information was developed apparently during the course of FBI investigation concerning Cooperman's subversive background. Mr. Smith advised he was concerned about Cooperman's background.

FBIHQ approved Cleveland's recommendation to confidentially furnish Mr. Smith "lead" information for his assistance in verifying Cooperman's background.

On July 27, 1964, Cooperman appeared at the Cleveland FBI Office and stated he wished "to set record straight." He stated that in the past he had been contacted by FBI Agents at which time he had not been fully cooperative. He wanted to now advise the FBI that he no longer believed in communism or the Communist Party (CP) and had nothing to do with communists for the past five years. When asked what prompted his visit at this time, he stated that Oliver Brooks, Vice President of the University Circle Development Foundation, had requested his resignation effective October 1, 1964. Cooperman added the reason given by Brooks was that it had come to their attention that Cooperman, in the past, had used an assumed name. Cooperman admitted to Brooks that this was so and Brooks then went on to explain that the Foundation, which was attempting to raise a large sum of money, could not risk unfavorable publicity as the result of the activities of employees.

Cooperman said he was considering accepting one of several other employments available to him and in this connection he was attempting to make it known in appropriate circles that he had been disassociated from the CP for many years.

TEB: vb  
(9)

100-3-104-11-156, 157, 168

**SECRET**

94

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On December 5, 1966, W. G. O'Neal, Chief Investigator, North Carolina State Insurance Department, was confidentially contacted by the Charlotte Office about an insurance program, the Widows Benevolent Fund, being administered by J. R. Jones, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in North Carolina. The insurance program was set up in February, 1966, and certain apparent discrepancies in management were noted. The FBI action was an attempt to deny the KKK a source of funds.

On October 29, 1967, the N.C. Insurance Commission, following examination of Jones' books and procedures in handling the fund, decided the fund would be terminated. At termination, there was reportedly \$3,800 in the treasury, with \$1,000 to be paid to each of three widows.

HWP:hp  
(9)

157-9-8, 55, 57, 59, 64, 70, 73, 116, 122, 135

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

In August, 1964, Mrs. C. P. Kandahl, Seattle Ski Club, was contacted in order to have her deny use of Seattle Ski Club site at Snoqualmie Pass, Washington, to members of the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL), a Communist Party (CP) front, for use as a summer camp. YPEL had arranged camp rental under guise of using camp for underprivileged children. Mary Sutherland, wife of District CP Organizational Secretary, Milford Sutherland, was advised that camp's water system had broken down; therefore, the camp could not be held.

JWM:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-50, 134, 135, 138

**SECRET**

36

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On February 14, 1966, the Richmond Office of the FBI mailed anonymous letters to six individuals who were financial contributors to the American Nazi Party (ANP), telling them to discontinue contributing to the ANP because the Federal Government would probably obtain their names and harass the contributors in the same manner the Government is harassing the ANP.

Subsequent to the above mailing, George Lincoln Rockwell, national leader of the ANP, claimed that Karl Allen of the White Party of America was trying to force him out of business by writing the above-mentioned letters. Rockwell considered suing Allen in this matter. Allen formerly worked for Rockwell in the ANP office and left to form his own group.

LEB:lfj  
(9)

157-9-41-19X, 42

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 16, 1970, the San Francisco Office contacted Fred Green, manager, Hunters Point Housing Project, concerning activities of the Black Panther Party (BPP) within the project. During this contact with Green it was mentioned that Apartment 304 in the housing project rented for occupancy by a woman on welfare and her two children had become a BPP Community Center. It was further noted that the windows of the apartment were covered with large BPP posters and that several Housing Authority rules regarding occupancy of this apartment were being violated.

On October 21, 1970, Green advised that he had been able to evict the members of the BPP from Apartment 304 and that all BPP posters had been removed. The woman and children were not evicted since their name was on the lease.

EFG:ekw  
(9)  
100-448006-1835, 2020

**SECRET**

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### **Counterintelligence Programs**

On October 27, 1966, the Richmond Office sent an anonymous letter to businessmen in Amelia, Virginia, critical of the Ku Klux Klan and its disagreements with the Amelia Dress Company, a new dress manufacturing plant which was having to lay off a small number of employees. Several Klan "throw aways" entitled "The Ku Klux Klan is watching you" had been sent to the plant superintendent and had caused concern in the town that the plant might move away from Amelia.

The anonymous letter sent to the businessmen by the Richmond Office united businessmen against the Klan and subsequently caused disruption within the Klan.

WDF:lek (9)  
157-9-41-57, 72, 81

**SECRET**

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Counterintelligence Programs

The Indianapolis Division determined in late 1969 that the Indianapolis Black Panther Party (BPP) Chapter owed the Indiana Bell Telephone Company for several months of telephone service.

Unknown representative of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company was encouraged to remove the telephone service from BPP headquarters. Telephone service was cut off at the BPP office on or about September 15, 1969.

*Pen*  
PEN:tdp (9)  
100-448006-1116, 1271, 1310

SECRET

100

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 2, 1962, the Cleveland Office alerted the Ohio Savings Bank to the fact that Jack Kling, Chicago editor of the Jewish-language communist newspaper, "Morning Freiheit," was to speak at the bank's auditorium on May 4, 1962.

Permission to use the auditorium was withdrawn on May 3, 1962, necessitating finding an alternate site on one day's notice.

TJD: vb

(9)

100-3-104-11-20, 21

**SECRET**

101

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 30, 1965, Joseph Corley, Manager, Seth Boyden Terrace, a public housing project, Newark, New Jersey, was furnished public source material concerning the communist background of Harry Bloksberg, a resident of Seth Boyden Terrace, who had requested permission from Corley to organize a club among the teen-agers of the Terrace. It was believed the purpose of the club was to indoctrinate youth in Marxism.

Corley, when furnished the public source information, advised he would not permit Bloksberg to organize the club.

DML: vb

(9)

100-3-104-31-345, 341

**SECRET**

102

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On August 29, 1969, FBIHQ authorized the Milwaukee Division to anonymously mail copies of articles, furnished that office previously, from issues of the Black Panther Party's (BPP) newspaper, showing hatred of the white man by the black community as advocated by the BPP, to various churches and main offices of grocery stores which were involved or might become involved in contributing to the BPP's Breakfast For Children Program.

In subsequent interview with Kenneth Berry of the Godfrey Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin, which handled Sentry Food Stores in the Milwaukee area, it was learned he had been approached by members of the BPP regarding contributions to the Breakfast program. The request was turned down as a result of the above mailings. Berry indicated that other chain stores had done the same thing.

PEN: vb

(9)

100-448006-1244, 1499

**SECRET**

103

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On October 9, 1969, the New York Office contacted United Air Lines (UAL)-Air Freight Division, New York, International Airport, Jamaica, New York, and advised that the Black Panther Party (BPP) was shipping its newspapers via air on a weekly basis. UAL was charging BPP the general rate for printed matter. However, after UAL officials were alerted to the contents of the BPP shipments, the UAL began charging the BPP newspaper freight rates.

The additional shipping costs to the BPP, New York, amounted to between \$225 to \$300 per week. UAL also advised they were considering a suit for recovery of the difference in freight tariff collected for the past six to eight months from the New York BPP. It was estimated that this difference would be in excess of \$10,000.

EFG:cah (9)  
100-448006-1376, 1377

**SECRET**

104

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In February, 1965, a mimeographed leaflet was circulated exposing the "Labor Press Spring Bazaar" to be held at the Jewish Music Center, 14868 Schafer, Detroit, Michigan, on March 20-21, 1965, as a front effort by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in Michigan to raise funds for a financially beleaguered communist newspaper. Also in February, 1965, an anonymous letter enclosing newspaper advertisement on the spring bazaar was sent to patriotic veterans organizations in Detroit area, protesting this communist endeavor and calling for these groups to stop this function.

This bazaar was cancelled by owners of the building where it was to be held as a result of floods of protests.

PWC:dew  
(9)

100-3-104-15-158, 162, 164

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On September 21, 1965, the Dalsemer Real Estate Company, specifically Ben Powdermaker and Dick Dalsemer, were contacted regarding recent vandalism damage, i.e., two windows broken by unknown persons, incurred by a building owned by them at 3260 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and rented by the Philadelphia Chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). They were advised that such damage might continue because of friction in the neighborhood if the DCA continued to rent the building. The desired result was to have the month-by-month lease terminated.

The owners required DCA to pay \$85.00 for the broken windows which was done in November, 1965. DCA was notified by Dick Dalsemer of eviction to be effective December 30, 1965. DCA was evicted on December 31, 1965.

RHR: vb

(9)

100-3-104-37-264, 267, 269, 294, 304

**SECRET**

106

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In May, 1964, an anonymous letter was sent to Mary Urbant, operator of Beachaut Grove Picnic Grounds, 6166 Middlebelt Road, Romulus Township, Michigan, indicating that it was well known among neighbors that she rents grounds to Communist Party (CP) members. This was an effort to disrupt the communist picnic scheduled to be held on May 30, 1964.

Mrs. Urbant refused to allow the planned communist picnic.

PWC:ekw  
(9)  
100-3-104-15-118

**SECRET**

107

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 14, 1965, the Charlotte Office confidentially alerted W. G. O'Neal, Chief Investigator, North Carolina State Insurance Department, that the United Klans of America (UKA), Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, through Marshall Kornegay, a member, was promoting a group health insurance plan for members of the UKA. O'Neal agreed to have his Department investigate the plan to determine if it met state requirements.

On June 3, 1965, Mr. O'Neal contacted the FBI to advise the above insurance plan, issued by the International Life and Accident Insurance Company, Wilmington, North Carolina, had been transferred to the Life Insurance Company of Florida, Miami, Florida, as this company had bought the former insurer. Following inquiries at the new company, which learned of the UKA association with the health plan, the health program was cancelled.

HWP:ekw  
(9)

157-9-8, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19

**SECRET**

108

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On July 24, 1969, San Diego Office placed a fictitious name phone call to Norman Kay of the Cabrillo Realty Company, San Diego, California, the personal representative of Henry E. Jackson, Jr., owner of the building at 6181 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California, which was being used by the black extremist US organization as its meeting place. The caller, using the name T. E. Ellis, complained of activities being conducted at the above address and expressed fear for the safety of himself and his family. Caller also demanded something be done to control the US group or to effect its eviction.

Mr. Kay appeared surprised and disturbed over receipt of the complaint and the activities at the Imperial Avenue address.

The following day, July 25, 1969, US was evicted from the address at 6181 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California.

PEN:cah (9)  
100-448006-1174, 1179

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On July 19, 1968, Mr. L. B. Egenberger, Supervisor of Security, Illinois Bell Telephone Company (IBT), Chicago, Illinois, was contacted by the Chicago FBI Office for the purpose of ascertaining if all telephone service to the Chicago Office of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) could be discontinued in view of telephone charges that were unpaid by NMC.

On July 19, 1968, Mr. Egenberger was contacted and, at this time, he advised that the NMC had made a deposit of \$850.00 for use of the Wide Area Telecommunications System (WATS), which would not be returned and in addition, there were charges outstanding in the amount of \$2,167.00 for WATS service. Mr. Egenberger stated the NMC's WATS service was being terminated in view of excessive, outstanding charges. NMC's regular telephone service was not discontinued.

ELS: vb  
(9)

100-449698-9-7, 11

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On 1/27/65 the Birmingham Office made anonymous mailings to fifteen Negro churches identifying Carl Ridout, Manager of Ensley Finance Company, Inc., Birmingham, as a member of the National Executive Committee of the National States Rights Party. Ridout was then transferred to the Fairfield Finance Company, 5011 Gary Avenue, Birmingham, which was under same ownership as Ensley Finance Company. Fifteen letters were then anonymously mailed to Negro churches identifying Ridout as Manager of the Fairfield Finance Company and also a member of the National Executive Committee of the National States Rights Party.

Ridout was subsequently fired but we are unable to determine if this was a direct result of the Counterintelligence Program activities.

The National States Rights Party is a white hate group that has been involved in violent activities directed toward minority groups.

TED:cah/lm  
(9)

157-9-4-12, 16, 17, 20

**SECRET**

111

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In May, 1959, an anonymous letter was sent to Mr. Theodore A. Jones, President of the Chicago branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advising him that a "left caucus" slate called Coordinating Committee of NAACP comprised of members of the Communist Party (CP), Socialist Workers Party (SWP), socialists and other Negro nationalist-type individuals, had been formed and its objective was to oust him from leadership.

The "left caucus" slate was defeated at the membership meeting.

PWC:dew  
(9)

100-3-104-1077, 1078, 1080

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Philadelphia Office was authorized to contact prominent Jewish organizations, such as the American Jewish Congress, and Morris Litman, City Editor of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," in an effort to have them contact Harry Belchman and David S. Landes, Office Secretary of Boslover Hall and President of Boslover Ahavas Achim Belzer Association, respectively, in an effort to have an appearance of Gus Hall cancelled at Boslover Hall before the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee on January 24, 1964. Contact was to indicate bad publicity received and advise of riot which ensued following a previous appearance of Hall before the same committee during 1962.

Boslover Hall cancelled the meeting which had been scheduled for January 24, 1964, and Gus Hall did not appear in the Philadelphia area.

KAM: vb  
(9)

100-3-104-37-97, 98, 101

**SECRET**

113

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In September, 1969, a series of three anonymous telephone calls were made by Agent personnel of the San Diego Office to Bishop John Quinn, Auxiliary Bishop of the San Diego, California, Archdiocese, in protest of activity on the part of Catholic priest Reverend Frank Curran, Christ the King Roman Catholic Church, 32nd and Imperial, San Diego, California. Reverend Curran had indicated an open advocacy of the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program and had used his church as a sanctuary for Black Panther Party (BPP) members.

An anonymous letter for mailing to the Bishop was also approved by FBIHQ on September 11, 1969, outlining objections to Father Curran's activities. This letter was to be signed T. E. Ellis, a fictitious name, and was to indicate its writer was a member of Father Curran's parish.

Father Curran subsequently transferred from the San Diego archdiocese and the BPP Breakfast for Children Program collapsed.

PEN:lfj

(9)

100-448006-1264, 1269, 1282, 1388, 1648

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In April, 1962, the Seattle FBI Office contacted Lawrence Timbers, former Chairman of the Anti-Subversive Committee of the Washington State American Legion, to make arrangements for a group of anticommunist citizens to attend a public meeting at Washington Hall, Seattle, on April 27, 1962. Herbert Eugene Aptheker, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), was a scheduled speaker at this meeting.

Mr. Timbers, a commercial printer by trade, obtained a \$1.50 ticket in advance of the meeting and printed and distributed several hundred tickets. These were distributed to persons known for their anticommunist sentiments.

As a result the Communist Party did not receive revenue for over 100 persons who attended the meeting. Aptheker completed his speech, but was intermittently heckled and booed by the anti-communist attendees. This group later marched through the aisles singing patriotic songs.

CPUSA leadership was displeased at the way the Seattle CP group organized and handled the affair.

RPF:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-50-25, 30

**SECRET**

115

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Communist Party of Illinois scheduled a bazaar to raise money for the Party newspaper, "The Worker." Party members received letters allowing each recipient to receive, on behalf of the bazaar, \$3 in goods, money, or trading stamps from the Jewel Tea Company, which had 101 stores in the area. Each store to donate \$3 as noted. Chicago Office alerted the Jewel Tea Company to the nature of the bazaar.

A former FBI Special Agent employed by the Jewel Tea Company made arrangements to insure no donations were made by the company.

TJD:ekw/cah (9)  
100-3-104-9-627, 648

**SECRET**

116

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In December, 1967, an anonymous letter was mailed to officials of Carrsville Community Center, Carrsville, Isle of Wright County, Virginia, stating that the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was using the community center for holding dances. The Klan was using the cover of Southhampton Activities Club. The group was part of United Klans of America, Inc., KKK, and was raising funds through the dances.

After February, 1968, the lease to the Klan was terminated. The officials considered the dances had become rowdy and they did not know previously that the Klan was involved.

HPB:lfj  
(9)

157-9-56-34, 35

**SECRET**

117

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In July, 1968, the Pittsburgh Office confidentially alerted a staff worker for the Mellon Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that Unity Incorporated, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has a store which is utilized as a black power center, and one of the leaders of Unity Incorporated said the basement of the store would be remodeled as a target range. The leader of the group was in possession of a suitcase containing several pistols and ammunition. The purpose of this contact was to prevent Unity Incorporated from receiving a grant of \$150,000 which that organization had requested from the Mellon Foundation.

Unity Incorporated did not get the \$150,000 grant.

VRT:dsh/lfj  
(9)

100-448006-171, 255, 280

**SECRET**

118

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In February, 1965, an anonymous mailing was sent to three ministers (Dr. James H. Laird, Reverend Charles E. Lutton, and Reverend Norman E. Dewine) associated with the Methodist Church, 23 E. Adams Street, Detroit, Michigan. This mailing enclosed a newspaper clipping depicting Nikita Khrushchev and Herbert Aptheker, a high Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) official, at bier of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, late CPUSA Chairman, in Moscow. The purpose of this mailing was to alert church officials of Aptheker's CPUSA affiliation and his appearance at this church would be discouraged or cancelled.

Herbert Aptheker speakers' appearance at this church was not advertised in weekly church bulletin as is customary. As a result, attendance at talk was poor and collection taken was insufficient to meet expenses of the affair.

PWC:ekw  
(9)  
100-3-104-15-149

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

In April, 1959, a flyer, revealing Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as true sponsors of May First Celebration scheduled to be held at the United Plant Guard Workers of America Local 114 Hall at 13722 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan, was sent Mr. James C. McGahey, president of the union.

The CPUSA was locked out of the union hall and they had to hold the affair elsewhere. Mr. McGahey refunded the rental fee to the CPUSA.

PWC:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-1054

**SECRET**

120

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

During late 1967 an anonymous letter was mailed to the National Rifle Association by the Jackson Office advising that the Concordia Pistol and Rifle Club at Ferriday, Louisiana, was actually a club organized to disguise a unit of the Minuteman organization. The club was organized by James Lee Scarborough, an active Klansman, who had applied for club membership in the National Rifle Association.

During January, 1968, Scarborough advised the members of the club that the National Rifle Association had turned down their application for charter membership.

RLL:dsh  
(9)

157-9-54-51, 53, 54, 55, 58

**SECRET**

121

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In November, 1968, the Detroit Office mailed several anonymous letters to expose the extremist nature of the "South End," the student newspaper at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, which is a state-supported university. This newspaper has a black extremist viewpoint and is self-described as "revolutionary." The anonymous letters were supposedly from a concerned parent and a concerned student and were directed to state and university authorities responsible for funding this newspaper, including Governor Romney of Michigan. A letter was also sent to the Archbishop of Detroit concerning a Catholic group funding W. E. B. DuBois Institute of Black Studies at Wayne State University, which funding was publicized in the "South End."

These anonymous mailings played a part in the reduction of yearly funds granted to the newspaper by \$10,000.

VRT:lfj  
(9)

100-448006-354, 631

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Two anonymous letters were sent between April and July, 1965, to nine responsible officials of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan, protesting the action by Reverend Charles A. Hill, the pastor, in allowing Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) functionaries to openly speak at his church and in allowing communists use of the church for secret meetings. In August, 1965, a follow-up letter was sent to individuals residing in the neighborhood of the church complaining about the communist use of the church.

During September, 1965, information was received that Reverend Hill was forced to cancel a communist bazaar at the church due to the letter distributed in the area which was critical of the use of church premises for communist meetings and related affairs.

JCF:cah (9)

100-3-104-15-179, 180, 181, 195

**SECRET**

123

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On September 15, 1969, Jack Noble, Assistant State Attorney General, Santa Fe, New Mexico, contacted the Santa Fe Resident Agency of the FBI and requested that he be furnished public source information regarding Peter Gunn Montague to assist Governor David F. Cargo in deciding whether or not to appoint Montague to the Governor's Technical Advisory Committee on Air and Water Pollution. Montague had been affiliated with the Albuquerque Movement for a Democratic Society which was affiliated with Students for a Democratic Society.

On November 18, 1969, Mr. Noble advised public source information regarding Montague enabled the Governor to make the correct decision in deciding against appointing Montague.

JWD:cah (9)  
100-449698-15, 17

**SECRET**

124

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In July, 1968, the Pittsburgh Office casually suggested to a member of the Beverly Heights Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburgh, that Reverend William R. Taylor, of that church, might be interested in her information about Carl Nicholas Fournoy, a militant black nationalist. Fournoy had been receiving finances from the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches jointly.

It was subsequently determined that this action was apparently instrumental in part in influencing three churches in refusing to provide supporting funds to racial groups unless sound reasons exist for doing so.

VRT:dsh  
(9)

100-448006-173, 225

**SECRET**

125

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On December 1, 1964, James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was furnished information about Eugene Joseph Tournour, employed as an organizer of CORE, 317 Evergreen Street, Chicago, Illinois. Tournour had been active in Communist Party organizations since 1957 and in 1964 was considered a Communist Party member by leaders of the Party in Chicago. An FBI Headquarters official furnished this information to Mr. Farmer.

On January 25, 1965, Tournour advised an informant that he received a letter from CORE's National Office firing him.

TJD:ekw

(9)

100-3-104-9-430, 480

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In February and March, 1967, informants disclosed that certain members of the security guard, Belmont, North Carolina, Klavern of the United Klans of America (UKA), had joined or were joining the National Rifle Association (NRA). An informant advised that, under certain circumstances, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, U. S. Army, would supply NRA-affiliated clubs with rifles and ammunition, and that the UKA was joining for this purpose. An anonymous letter was mailed to the NRA on May 2, 1967.

On June 20, 1967, an informant advised that the NRA had not accepted the Belmont Rifle and Pistol Club (of the UKA) application for a charter. The informant stated that, for all practical purposes, the club was at an end, had met on only a few occasions, had never constructed a desired range, and had not undertaken real target practice.

HWP: vb  
(9)

157-9-8, 82, 95, 104, 112

**SECRET**

127

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In November, 1959, information was made available by a source to Mr. Theodore A. Jones, President of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), that the "left caucus," comprised of Milton Cohen and Lester Davis, members of the Illinois State Communist Party (CP) Committee, Fritzie Englestein, Illinois CP member, Barney Taylor, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member, Saul Mendelson, former member of Independent Socialist League National Committee and the Bullock-Abner Coalition, planned to elect nine leftist delegates to the NAACP National Convention.

No one from the "left caucus" candidate slate was elected.

PWC: vb  
(9)

100-3-104-1342

**SECRET**

128

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On April 1, 1970, the Pittsburgh Office confidentially advised Mr. Richard M. Larry, Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation, Pittsburgh, concerning a conference at Carnegie-Mellon University (CMU), scheduled for the next weekend by the Gulf Action Project (GAP), to plan for the disruption of a Gulf Oil stockholders meeting scheduled for April 28, 1970, at Pittsburgh. Mr. Larry advised the CMU Administration.

CMU officials contacted representatives of GAP cancelling the conference. GAP protested the cancellation and ultimately CMU allowed the conference to take place provided same did not include planning for the disruption of the stockholders meeting.

TCD:vb  
(9)

100-449698-39-15, 17

**SECRET**

129

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Between July 1, 1968, and October 1, 1968, the Miami Office sent an anonymous letter to Mayor Dunham, Okeechobee, Florida, advising him that city employee Charles Franklin Smith has been seen at Ku Klux Klan (KKK) meetings.

It is not known what action was taken; however, the employee was noted to not be in attendance at Klan meetings thereafter.

WDF:tdp (9)  
157-9-29-196  
157-9-29-201

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Albany Office on April 1, 1969, confidentially alerted the President of the Council of Churches, Syracuse, New York, of the extremist nature of the United Black Brothers (UBB), Syracuse, and of the criminal backgrounds of UBB leaders and membership. The Council of Churches was funding the UBB.

Council of Churches President advised he would recommend no further funding for UBB.

VRT: vb  
(9)

100-448006-758, 972

**SECRET**

131

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

It was learned the National Episcopal Church (NEC), New York City, furnished the Afro-American Society of Greater Atlanta (AASGA) funds totaling \$34,000 ostensibly to improve race relations in Atlanta. NEC then retrieved the money to check status of the AASGA. Since AASGA was actually a front name for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), FBI Headquarters authorized Atlanta Office on March 11, 1969, to furnish information to this effect to Jack Tarver, President of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. It is unknown if anything furnished to Tarver was published.

NEC subsequently recalled this \$34,000 grant from Charles E. Jenkins, leader of SNCC in Atlanta.

JTA:cah/lfj  
(9)

100-448006-751, 771, 836

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Decedent Walter Stochmal died in Ohio during 1964 and bequeathed \$1,000 to "Glos Ludowy," and the remainder of his estate, after payment of just debts and other bequests, to "The Worker." "Glos Ludowy" is a pro-Polish Government foreign language newspaper published at Detroit, Michigan. "The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper, now defunct.

On July 22, 1964, FBI Headquarters authorized anonymous communication to decedent's son-in-law John Henninger containing public source data relating to the communist backgrounds of the executor, attorney and witnesses to the will of Stochmal in effort to persuade Stochmal's surviving relatives to contest the will, thereby thwarting bequests to "Glos Ludowy" and "The Worker."

Subsequently, Mr. Henninger advised FBI he had received certain anonymous material concerning communist connections of executor, etc. On October 6, 1964, Henninger advised that the family was contesting the Stochmal will.

An entry in the Cuyahoga County Probate Court records (Ohio), dated August 16, 1965, revealed the court authorized executor to pay the surviving spouse the widow's allowance (one-third of estate). The estate at such time was valued at \$12,000.

TEB:vb

(9)

100-3-104-11, 163, 165, 166, 167, 172, 176, 258

**SECRET**

133

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On February 17, 1970, the St. Louis Office sent an anonymous letter to Richard Simon, the husband of Jane Simon. She is an officer in ACTION, a biracial black extremist group. The letter accused her of infidelity. This letter, sent to Richard Simon, was designed to confirm his suspicions about the relationship between his wife, white, and black males associated with ACTION.

It was learned that shortly after the receipt of this letter, the couple involved separated following a series of marital arguments.

EEG:lfj  
(9)

100-448006-1603, 1863

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Between June and October, 1967, the U. S. Commissioner, Palm Beach, Florida, Edgar G. Hamilton, was advised that his son, Jan Hamilton, was active in the Klan at Okeechobee, Florida. He was also told that the Klan was holding meetings at a restaurant where the son was employed as a manager and which was partly owned by the Commissioner.

The Klan was banned from further meetings in the restaurant, the son resigned as manager of the restaurant, and a heated argument ensued between the Commissioner and his son.

WDF:dsh  
(9)

157-9-29-138, 160

**SECRET**

135

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Chicago Division recommended in May, 1962, that Mrs. Sam Kushner, wife of Sam Kushner, Illinois Editor of "The Worker," be anonymously advised by telephone that her husband was planning to drive to Mexico with Flo Hall, Illinois Communist Party district functionary, to get a Mexican divorce without his wife's knowledge so he would be free to marry Hall. The Chicago Division advised Kushner had been trying to divorce his wife, a long-time communist and head of a local Communist Party club, but she had been fighting the divorce because of a disagreement over the property settlement.

On September 5, 1962, an informant advised Mrs. Kushner was suing Flo Hall for "depriving her and her son of livelihood" and was attempting to discredit Sam Kushner with the "People's World" where he was then employed.

RWH:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-43, 77

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On February 13, 1970, the Baltimore Office placed a telephone call to the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, San Francisco, California, during which a complaint was lodged against John Clark, Defense Captain, Baltimore, BPP. The caller complained that several of the BPP members in Baltimore had been run out of the BPP headquarters so that Clark could live alone with a white woman Malika Aigroz. The unknown woman at Panther Headquarters advised that the BPP would check this complaint out and take whatever action was necessary.

Clark was subsequently ordered by the BPP Headquarters to leave the Baltimore BPP and travel to the "coast."

ELG: vb.

(9)

100-448006-1601, 1632, 1751

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Boston FBI Office, on a confidential basis, furnished information to Robert Tonis, Security Officer and Chief of the Harvard University Police, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the effect that Jared Michael Israel, who was employed by the Harkness Commons, a Harvard University Restaurant, was involved in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) activities.

On December 29, 1969, Mr. Tonis advised that Israel's employment was to be terminated on December 31, 1969.

ELS:ekw  
(9)  
100-449698-5-24

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On October 20, 1969, the Boston FBI Office, on a confidential basis, furnished information to Robert Tonis, Security Officer and Chief of the Harvard University Police, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the effect that Nancy Schwarzman, Secretary, has been identified as the mistress of Michael Kazin, a Harvard Senior and Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) Committee member of the Harvard-Radcliffe Chapter.

On November 3, 1969, Mr. Tonis advised that Miss Schwarzman was no longer employed by Harvard University as of close of business October 31, 1969.

ELS:tdp (9)  
100-449698-5-21

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In April, 1964, Professor Francis E. Barkman, Department of Law, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, advised that Leon Letwin had applied for a position at the University. Barkman stated he had heard rumors that Letwin had been connected with various communist organizations. Public source material was furnished to Professor Barkman which reported Communist Party (CP) associations of Letwin.

On June 17, 1964, Professor Barkman advised that the school's Board of Trustees had decided to reject Letwin's application. The Board announced no reason for its refusal; however, Barkman attributed the rejection to public source information concerning Letwin's CP associations.

TEB:vb  
(9)

100-3-104-11-145, 148, 151, 158

**SECRET**

140

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 24, 1965, the Cleveland Office made available copies of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) literature relating to Rod Holt to Mr. George Dobrea, member, Cleveland Board of Education, to alert him to the association of Holt's wife, Marilyn Holt, a Cleveland schoolteacher with the SWP.

On July 2, 1965, Dobrea advised the Cleveland Office that based on this information, it did not appear that Marilyn Holt's contract would be renewed. Subsequently, her contract was not renewed.

DML:dew  
(9)

100-3-104-11-202, 213, 220

**SECRET**

141

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Public source material concerning Robert Ehrlich and his wife Cornelia Ehrlich and Victor Pasche, who were active in the Parent Teachers Association (PTA) in the Ringwood, New Jersey, public school system and allegedly were considered to have Communist Party (CP) leanings, was furnished to Chief of Police Ray Van Tassel, Ringwood, New Jersey, on April 18, 1961 and May 4, 1961.

Robert Ehrlich was not re-elected to his position with the Ringwood Library Association. Bernice Pasche, wife of Victor Pasche, was discharged from her position as a teacher in a high school in Pompton Lakes, New Jersey. Public source material concerning Victor Pasche was read at PTA meeting. Victor Pasche was vice president of the PTA.

JDM:cah (9)  
100-3-104-2574  
100-3-104-2991  
100-3-104-31-25  
100-3-104-31-23

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On February 28, 1968, the Miami Office confidentially alerted John Tyler, Chief, Security Section, Dade County Department of Public Instruction, Miami, Florida, that Edwin Franklin Dean, a teacher at Hays Senior High School, Miami, and an assistant minister of the Nation of Islam, Miami, was arrested and convicted for molesting women at Knoxville, Tennessee, in March, 1958.

On March 7, 1968, Mr. Tyler advised he had verified Dean's arrest and conviction in Knoxville for molesting women and that Dean has been eliminated from the Dade County School System.

VRT:ekw  
(9)

100-448006-16-23

**SECRET**

143

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In March 3, 1964, contact was made with Father James Orford, Regent of the Law School at Marquette Law School, Milwaukee, to preclude Mary's Bookshop, a communist bookshop, from placing advertising in "The Marquette Tribune," a college newspaper.

The advertisement for Mary's Bookshop was located and not published in the school newspaper.

JPM: vb

(9)

100-3-104-30-69

**SECRET**

144

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The FBI anonymously mailed to high school and college officials newspaper articles which had been printed in "The Philadelphia Inquirer." The articles exposed the nature of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). Articles were mailed October 13, 1964, to four high schools and two colleges in the Philadelphia area.

As of October, 1964, the principal of Germantown High School, Philadelphia, had called in members of DCA unit at the school and advised their parents of the true nature of the club. This DCA unit was considered defunct and the DCA dropped plans to grant them a charter.

RHR:vb

(9)

100-3-104-37-165

100-3-104-37-174

**SECRET**

145

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On September 5, 1963, the Newark Office confidentially furnished Dr. R. T. Jacobsen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Union County High School System, Berkeley Heights, New Jersey, public source information concerning a school teacher, Joseph Edelman. This information revealed Edelman's association with the People's Rights Party, a communist influenced group.

On December 10, 1963, Dr. Jacobsen informed Newark Office that Edelman's teaching contract would not be renewed next year.

DML:vb  
(9)

100-3-104-31-186, 194, 196, 223

**SECRET**

146

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The New York FBI Office was authorized to furnish to the St. Brendan Forensic Society of St. Brendan's High School, New York, New York, appropriate public source data regarding Pete Seeger, who has been publicly identified as "the best known of all the Communist Party entertainers," in an attempt to cause his cancellation or prevent his appearance at Catholic-sponsored affairs in Brooklyn. Seeger was scheduled to appear at Brooklyn College under the sponsorship of the above high school.

On February 20, 1968, background data regarding Seeger was furnished to the Right Reverend Monsignor Raymond Rigney, Superintendent of Schools, Archdiocese of New York, 30 East 50th Street, New York City. On March 15, 1968, Monsignor Rigney stated that due to pressure of business, he was unable to inform Brooklyn Diocesan officials of Seeger's appearance at Brooklyn College, prior to his appearance. Monsignor Rigney further advised that he had prepared a memorandum for his assistants concerning Seeger's subversive background. This memorandum, according to the Monsignor, would serve to answer inquiries which may be received from any high schools or colleges in this Archdiocese of New York. This memorandum also stated that all schools should be discouraged with respect to the possible booking of Seeger to perform.

ELS:bmf  
(9)

100-3-104-34-1659, 1669

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 22, 1964, the Boston Office made available to a confidential source at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, public source material regarding the communist background of Leon Letwin who was at that time a teaching fellow (law) at Harvard. At that time there was no indication that Letwin's appointment at Harvard would be extended. However, at that time he indicated a desire to obtain a position at the University of Toledo Law School. Source at Harvard University was of the opinion that the Harvard Corporation would in all probability reject any application by Letwin on the strength of the public source data furnished to Harvard. Letwin's fellowship was not reactivated at Harvard. It is noted, however, that prior to disclosure of the public source information Letwin expressed a desire to move on.

In view of this, the Cleveland Office made available to a source at the University of Toledo Law School public source data compiled by them as well as additional public source data compiled by the Boston Office regarding Letwin's communist background. Cleveland Office advised that the Board of Trustees, University of Toledo Law School, had rejected Letwin's application for employment on the strength of the public source data.

RDS:cah (9)

100-3-104-5-120-123, 137, 138

**SECRET**

148

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On January 18, 1971, an anonymous letter was mailed by the Mobile FBI Office to Mr. Wilson M. Hawkins, Director of Operations, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, setting forth information regarding two instructors at the University of South Alabama, Larry Eugene Holmes and Lloyd Dendinger, who were supporting and giving financial assistance to "Rearguard," an underground newspaper.

On February 3, 1971, Dr. Frederick Whiddon, President, University of South Alabama, confidentially advised that the University staff had received complaints concerning Holmes and Dendinger and, in view of this and other information he had received about these individuals, he had placed them in a probationary status, which would prevent them from getting any annual increments until he removes them from their probationary status.

JWD:tdp (9)  
100-449698-61-14, 13

**SECRET**

149

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On January 28, 1971, the Charlotte FBI Office discussed with Oscar Petty, Director of Financial Aid, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, the New Left activities of Stanley Theodore Gutman, also known as Huck, a faculty member who had made application for financial aid.

On February 2, 1971, Mr. Petty advised Gutman's request for aid had been denied, as a result of which Gutman told Mr. Petty he was withdrawing from Duke University.

ELS:dsh  
(9)

100-449698-8-16

**SECRET**

150

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On August 18, 1969, Mr. Malcom Kispert, Vice President for Academic Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised he had confidentially received from the Boston FBI Office public source material relating to Vernon Grizzard and Nicholas Egleson, who were instructors at MIT and active in New Left activities.

Mr. Kispert advised that he was able to have Grizzard's and Egleson's reappointments to the Staff of MIT cancelled.

ELS:tdp (9)  
100-449698-5-17

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 25, 1970, the Charlotte FBI Office contacted Angus A. McKellar, Attorney, Northhampton County School Board, Jackson, North Carolina, and at that time information relating to the New Left activities of Joseph Holt Woodside, a faculty member, was furnished to Mr. McKellar.

On June 15, 1970, Mr. McKellar advised that Woodside had elected not to renew his teaching contract for the forthcoming year.

ELS:cah (9)  
100-449698-8-14

**SECRET**

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Counterintelligence Programs

On March 23, 1965, the Newark Office was authorized to send an anonymous letter to Joseph Caviello, Principal, North Bergen High School, North Bergen, New Jersey, outlining the communist background of Elizabeth Nagy, a Communist Party member and teacher at North Bergen High School.

Dr. Herman G. Kline, Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, North Bergen, and Caviello contacted the Newark Office, showed the anonymous letter received and asked for advice. When told no advice of this nature could be given, Dr. Kline volunteered the fact that Mrs. Nagy had tenure and could not be removed except for specific reasons. Kline advised that Mrs. Nagy would be confronted with the contents of this letter and if she admits the allegations, she would be asked to resign. Mrs. Nagy was subsequently interviewed by school authorities and agreed to resign.

DML:tdp (9)  
100-3-104-31-310, 340, 349

SECRET

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

On March 6, 1970, the Albuquerque Office confidentially furnished Mr. Daryl Harrell, a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and then Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent of the Albuquerque Public Schools, public source material setting forth Michael Otis Colvin's activities in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the University of New Mexico. Colvin was an applicant for a part-time position as a teacher with the Albuquerque Public School System.

On April 1, 1970, Mr. Harrell advised that primarily based on the information furnished, the Albuquerque Public School System was no longer considering Colvin's application for a part-time position as a teacher.

JWD:lfj  
(9)

100-449698-62-19

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5

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**Counterintelligence Program**

During the Presidential Inauguration activities in Washington, D. C., January, 1969, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC), was utilizing walkie-talkies on the "citizen band" to coordinate movements and activities.

NMC communications were disrupted and confusing orders were issued when the Washington Field Office of the FBI, utilizing similar communications methods, identified with the NMC network and countermanded orders or supplied misinformation to NMC marshals.

HWP:ekw  
(9)  
100-449698-53, 23

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The "East Village Other," a bimonthly newspaper, planned to hire a pilot to "bomb" the Pentagon with flowers on October 20, 1967, the day before the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was to hold its march in Washington, D. C. The New York Office made a number of pretext calls to the "East Village Other" wherein the caller, posing as a pilot for this venture, made inquiries regarding this venture and eventually agreed to fly the plane. It was decided to "bomb" the Pentagon on October 21, 1967. The caller arranged with Allan Katzman of the newspaper to have the Publishing-Editor-In-Chief of the "East Village Other," Walter Bowart, accompany him on this mission. The caller was to meet Bowart at the Eastern Airlines terminal at Dulles Airport at 1:45 p.m. on October 21, 1967, with 100 to 200 pounds of flowers.

Bowart and other individuals apparently connected with the "East Village Other" arrived at Eastern Airlines ticket counter at 1:00 p.m. on October 21, 1967, in a Volkswagen bus loaded with four cartons of flowers. The group waited until approximately 3:30 p.m. and finally left in disgust.

LEB:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-34-1645, 1659, 1669

**SECRET**

157

**SECRET**

### **Counterintelligence Programs**

In January, 1967, a confidential source in the Tax Assessor's Office, Brevard County, Florida, was contacted by the FBI to cause an early tax assessment to be scheduled for properties owned by Richland Agency, a Communist Party (CP) investment group. The assessment rate on the local parcel owned by Richland Agency rose a total of \$191,560 between 1966 and 1967, which should have resulted in an increased tax of \$4,997 from 1966 to 1967. It is unknown whether these taxes exactly amounted to \$4,997 or whether they were, in fact, paid.

JWM:bmf/cah (9)  
100-3-104-64-8, 10, 11, 12

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Robert E. Scoggins, South Carolina Grand Dragon, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, had been receiving a veteran's pension from U. S. Government on a 100 percent disability. Despite this, he had been self-employed in the plumbing, electrical and contracting business. This information was furnished to the Veterans' Administration (VA).

VA conducted an investigation which resulted in Scoggins disability payments being discontinued.

TED: vb  
(9)

157-9-18  
157-1530

**SECRET**

156

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In April, 1969, the New York Office sent spurious postcards, which duplicated the type used by Rochell Kendrick, 792 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, Chief of the New York Consulate of the Republic of New Africa (RNA), a black extremist organization, to advise members of RNA meetings. The spurious postcards were sent on short notice to reschedule or cancel RNA meetings.

The above-mentioned postcards caused disruption and suspicion among RNA members in the New York City area.

VRT: vb  
(9)

100-448006-703, 903

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The San Francisco Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office learned through an informant that Dolores Berg, common-law wife of Delmar Berg, nominal head of the Stanislaus County, California, Communist Party (CP), had made a complaint to the County Sheriff's Office that Howard Keylor, head of the CP in San Joaquin County, had committed two acts of sexual intercourse with her 16-year-old daughter, Antoinette Marie Romo, in April, 1962. Although the matter had been referred to the Stockton, California, Police Department, no action had been taken as Dolores Berg had not signed a complaint at the Police Department. The daughter did admit to the Sheriff's Office that the intercourse occurred. In May, 1962, the San Francisco FBI Office contacted Sheriff Dan Kelsay, Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office, to have his office attempt to convince Dolores Berg to sign a formal complaint with the Stockton Police Department.

Dolores Berg signed a complaint, as a result of which on May 28, 1962, Howard Keylor was arrested on a charge of Statutory Rape and was incarcerated. The arrest notice was published on May 29, 1962, in the "Stockton Daily Record," a local newspaper.

The victim failed to appear in court on May 29, 1962, and the charge was dismissed for reason of lack of direct evidence. Keylor was released.

As a result of the above action and/or attendant publicity, Howard Keylor was suspended from the Communist Party.

**SECRET**

RPF:lfj  
(9)

100-3-104-47-43, 44, 45

160

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

On May 26, 1970, the Philadelphia Office sent a letter to the national headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP) bearing an excellent facsimile of the signature of Jonathan Pinkett, a former BPP official in Philadelphia who was expelled on May 19, 1970, after falling out with the BPP leadership in Philadelphia. The letter accused the members of the BPP in Philadelphia of stealing clothing, food and drugs collected for poor children. All of the accusations in the letter were true.

Subsequent to the letter being sent to the headquarters of the organization, several chapter members were given disciplinary transfers. Headquarters had to send other members to the chapter in Philadelphia to straighten out the local situation.

EFG:tdp (9)  
100-448006-1805, 1836, 1856

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

In February, 1965, a mailing of a leaflet prepared by the FBI was made to residents, businesses and organizations in the neighborhood where the Philadelphia Clubhouse of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of America (DCA) was relocating (3260 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia). The leaflet was an announcement of the opening of the DCA and set out a disclaimer of its being a communist group. Its intent was to put anticommunist groups on notice of the DCA's presence.

The minister of a church in the area gave a sermon denouncing communism and announced that the DCA was opening an office in the neighborhood. Businesses in the area refused to publicize the opening of the DCA. Only nine persons attended the DCA open house.

RHR:bmf/jmn  
(9)

100-3-104-37-190, 201, 212

**SECRET**

162

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

The Boston Office in October, 1966, furnished to a confidential source public source information relating to the communist plans to open a new bookstore in Boston known as the "Frederick Douglass Books" and the fact that Edward Teixiera, Communist Party (CP) District Organizer, will be directing the activities of the store.

As a result, the October 23, 1966, issue of the "Boston Sunday Herald" contained a photograph showing the store being picketed by members of the American Veterans Committee protesting the use of the name of the 19th Century Negro abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, for the store where Marxist books are being sold.

The "Boston Herald" issue of October 22, 1966, contained an article captioned "Red Bookstore Opens." The article featured a photograph of Edward Teixiera. The article describes Teixiera as a member of the CP by his own admission. Teixiera denied any connection between the store itself and the Party.

As a result of the notoriety achieved regarding the opening of the bookstore, Teixiera was furious and expressed great displeasure. Teixiera subsequently advised a source that the failure of the store to be the success envisioned by the CP of New England can be blamed on the adverse publicity given to the store at its opening.

RDS:vb

(9)

100-3-104-5-216, 217, 225

**SECRET**

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**Counterintelligence Programs**

The San Francisco Office advised on September 12, 1960, that through its continuing informant coverage of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), it was aware of new subscribers to the CPUSA newspaper, "Peoples World" (PW). San Francisco instituted policy of interviewing each new subscriber to PW.

Archie Brown, a Northern California CPUSA leader, complained that a major problem in trying to increase the membership of the CPUSA is that new subscribers to the PW are interviewed by the FBI. This has caused these subscribers to drop their subscriptions and to disassociate themselves from CP members.

JDP:dsh  
(9)

100-3-104-1901

**SECRET**

164

**SECRET**

**Counterintelligence Programs**

Sometime prior to January 3, 1966, a talk show appearance scheduled for December, 1965, by Otis Archer Hood, Chairman, District Committee, Communist Party, USA, was cancelled by Radio Station WNAC, Boston, Massachusetts. The cancellation followed the Boston Division's providing public source information concerning Hood's Communist Party background to a confidential source.

**RWH:lfj**  
**(9)**

**100-3-104-5-188, 189**

**SECRET**

165

**SECRET**

## **Counterintelligence Programs**

On June 6, 1968, FBI Headquarters reminded the Detroit FBI Office to be alert to take advantage of all possible disruptive activities during the forthcoming National Convention of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which was to be held at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

A press release by the SAC, Detroit FBI Office, in June, 1968, of the Director's testimony concerning the New Left was made at the time of the SDS National Convention. This release was well received and several State Legislators, after visiting the SDS Convention site at Michigan State, severely criticized University officials for allowing SDS to utilize the campus. As a further result, the Michigan State Legislature, in late June, 1968, passed a resolution to the effect that state universities which permitted disruption (which occurred during the National SDS Convention) will suffer appropriation cuts in proportion to the number of students permitted to disrupt state university campuses.

ELS: vb

(9)

100-449698-15-2

**SECRET**

166

**SECRET**

~~SECRET~~  
2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz  
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)  
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar  
CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

August 25, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan  
1 - Mr. T. D. J. Brooks

SAMUEL ADASON JAFFE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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CLASSIFIED BY SP2AUMK  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16

On August 13, 1975, a former Special Agent of the FBI advised that he was interviewed by a representative of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations (SSCIO) concerning allegations by Samuel Adason Jaffe that vindictive actions taken by the FBI have prevented him from obtaining or keeping a job in the news media field. According to the SSCIO representative, Jaffe reported that he had a pleasant relationship with Special Agents of the FBI during the time he had furnished information regarding Soviet intelligence matters; however, he detected a coolness of these FBI Agents towards him after his return from Hong Kong in 1968. He attributed this coolness to his being "fingered" by Soviet defector Oleg V. Penkovskiy, who allegedly reported that he saw Jaffe's name on a piece of paper on the desk of a Soviet intelligence officer. Upon learning this, the FBI felt that Jaffe was a double agent. Since his return from Hong Kong he cannot hold a job and believes the FBI is the cause of his predicament. The former Special Agent of the FBI advised that the SSCIO representative told him he is looking into this matter to determine if Jaffe's statements are true and to determine if some controls could be created so that the FBI could not be vindictive in similar situations.

Oleg V. Penkovskiy is a former Colonel in the Soviet intelligence services (SIS) who had cooperated with the West. He was arrested and tried in the Soviet Union in 1963 and reportedly was executed.

105-28333

1 - 62-116395 (Senstudy)

TDJB:sjm/yi  
(11)

~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

Classified by 4091  
Exempt from GDS Categories 2 and 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DUPLICATE YELLOW CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

84 SEP 8 1975

CLASS. & EXT. BY 19320 Paul/Kus 9-23-84  
REASON - FCIM 11 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 8-25-95

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

## The Attorney General

Jaffe, a former correspondent for ABC and CBS television networks, was an informant of our New York Office from 1958 to 1961. During this period he furnished extensive information on his numerous contacts with Soviet nationals whom he met through his assignment as a CBS correspondent at the United Nations, New York, New York. In 1961 he was assigned to Moscow, USSR, as a correspondent for ABC and served there until he was expelled in 1965 following his reporting of information unfavorable to the Soviet Union. He thereafter was transferred to Hong Kong where he served until 1968. According to information from a former SIS officer currently residing in the West, Jaffe in about 1961, while in Moscow, was recruited by the Committee for State Security (KGB). Our investigation regarding this allegation has failed to either substantiate or refute this allegation. Jaffe, however, in 1963 reported to our New York Office that while in Moscow, he was approached in what he considered an attempt at recruitment by the SIS. During interviews with Jaffe he denied any overt acts helpful to the KGB, although he admitted a continuing relationship with several KGB officers.

[No information is contained in the files of the FBI indicating Jaffe was ever reported on by Colonel Penkovskiy.] With regard to his employment difficulties, this matter was the subject of discussion with Jaffe on several occasions after his return from Hong Kong in 1968, when he explained to Special Agents in contact with him that he was experiencing difficulty in finding a job and his concern that his association with the FBI was the reason for this difficulty. On every occasion he was assured that the FBI had not disclosed his confidential relationship with the FBI. Jaffe in 1969 advised that he had learned from a British intelligence service contact in Hong Kong that his recall from that city by ABC was caused

JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

Washington who indicated that the British intelligence service representative had no right to relate to Jaffe this information.

~~SECRET~~

~~2~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

The files of the FBI were reviewed to determine if Jaffe's allegations had any foundation in fact and no information was contained therein supporting this allegation. His observations concerning the change of attitude of FBI personnel in dealing with him to one of coolness can be accounted for on the basis of information received from the Soviet intelligence officer alleging his recruitment by the KGB. Our relationship with him thereafter was circumspect and undoubtedly he detected a change in the Agents' attitude.✓

Whatever employment difficulties may have been encountered by Jaffe did not arise out of any action taken by the FBI.✓

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

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall dated August 14, 1975, captioned "Samuel Adason Jaffe, Information Concerning."✓

Classified "Secret" since it discloses FBI interest in Soviet nationals and in order to protect sensitive sources of information.✓

Regarding W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall memorandum dated August 14, 1975, Mr. Wannall commented "Suggest memorandum to AG."✓

~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1975  
TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.:  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Ext. Affairs \_\_\_\_\_  
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Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

NR001 MM CODE

10:13PM IMMEDIATE AUGUST 28, 1975

TO DIRECTOR (62-116395)

FROM MIAMI

SENSTUDY 75

REBUTEL AUGUST 26, 1975.

FORMER MIAMI ASAC FREDERICK F. FOX CONTACTED AUGUST 27, 1975  
PER INSTRUCTION.

FOX'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS SHOULD BE CORRECTED IN BUREAU  
RECORDS TO 11450 WEST BISCAYNE CANAL ROAD, MIAMI 33161.

END

VLN FBIHQ CLR

REC

62-116395-618

RECORDED  
12 SEP 2 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

84 SEP 4 1975

F B I

Date: 8/6/75

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116395)  
FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (66-1714) (P)

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2AMK

Re Bureau teletypes dated 7/30/75 and 7/31/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an  
LHM reflecting interview of SA EARL M. PETERSEN by Senate  
Select Committee (SSC) Staff Member LESTER SEIDEL on 7/31/75

REC-56

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM) EX 104  
2 - San Diego

EMP:bk  
(4)

16 AUG 11 1975

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Diego, California  
August 6, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/01 BY SP4U/KP

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

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Special Agent (SA) Earl M. Petersen was interviewed at the San Diego office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on July 31, 1975, by U. S. Senate Select Committee (SSC) Staff Member Lester Seidel. The interview began at 10:05 A.M. and ended at 11:35 A.M. Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Arthur G. Barger was available nearby for consultation. He was not consulted during the interview.

Prior to the interview, SA Petersen had been advised by San Diego FBI officials that FBI Headquarters had waived the employee agreement not to furnish information for the purpose of this interview. He was advised that he had a right to counsel but that the FBI was unable to provide private counsel for him.

SA Petersen was advised that he would not be required to answer questions that might divulge the identity of any FBI source; that would reveal information relative to sensitive methods and techniques; or information which originated with other agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies.

SA Petersen was advised that the interview was to involve only the COINTELPRO as it applied to the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see appendix).

ENCLOSURE

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

62-116395-616

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Staff Member Lester Seidel identified himself to SA Petersen and stated that he was not warning SA Petersen of his rights as the interview was such that such a warning was not required. He advised SA Petersen that he did not have to talk to him and that any information furnished was on a voluntary basis. He stated that information furnished to him would be handled with discretion.

Mr. Seidel: Were you in charge of the COINTELPRO in San Diego from March, 1968 through October, 1968?

SA Petersen: This was possible but the dates the program was assigned to me are not recalled.

Mr. Seidel: What was the name of the squad to which you were assigned at that time?

SA Petersen: The Security Squad.

Mr. Seidel: Who did the squad investigate? Was it groups such as US, Inc. (see appendix) and the BPP?

SA Petersen: Yes, such groups as US, Inc., the BPP, and the Nation of Islam (NOI) (see appendix).

Mr. Seidel: And possibly splinter groups?

SA Petersen: Yes, groups that would form and disband and which could possibly be called splinter groups.

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel:

How long have you been in the Bureau?

SA Petersen:

Twenty-four years as of June 25, 1975.

Mr. Seidel:

Where have you been assigned?

SA Petersen:

In Boston, Baltimore, New York, Tampa, and San Diego.

Mr. Seidel:

The Bureau has indicated that you were a coordinator of the COINTELPRO in San Diego. As such, what were your duties?

SA Petersen:

The duties for the most part consisted of preparing letters to the Bureau asking for authority to take some specific action in the program; awaiting the reply from the Bureau; and then, if any action was taken, to advise the Bureau of the results of such action. It is noted that many of the requests to take specific action were turned down by the Bureau.

Mr. Seidel:

Were you the focal point of the program?

SA Petersen:

Yes, in the sense that any idea for action to be taken in the program was transmitted to the Bureau for approval by me and if approval was received, it would be related to whomever had suggested the activity. I would then report any results to the Bureau.

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel:

Did you get heavy pressure from Bureau officials to take action in this program?

SA Petersen:

Not any more than any other case, and I had a number of other cases assigned to me at the time the COINTELPRO was assigned to me.

Mr. Seidel:

What type of things did you do?

SA Petersen:

I do not recall at this time any specific action taken in the program. I do recall that a Black Panther leader, Walter Wallace, was removed as leader of the party in San Diego. I believe it was suspected that he might have cooperated with the FBI. This could have been accomplished by interviewing him where the interview could be seen by other party members. If the Agents shook his hand, smiled, and acted like he was a friend, it might plant the seed of suspicion in the minds of other BPP members. I do not recall specifically whether this happened but at any rate, Wallace was not trusted and was removed as leader of the party.

Mr. Seidel:

Could such a thing get Wallace killed or injured?

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
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INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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SA Petersen:

I do not see how it would because there would be no way anyone could determine whether or not Wallace was, in fact, cooperating with the FBI. He was probably removed by the BPP as a precautionary measure. I cannot recall whether or not Wallace was removed while I was coordinator of the program.

Mr. Seidel:

Was COINTELPRO successful?

SA Petersen:

I was not too impressed with its success in San Diego while I had it assigned to me because it was a new program and it took some time to get it established and working. Most of the success was probably due to information obtained regarding criminal violations, mostly local in nature, which was furnished to local law enforcement officers, causing the arrest of BPP members. This would have been done whether or not we had a COINTELPRO. It was necessary to prepare a letter to the Bureau asking authority to take action and then wait for a reply authorizing the activity. Many times suggested COINTELPRO activity suggestions would be turned down.

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel made available Xerox copies of Bureau letters captioned, "Counter-Intelligence Program; Black Nationalist - Hate Groups," dated August 25, 1967 and March 4, 1968. These were read by SA Petersen, who said he could not specifically recall reading the letters.

Mr. Seidel: Was contact with the police formal or informal?

SA Petersen: Contact was personal or telephonic contact and at one time, information furnished to individual officers was confirmed by letter to the Chief of Police. It is not recalled if this was the policy during the time COINTELPRO was assigned to me.

Mr. Seidel: What happened to SA Roy Burns?

SA Petersen: He was transferred to the Butte, Montana Field Office.

Mr. Seidel: Did he do anything wrong? I understand Agents were sometimes transferred to Butte as a disciplinary measure.

SA Petersen: SA Burns wanted to be transferred to Butte and requested the transfer. The Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Mr. Evans, was transferred there and may have helped SA Burns get moved there.

Mr. Seidel: How old is Bob Baker?

SA Petersen: Probably 51 or 52 years old.

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel:

Did he retire early? \

SA Petersen:

No. He was in a position to retire and retired because he wanted to take advantage of a cost of living increase by retiring prior to a certain date, such as June 30.

Mr. Seidel:

Were the BPP and US, Inc. both violence oriented groups?

SA Petersen:

Very definitely. There was extreme friction between the BPP and US, Inc. at all times.

Mr. Seidel:

Do you recall some caricatures used in connection with COINTELPRO?

SA Petersen:

Yes.

Mr. Seidel:

Who had the program at that time?

SA Petersen:

I believe SA Burns had it then.

Mr. Seidel:

What were the cartoons?

SA Petersen:

I recall seeing them but do not recall any specific cartoon.

Mr. Seidel:

Do you think anything done in COINTELPRO could have had a reaction causing someone to kill an individual in the other group? \

SA Petersen:

Because of the extreme antagonism between the two groups, anything we did would have had about the same effect as a gnat biting an elephant. I do not think COINTELPRO had that kind of impact. \

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel: Did you ever supervise any technical installation or electronic surveillance of the BPP in San Diego?

SA Petersen: No. I don't recall anything like that being done here.

Mr. Seidel: How would you feel about writing a letter to a wife saying her husband was sleeping with various other women if the husband was a BPP leader?

SA Petersen: I would hesitate to do this because it might break up a family. If the facts were true and this might cause the BPP leader to be less effective, it would probably be a good counter-intelligence move.

Mr. Seidel: I am referring to Page 91 of a BPP COINTELPRO summary which indicates that a BPP leader was living with a white girl and an anonymous letter was written to others in the BPP saying that this individual was living with a white girl. Do you recall anything about that?

SA Petersen: I believe that leader could have been Kenneth Denmon in San Diego. I recall that he was living with a white woman and that others in the BPP were made aware of this in some manner. The BPP in San

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

SA Petersen (continued):      Diego was teaching children to hate and kill police officers. They planned violent criminal acts and were making plans to take over the established government at the first opportunity. If a leader of such a group could be discredited and removed, it would help to keep the group from becoming stronger, as they would have to select a new leader, and he would have to get the group reorganized. Denmon had many additional weaknesses which could be used in a counter-intelligence program.

Mr. Seidel:                      Do you recall a letter being sent to BPP Headquarters saying a leader of the BPP was cooperating with the police in Los Angeles?

SA Petersen:                      I do not recall such a letter.

Mr. Seidel:                      Do you recall some cards being sent to San Diego from Los Angeles saying, "Ron Karenga is impotent"?

SA Petersen:                      No, I do not recall such cards. Ron Karenga was a leader of US, Inc., not the BPP.

Mr. Seidel:                      Do you recall that cartoons were to be sent to BPP members to discredit the leaders?

SA Petersen:                      I recall the cartoons but do not recall whether they were set to BPP members.

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel:

Do you recall an anonymous letter being sent to the Catholic Church to have the priest of the church where the BPP breakfast program was operated removed from his office?

SA Petersen:

I do not recall such an anonymous letter; however, I do recall that the priest was transferred by the church.

Mr. Seidel:

Knowing that the BPP paper was a paper that taught and advocated violence and had cartoons in it that encouraged the killing of police officers by blacks and was a violence oriented paper, how would you feel about putting a corrosive liquid on the paper to keep it from being distributed?

SA Petersen:

I would not do it as I would feel that it was a violation of the law and too drastic. I would not do it personally or personally approve of it.

Mr. Seidel:

You have been very helpful and the information you have provided will be used in considering new legislation at some time in the future.

SA Petersen:

In these tranquil times, it disturbs me greatly to read in the papers and to hear news broadcasts containing all kinds of allegations against the FBI and the CIA and

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

SA Petersen (continued):      other intelligence agencies. I like to work within the law and to be guided by legislation in my work. I would, however, hate to see such restrictive legislation passed that at some time in the future when we might be faced with violence-prone organizations trying to take control of the government, we would be unable to properly handle our responsibility for the internal security of the United States.

Mr. Seidel:                      Thank you for your cooperation.

## APPENDIX

### **BLACK PANTHER PARTY** Formerly Known As Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

The Black Panther Party (BPP), organized in December, 1966, at Oakland, California, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seale, has the publicly-stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics and destiny of the black community. The Party, operating the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which at one time openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end the oppression of the black people but since early 1971 has spoken for a survival program pending revolution. BPP national headquarters, aka Black Panther Intercommunal Headquarters, is located in Oakland, California.

While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973, issue of "Playboy" magazine, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by any means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence.

Despite its claimed dedication to community service, indicators of the BPP's continued attraction to violence persist. Since July, 1974, Newton and other BPP members have been arrested in Oakland, California, for threatening police officers, murder of a 17-year-old female and the pistol whipping of Newton's tailor. Newton failed to appear on these charges and is now a local fugitive. Additionally, one died and three were wounded as a result of a shooting at a BPP-sponsored dance in Oakland, California, in October, 1974.

APPENDIX

"US"

Also Known As

"US", Incorporated

"US" was chartered by the State of California as a non-profit corporation in September, 1966, with offices at 8211 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The corporation alleges that "US" is primarily an Afro-American cultural organization.

During the spring of 1968, however, a source advised that MAULANA RON KARENGA, true name RONIE MC KINLEY EVERETT, Founder-Chairman of "US", published a booklet entitled "The Quotable Karenga", in which he talked of revolution, black power, and condemned Christianity for the plight of the black man.

In this booklet, KARENGA stated "...You must have a cultural revolution before the violent revolution. The cultural revolution gives identity, purpose, and direction. ...The revolution being fought now is a revolution to win the minds of our people. If we fail to win this, we cannot wage the violent one. ...When the word is given, we'll see how tough you are. When it's 'burn', let's see how much you blow up. And when it's 'take that white girl's head too', we'll see how tough you are..."

The above source advised that "US" members are required to study and memorize this booklet. "US" members are also assigned Swahili names which they use in lieu of their given names.

A second source advised that KARENGA had spoken at various meetings in Los Angeles at which time he talked of creating an "US" army of 1,000 men, obtaining weapons and ammunition, guerrilla warfare tactics, and revolution. KARENGA also stated "The only way to get life is to take a life and as we get stronger, we will take what we want from the white man's United States." He also stated that if the police killed any "US" members, the "US" organization would kill some of them.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

The first source above advised that KARENGA also stated that race riots throughout the country were not riots but were actually revolts or revolutions and that the black people were going to win their freedom by violence, if necessary.

A third source advised that KARENGA stated that a revolution would take place in the future and that no one can believe in black revolution without believing in armed conflict because the two go hand in hand.

A fourth source advised in August, 1974, that the US Organization has been evicted from its headquarters at 4302 South Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, and because of lack of funds, has been unable to locate a new meeting place. The organization has terminated all public meetings.

## APPENDIX

Revised 5/22/75

### NATION OF ISLAM (NOI) CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION EXTREMIST MATTER

The Nation of Islam (NOI) is a black nationwife organization headquartered at Muhammad's Temple #2, 7351 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Elijah Muhammad, self-styled "Messenger of Allah" and divinely appointed leader of the black race in America, was leader of the NOI until his death on February 25, 1975, at which time his son, Wallace D. Muhammad, became Supreme Minister of the NOI. The NOI seeks a separate black nation, espouses its own version of the Islamic Religion, and has considered all "whites" to be devils; however, Wallace D. Muhammad in an interview published in "Muhammad Speaks", March 21, 1975, same being a weekly and the official NOI newspaper, stated there would no longer be stress put on the white people's status as "devils"; that whites have "begun to reform" and "The past is the past until it is dug up. We will not dig it up." NOI official policy instructs members to obey laws of the United States that do not conflict with NOI laws; to defend NOI officials, property, women, and themselves at all costs, if attacked; and to disarm any attacker and use the attacker's weapon against him.

The NOI body is broken down into: 1) the Fruit of Islam (FOI), an all male military-type group, to which instruction in judo and karate is given, and which has as its mission security of officials, membership, and property of the NOI, and enforcing discipline in the NOI; and 2) the Muslim Girls Training (MGT), an all female quasi military-type group which has as its mission homemaking and child guidance in accordance with NOI teachings.

NOI activity is widespread among black inmates in many prisons in the United States. In recent years internal dissidence and difficulties with rival Muslim groups and other adversaries have produced considerable violence, some involving physical confrontations and acts of violence with law enforcement agencies.

F B I

8/5/75

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

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

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (66-1714) (P)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP3A/MKP

INTERVIEW OF SA LAWRENCE F. WIRICK  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

ReButeletype to LA dated 7/31/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven  
copies of an LHM regarding captioned titles.

COPY RETAINED IN  
PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

2-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
2-San Diego

LFN/asc  
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-56

EX 104

AUG 11 1975

79 SEP 1 1975

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Diego, California  
August 5, 1975

UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2AN/KP

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
LAURENCE F. WIRICK BY SSC  
STAFF MEMBER

By communication dated July 30, 1975, Clarence M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Department of Justice, advised as follows concerning an interview by representative of the Senate Select Committee (SSC) *of* and Special Agent (SA) Lawrence F. Wirick, concerning Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) and Bureau investigation of the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see Appendix page). Director Kelley stated as follows:

"I have waived your employment agreements for purposes of these interviews. Each should note that he has the right to counsel; however, the FBI is unable to provide private counsel. There are certain privileged areas concerning which SAs would not be required to answer questions. Areas concern information which might divulge identities of FBI sources; information relating to sensitive methods and techniques; information which might adversely affect on-going FBI investigations; and information which originated with other agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies."

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

*6/10/80*

62-116395-615

UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
(SA) LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

---

On July 31, 1975, at 11:45 a.m. Mr. Lester Seidel of the United States Senate Select Committee (SSC) interviewed SA Lawrence F. Wirick at the San Diego Office of the FBI. No Advice of Rights was furnished SA Wirick and it was not necessary for the interviewee to consult with an FBI representative. The interview was terminated at 12:50 p.m. and as best recalled included the following discussion in the form of questions and answers:

Seidel: You understand that this is an informal interview and is in connection with the Bureau's COINTELPRO as it relates to the FBI investigation of the BPP?

Wirick: Yes, but for what purpose is the Senate conducting this survey?

Seidel: To aid in formation of new legislation so that the FBI and other Government agencies will have more definite guidelines to follow.

Wirick: I believe the Congress already through lack of information, isolated instances and some hysteria has enacted too many restrictive laws that prevent the FBI and other Government agencies from protecting the law abiding element of our society from the "bad guys".

Seidel: (He was in general agreement) Did you handle the COINTELPRO from 1970 through March, 1971?

Wirick: Yes, but I believe the BPP ceased to function locally about November or December, 1970. As I recall my function was to write a progress type letter regarding progress which described the illegal activities of members of the BPP and to report that this information had been furnished local police agencies but information generally emanated from confidential informants.

UNITED STATES SENATE  
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(SSC)

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Seidel: What type of illegal activities and did your program in any way instigate illegal activities on the part of the BPP?

Wirick: Criminal acts committed by local members of the BPP are what I was referring to. I don't believe it was ever necessary to instigate any illegal acts or in any way entrap BPP members in criminal acts. The majority of local BPP members were thieves, narcotics addicts, lazy, unemployed and were hero worshipers of the BPP in Oakland, California. They wanted to emulate the Oakland organization, but their own dishonesty, et cetera, was a constant source of turmoil amongst the local group.

I recall, date unknown, information was received regarding Kenny Denmon (Kenneth Lee Denmon), one time head of the local BPP, that he was using stolen credit cards.

Information was received that Walter Wallace (Walter Carl Wallace, Jr.) was on narcotics and that he and his wife, Velma, were stealing to get money for narcotics and that Velma's mother was also involved in local thefts.

All above information was furnished local law agencies and local arrests were made. Furnishing the above type of information is a function and responsibility of the FBI.

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The BPP in San Diego was very effective in causing their own problems and their own extinction and their criminal activities were not restricted to the examples I've given.

Seidel: Did the COINTELPRO try to disrupt the BPP Breakfast Program?

Wirick: No, not to my knowledge. I recall that soon after the Breakfast Program was started that other members of the BPP accused Ken Denmon of stealing money from contributions made to the Program.

On second thought I believe we did disrupt the BPP Breakfast Program in that we received complaints from several dairys and bread companies, et cetera, that they had been approached by BPP members with veiled threats of extortion if they did not donate quantities of food, et cetera, to the BPP Breakfast Program. The FBI and local police investigated and I believe as a result their practices were discontinued, but the investigation failed to establish a prosecutable offense of extortion.

Seidel: Did you have any connection with distribution of "cartoons" depicting BPP members as compromising each other, et cetera?

Wirick: No, but I have seen "cartoons" in the BPP newspaper. Have you ever seen or read copies of the BPP newspaper?

Seidel: No

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Wirick: They featured "cartoons" showing the "pigs" (police) being killed, stabbed, et cetera. I believe I recall seeing some "cartoons" showing how the BPP would kill the "honkies" (white people). They were similar to the propaganda leaflets used by the Nazis against American troops before an attack. The articles in the BPP newspaper were even more foul.

Seidel: Did the COINTELPRO promote dissension between the BPP and the US Group (see Appendix page)?

Wirick: Not to my knowledge. As I recall there was never any need to. They were constantly at odds with each other and on a gang type basis were trying to eliminate each other. I believe Sylvester Bell, a San Diego BPP member was killed by an US Group member and John Savage, another local BPP member was killed by an US Group member.

In Los Angeles two other BPP members, names not recalled, were allegedly killed by US Group members. I believe this led to the popular saying in Southeast San Diego section where most blacks live that the score (game) was, "US 4 - BPP 0".

Seidel: What do you think of the merits of a proposal to spray shipments of the BPP newspaper with a noxious acid so that readers would be confronted with a vile odor when attempting to read the paper?

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- Wirick: After thought, no. Because the paper itself was so vile and anti-white that the odor would never stop BPP members from reading same. I've always hoped that a large segment of the population, especially the "do-gooders" could or would experience the nauseous reaction I have felt after reading the illiterate, foul-mouthed, anti-white, anti-Government, BPP paper. I think everybody should read a copy of the BPP paper so that they will know the type and character of BPP members.
- Seidel: What do you think about anonymous letters sent to spouses of BPP members saying the husband was sleeping with a white girl, et cetera?
- Wirick: Most wives of the members I recall were also BPP members and/or common-law-wives. Many BPP members did have liaison with white girls but I doubt if such a letter would bother most spouses of BPP members. However, such a letter might be of value under certain circumstances, example: the stories that were spread during World War II which were not necessarily all true regarding Hitler, Mussolini, General Patton and others.
- Seidel: In your opinion was the COINTELPRO of any value? Should it be changed? Do you have any suggestions for changes, or should it be eliminated completely?
- Wirick: Yes, as I recall, it acted as a progress letter of the BPP, its direction, its dissension, its change in leadership, and indications of its slow local demise because of the character of the local BPP members, and as a summary of its activities for FBIHQ. I recall that

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we made certain requests to conduct some types of counterintelligence against the BPP, but I do not recall that the Bureau ever authorized any counterintelligence act which might be productive.

Change? COINTELPRO is not being utilized to the best of my knowledge and has not been for some time.

I believe that in about two or three years Congress will be frantically asking the FBI why we did not furnish them intelligence, advance knowledge of a demonstration, a riot and other civil unrest and elimination of the COINTELPRO has been another step in the direction of placing the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in a position where we cannot react to the activities of groups such as the BPP which have been formed with the main purpose of overthrowing the United States.

## APPENDIX

### BLACK PANTHER PARTY Formerly Known As Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

The Black Panther Party (BPP), organized in December, 1966, at Oakland, California, by Huey P. Newton and Bobby George Seale, has the publicly-stated purpose of organizing black people to take control of the life, politics and destiny of the black community. The Party, operating the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, publishes a newspaper called "The Black Panther," which at one time openly advocated the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in a revolutionary program to end the oppression of the black people but since early 1971 has spoken for a survival program pending revolution. BPP national headquarters, aka Black Panther Intercommunal Headquarters, is located in Oakland, California.

While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973, issue of "Playboy" magazine, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by any means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence.

Despite its claimed dedication to community service, indicators of the BPP's continued attraction to violence persist. Since July, 1974, Newton and other BPP members have been arrested in Oakland, California, for threatening police officers, murder of a 17-year-old female and the pistol whipping of Newton's tailor. Newton failed to appear on these charges and is now a local fugitive. Additionally, one died and three were wounded as a result of a shooting at a BPP-sponsored dance in Oakland, California, in October, 1974.

APPENDIX

"US"

Also Known As

"US", Incorporated

"US" was chartered by the State of California as a non-profit corporation in September, 1966, with offices at 8211 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The corporation alleges that "US" is primarily an Afro-American cultural organization.

During the spring of 1968, however, a source advised that MAULANA RON KARENGA, true name RONIE MC KINLEY EVERETT, Founder-Chairman of "US", published a booklet entitled "The Quotable Karenga", in which he talked of revolution, black power, and condemned Christianity for the plight of the black man.

In this booklet, KARENGA stated "...You must have a cultural revolution before the violent revolution. The cultural revolution gives identity, purpose, and direction. ...The revolution being fought now is a revolution to win the minds of our people. If we fail to win this, we cannot wage the violent one. ...When the word is given, we'll see how tough you are. When it's 'burn', let's see how much you blow up. And when it's 'take that white girl's head too', we'll see how tough you are..."

The above source advised that "US" members are required to study and memorize this booklet. "US" members are also assigned Swahili names which they use in lieu of their given names.

A second source advised that KARENGA had spoken at various meetings in Los Angeles at which time he talked of creating an "US" army of 1,000 men, obtaining weapons and ammunition, guerrilla warfare tactics, and revolution. KARENGA also stated "The only way to get life is to take a life and as we get stronger, we will take what we want from the white man's United States." He also stated that if the police killed any "US" members, the "US" organization would kill some of them.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

The first source above advised that KARENGA also stated that race riots throughout the country were not riots but were actually revolts or revolutions and that the black people were going to win their freedom by violence, if necessary.

A third source advised that KARENGA stated that a revolution would take place in the future and that no one can believe in black revolution without believing in armed conflict because the two go hand in hand.

A fourth source advised in August, 1974, that the US Organization has been evicted from its headquarters at 4302 South Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, and because of lack of funds, has been unable to locate a new meeting place. The organization has terminated all public meetings.

F B I

Date: 8/6/75

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (66-1714) (C)

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Re Bureau teletypes 7/30/75 and 7/31/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of  
an LHM reflecting the interview of former SA ROBERT S.  
BAKER by SSC Staff Member LESTER SEIDEL.

The information in the enclosed LHM was volun-  
tarily furnished to SA EARL M. PETERSEN by former SA BAKER.

COPY RETAINED IN  
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- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)  
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REC-56

EX 104

13 AUG 1975

62-116395

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Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Diego, California  
August 6, 1975

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DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Former Special Agent Robert S. Baker was interviewed at his home at 4268 Hortensia, San Diego, California, by U.S. Senate Select Committee (SSC) Staff Member Lester Seidel on August 1, 1975. The interview began at 10:30 AM and lasted until 12:30 PM. Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Arthur G. Barger, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), San Diego, California, was telephonically available for consultation. Former Special Agent Baker did not consult with anyone during the course of the interview.

Prior to the interview, Former Special Agent Baker had been advised that FBI Headquarters had waived the agreement as a former employee not to furnish information received during the period of his employment, for purposes of this interview. He was advised that he had a right to counsel but that the FBI was unable to provide private counsel for him.

Former Special Agent Baker was advised that he would not be required to answer questions that might divulge the identity of any FBI source, that would reveal information relative to sensitive methods and techniques, or information which originated with other agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies.

Former Special Agent Baker was advised that the interview was to involve only the COINTELPRO as it applied to the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see appendix).

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

ENCLOSURE

62-116395-611

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Staff Member Seidel identified himself to Mr. Baker, stating that the interview would be in the form of an informal discussion and that information furnished by Mr. Baker would be placed in a memorandum for the SSC. Mr. Seidel stated that he did not intend to use the names of individuals interviewed in his memorandum. He stated that Mr. Baker did not have to talk to him, and that any information he furnished would be furnished voluntarily.

Mr. Seidel asked if Mr. Baker was a supervisor with the San Diego Office of the FBI from sometime in 1968 through April, 1971.

Mr. Baker advised that he was a supervisor of the security squad but could not recall if the dates mentioned by Mr. Seidel were correct.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to the nature of matters supervised by him, to which Mr. Baker replied that matters such as investigation of the Communist Party (see appendix), the Socialist Workers Party (see appendix), the Black Panther Party, US, Incorporated (see appendix), the Nation of Islam (see appendix), Espionage, Sabotage matters, and other investigations were conducted on the squad supervised by him, which consisted of from 12 to 15 Special Agents.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Mr. Baker supervised the COINTELPRO.

Mr. Baker advised that he did supervise this program which was initiated by FBI Headquarters and not on the field office level. He stated that as he recalled, a letter was submitted either monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. The letter was submitted by a Special Agent whose case load was such that he could take the time to prepare the letter.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Special Agent Roy Burns was more of a young, eager, type Agent.

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Mr. Baker replied that this was not true but that Special Agent Burns had been assigned the COINTELPRO case because his case load was such that he was able to handle the program.

Mr. Seidel inquired whether Special Agent Roy Burns was transferred to the Butte Office of the FBI for disciplinary reasons.

Mr. Baker replied that Special Agent Burns was originally from Washington State and had wanted to be transferred to that area.

Mr. Seidel asked if the Bureau encouraged Agents to participate in disruptive programs and then rewarded them financially for their efforts.

Mr. Baker replied that the Bureau had an incentive award program, and if an Agent did a good job in any field, he could get recognition through an incentive award. Mr. Baker stated that he could not recall any award being given as a result of COINTELPRO activity.

Mr. Seidel asked Mr. Baker if he could recall any information concerning the Free Breakfast Program of the BPP.

Mr. Baker stated that he recalled that the operation of the Free Breakfast Program of the BPP was followed through sources. They advised that some of the BPP officials were stealing money from funds which were to be spent on the breakfast program. The breakfast program was served at a local Catholic church. Mr. Baker advised Mr. Seidel that an official of the Catholic church in San Diego was contacted regarding the priest in charge of the church where the breakfast program was being held, who was reportedly an alcoholic. Mr. Seidel was advised that the priest was transferred from the church.

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Mr. Seidel asked what Mr. Baker's definition of the COINTELPRO was.

Mr. Baker replied that the COINTELPRO was a disruptive type program.

Mr. Seidel stated that the FBI had apparently written a letter regarding a white girl friend of Kenneth Denman, a BPP leader in San Diego. He inquired as to why this letter was written.

Mr. Baker stated that Denman was considered one of the stronger leaders of the San Diego Branch of the BPP, and if it was possible to keep him from becoming a strong leader, it would be disruptive to the party. The fact that Denman was living with a white girl was considered derogatory toward him by BPP members in San Diego.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether such activity would have been taken against a leader in an organization such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (see description) if the leader of such a group had been living with a white woman. Would such a letter be appropriate?

Mr. Baker replied that he did not feel that such a letter would be appropriate in this case because this organization involved a religious leader and our program was not directed at religious groups but was directed toward black militant and extremist groups.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Mr. Baker recalled individuals in the BPP named Tate, Wallace, Denman and Bell.

Mr. Baker stated that he could not recall anything specific about any of these individuals, except what he had previously stated concerning Denman. He said he could recall the names but nothing more concerning these individuals.

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Mr. Seidel then mentioned an incident wherein the San Diego Office of the FBI had furnished information to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for transmission to local authorities concerning a group of BPP members from San Diego who were traveling to Los Angeles to attend a funeral.

Mr. Baker stated that he could recall that such an incident occurred and that information was furnished stating that BPP members from San Diego would be carrying concealed weapons. He said he thought the furnishing of this information resulted in some of the BPP members being arrested in Los Angeles.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Mr. Baker could recall someone from the FBI in San Diego visiting the mother of a girl who was an alleged member of the BPP in San Diego, and whether the FBI went to the mother to put pressure on another member of the family.

Mr. Baker stated that he vaguely recalled such a case but could not recall the details and could not be certain this had occurred.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether the FBI had any technical surveillances on the BPP in San Diego.

Mr. Baker stated that he knew of none and added that such coverage was not needed in San Diego because there were good sources in the BPP who could furnish excellent coverage. Mr. Baker stated that he believes he would have known of any such installations covering the BPP in San Diego.

Mr. Seidel asked if Mr. Baker knew of San Francisco using any such techniques against the BPP.

Mr. Baker replied that he believed that San Francisco had used such techniques.

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Mr. Seidel then asked why such techniques were not used in San Diego if they were used in San Francisco.

Mr. Baker replied that such techniques were not needed in San Diego due to the good source coverage of party activity.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether there was a conflict between US, Incorporated, and the BPP in San Diego.

Mr. Baker replied that US, Incorporated, headquarters were in Los Angeles. There was a power struggle between the two groups for membership of blacks and much travel occurred by US, Incorporated, leaders from Los Angeles to San Diego and Mexico, and from San Diego to Los Angeles. There were considerable conflict between the two groups.

Mr. Seidel asked whether Mr. Baker recalled Ron Karenga.

Mr. Baker replied that he did recall Ron Karenga as being the Los Angeles leader of US, Incorporated.

Mr. Seidel asked whether Mr. Baker recalled some cards stating "Ron Karenga is impotent" which were printed in Los Angeles and some of which might have been sent to San Diego.

Mr. Baker replied that he does not recall these cards but this could have been correct.

Mr. Seidel asked if Mr. Baker recalled some cartoons being drawn concerning the BPP.

Mr. Baker stated that he recalled that there were two or three cartoons prepared depicting strife between US, Incorporated, and the BPP.

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Mr. Seidel then stated that these cartoons were prepared by the Bureau Laboratory.

Mr. Baker stated that he did not recall.

Mr. Baker advised Mr. Seidel that US, Incorporated, and the BPP were led by and made up of people with extensive criminal records, and because of this and their general demeanor, the FBI did not really have to provoke or disrupt them because they kept themselves in a constant state of turmoil. He stated that Special Agents connected with the COINTELPRO did not devote much time to the program because of heavy case loads of other matters and because they assisted in working criminal matters such as bank robberies and other criminal violations.

Mr. Baker advised Mr. Seidel that a great deal of time was spent by the Special Agents working with their sources because they had to be extremely careful that they were protected. If a crime was planned and a source had knowledge of it, the source would try to keep the crime from being committed. If it was not possible to prevent the crime, the source might be forced to participate, and if arrested, a problem would be created in attempting to get the source out of jail and still conceal his identity as a source.

Mr. Seidel inquired of Mr. Baker as to the names of the Agents he dealt with in Los Angeles and San Francisco in connection with COINTELPRO.

Mr. Baker stated that he recalled that Supervisor Albert Clark had something to do with the program in San Francisco, and in Los Angeles he dealt with Supervisor Richard Bloeser and Bill Knowland.

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Mr. Seidel asked Mr. Baker if he was acquainted with Richard Held.

Mr. Baker stated that Richard Held was assigned as Assistant Special Agent in Charge in San Diego, and he knew him at that time. He stated that he is aware that Richard Held is now the Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office of the FBI.

Mr. Seidel stated to Mr. Baker that he was going to interview Assistant Director Robert Gebhardt and Special Agent in Charge Charles W. Bates.

This concluded the interview of former Special Agent Robert S. Baker by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was an organization founded by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., with the theme of new life for poor people. Dr. King, a leader in civil rights, was assassinated on April 4, 1969.

## APPENDIX

### BLACK PANTHER PARTY Formerly Known As Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

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While openly advocating direct overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence until 1971, leaders have since avoided extreme statements in favor of calling for action within the established order. Newton, in an interview appearing in the May, 1973, issue of "Playboy" magazine, stated the Panthers' chief ambition is to change the American Government by any means necessary but that ultimately such change will be through armed violence.

Despite its claimed dedication to community service, indicators of the BPP's continued attraction to violence persist. Since July, 1974, Newton and other BPP members have been arrested in Oakland, California, for threatening police officers, murder of a 17-year-old female and the pistol whipping of Newton's tailor. Newton failed to appear on these charges and is now a local fugitive. Additionally, one died and three were wounded as a result of a shooting at a BPP-sponsored dance in Oakland, California, in October, 1974.

## APPENDIX

### COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Title 50, U. S. Code, 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 Communist Party, USA (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

## APPENDIX

Revised 5/22/75

### NATION OF ISLAM (NOI) CHARACTERIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION EXTREMIST MATTER

The Nation of Islam (NOI) is a black nationwide organization headquartered at Muhammad's Temple #2, 7351 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Elijah Muhammad, self-styled "Messenger of Allah" and divinely appointed leader of the black race in America, was leader of the NOI until his death on February 25, 1975, at which time his son, Wallace D. Muhammad, became Supreme Minister of the NOI. The NOI seeks a separate black nation, espouses its own version of the Islamic Religion, and has considered all "whites" to be devils; however, Wallace D. Muhammad in an interview published in "Muhammad Speaks", March 21, 1975, same being a weekly and the official NOI newspaper, stated there would no longer be stress put on the white people's status as "devils"; that whites have "begun to reform" and "The past is the past until it is dug up. We will not dig it up." NOI official policy instructs members to obey laws of the United States that do not conflict with NOI laws; to defend NOI officials, property, women, and themselves at all costs, if attacked; and to disarm any attacker and use the attacker's weapon against him.

The NOI body is broken down into: 1) the Fruit of Islam (FOI), an all male military-type group, to which instruction in judo and karate is given, and which has as its mission security of officials, membership, and property of the NOI, and enforcing discipline in the NOI; and 2) the Muslim Girls Training (MGT), an all female quasi military-type group which has as its mission homemaking and child guidance in accordance with NOI teachings.

NOI activity is widespread among black inmates in many prisons in the United States. In recent years internal dissidence and difficulties with rival Muslim groups and other adversaries have produced considerable violence, some involving physical confrontations and acts of violence with law enforcement agencies.

## 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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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

# Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

SECRET

DATE: 8/14/75

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: SAMUEL ADASON JAFFE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CLASSIFIED BY SP2AUM/KP  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dy. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dy. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

Attached New York teletype advises of information, from former Bureau Agent, who is a current informative asset, that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations (SSCIO) has become aware of Jaffe's allegations that the FBI has taken actions which have prevented him from obtaining or keeping a job in the news media field. Jaffe claims that his association with Bureau Agents with regard to Soviet intelligence matters cooled off after he was identified by a Soviet defector as cooperating with Soviet Intelligence and that the FBI has since deprived him from making a living in his profession. The SSCIO is looking into Jaffe's situation to determine if his allegations are true and if the FBI can be prevented from taking such actions in other similar situations. C

## BACKGROUND:

Jaffe is a former correspondent for ABC and CBS who was a symbol number informant of the New York Office from 1958 to 1961. During this period, he furnished information on his numerous contacts with Soviet nationals whom he met through his assignment as a CBS correspondent at the United Nations. In 1961, he joined ABC as its correspondent in Moscow where he served until he was expelled in 1965 following the publication of an article unfavorable to the Soviet Union. He was then transferred to Hong Kong where he remained until 1968. Since 1968, he has worked for various news media and has acted as a free lance journalist. Following his return from Hong Kong, he took up residence in Washington, D. C., and was in contact with the Washington Field Office, furnishing information on Soviets and Chinese nationals whom he met in the course of his employment.

Enclosure  
105-28233

105-28233

SECRET

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL CONTINUED

Classified by 4091  
Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AUG 20 1975

NOT RECORDED

SEP 17 1975

ENCLOSURE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

84 SEP 18 1975

NW 55158 DocId:32989640 Page 232

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
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CLASS. & EXT. BY 0320 PWS/KWS 9-3-81  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 8-14-95

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wammali  
Re: Samuel Adason Jaffe  
105-28333

Soviet defector [ "Sammy" ] <sup>(u)</sup> has advised that Jaffe was recruited by the KGB, in about 1962 while he was in Moscow, through his relationship with a Soviet female. [ Soviet defector JFK Act 6 (4) has confirmed that Jaffe was approached but does not believe the approach was successful. ] Jaffe reported to the New York Office in 1963 what he interpreted as a recruitment effort, and he was extensively reinterviewed in 1969 concerning his association with KGB officers in Moscow. [ There is no information in Jaffe's file that he was ever reported on by Col. Penkovskiy, as Jaffe reportedly has claimed. ] During the interviews with Jaffe, he denied any overt acts helpful to the KGB, although he admitted a continuing relationship with several KGB officers. Both the New York and Washington Field Offices came to the conclusion that Jaffe was a KGB agent while in Moscow, but that there was doubt as to whether he continued in that role after he was expelled.

Our relations with Jaffe were tempered by [ "Sammy's" ] <sup>(u)</sup> allegation, and Bureau Agents in contact with him were circumspect in any dealings with him thereafter. Jaffe very likely detected a change in the Agents' attitude which accounts for his statement that he felt his relationship with them had cooled off.

There is no evidence contained in Jaffe's file that either New York or Washington Field or the Bureau has ever taken any action which would affect Jaffe's livelihood. Following his return from Hong Kong, Jaffe told his handling Agents that he was experiencing difficulty in finding a job. He several times mentioned his concern that his association with the FBI might be the reason. On each occasion, he was assured that the FBI had never divulged his confidential relationship and would not do so any time in the future. <sup>u</sup>

Jaffe's file does disclose that during an interview with Washington Field Agents in 1969, he said that he had learned from a British Intelligence contact in Hong Kong that his recall from that city was caused by [ ]

[ ] Washington who responded that the British

CONTINUED - OVER

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

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Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall  
Re: Samuel Adason Jaffe  
105-28333

Intelligence representative "had no right to tell you this."

JFK Act 6 (1)(B)

His file also records that Jaffe told New York Agents in 1969 that a recently published book on the Council of Foreign Relations described him as having a subversive background. He was also described in the book as being a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy. Jaffe connected the appearance of this book with his then recent recall from Hong Kong by ABC.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the SENSTUDY project in view of probable inquiries from SSCIO.

*Memo to AG  
8/25/75  
TJER/...*

SECRET

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 13 1975

CONFIDENTIAL

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. A.D.-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dep. A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Asst. Dir.:  
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 Comp. Sys. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Training \_\_\_\_\_  
 Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

NR 024 NY CODE

7:35 P.M. NITEL 8-13-75 PLQ

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-14660)

CONFIDENTIAL

ATTN: INID

SENSTUDY, 1975.

NEW YORK 6811-IA TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SPECIAL AGENT JOSEPH J. PALGUTA ON AUGUST 13, 1975, AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: **C**

ON AUGUST 11, 1975, MR. PATRICK A. SHEY<sup>A</sup>, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS (SSCIO), TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED NEW YORK 6811-IA, AND THEY MADE AN APPOINTMENT TO MEET IN NYC AT 2:00 PM ON AUGUST 13, 1975. SOURCE MET WITH SHEY AS ARRANGED ON AUGUST 13, 1975. SHEY TOLD SOURCE THAT SAM JAFFE (FORMER NEW YORK 2524-S) VISITED A FRIEND OF HIS, MR. MILLER, WHO IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE SSCIO. WHILE IN MILLER'S OFFICE, JAFFE WAS RELATING TO MILLER THAT HE HAD A **C**

NDR-16  
 CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/KP  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320 PWS/KWS 9-3-81  
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2 2  
 DATE OF REVIEW 8-13-95 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

62-116395-

CONFIDENTIAL

PLEASANT RELATIONSHIP WITH FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS (SAS) JOHN G. WELLIS AND EDWARD F. GAMBER WITH REGARD TO SOVIET INTELLIGENCE MATTERS. C

DURING THE TIME THAT JAFFE WAS RELATING ABOVE DATA TO MILLER, SENATOR CHURCH, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SSCIQ, ENTERED MILLER'S OFFICE AND BECAME VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN JAFFE'S STATEMENTS. JAFFE RELATED TO MILLER THAT AS A REPORTER FOR THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY, HE COVERED THE STORY INVOLVING THE RELEASE OF FRANCIS G. POWERS BY THE SOVIETS (POWERS WAS THE FORMER U-2 PILOT WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE USSR IN 1960). JAFFE RELATED TO MILLER THAT THEREAFTER HE WENT TO HONG KONG. JAFFE ALSO TOLD MILLER THAT WHEN HE RETURNED FROM HONG KONG (SOURCE BELIEVES THIS TO BE IN 1966-1968), HE LEARNED THAT HE WAS "FINGERED" BY A SOVIET DEFECTOR BY THE NAME OF PENKOVSKIY. THIS DEFECTOR ALLEGEDLY REPORTED THAT HE SAW JAFFE'S NAME ON A PIECE OF PAPER ON THE DESK OF A SOVIET INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. JAFFE TOLD MILLER THAT THE FBI, UPON LEARNING THAT INFORMATION FELT THAT JAFFE WAS A "DOUBLE AGENT" BECAUSE OF THE COOLNESS OF BUREAU PERSONNEL TOWARD HIM WHEN HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM HONG KONG. JAFFE C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

NY 125-14660

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TOLD MILLER THAT EVER SINCE HIS RETURN FROM HONG KONG, HE CANNOT HOLD A JOB, AND BELIEVES THE FBI IS THE CAUSE OF HIS PREDICAMENT. JAFFE IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE FBI IS BEING VINDICTIVE TOWARD HIM IN PURSUING THIS MATTER AND DEPRIVING HIM OF MAKING A LIVELIHOOD. c

MR. SHEY TOLD THE SOURCE THAT THE SSCIO IS LOOKING INTO THE ABOVE MATTER TO DETERMINE IF JAFFE'S STATEMENTS ARE TRUE, AND TO DETERMINE IF SOME CONTROLS COULD BE CREATED SO THAT THE FBI COULD NOT BE VINDICTIVE IN SIMILAR SITUATIONS. c

SOURCE ADVISED THAT HE TOLD SHEY THAT HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE FBI'S ATTITUDE TOWARD JAFFE AFTER 1964, SINCE HE RETIRED FROM THE BUREAU THAT YEAR. SOURCE ADVISED THAT SHEY TOLD HIM THAT AS YET HE HAS NOT TALKED TO FORMER SA EDWARD F. GAMBER, BUT MAY INTERVIEW HIM IN THE FUTURE. c

SOURCE ADVISED THAT SHEY TOLD HIM THAT JAFFE IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AS A FREE-LANCE REPORTER WORKING IN WASHINGTON, DC. SOURCE STATED THE HE INFORMED SHEY OF FORMER SA GAMBER'S CURRENT EMPLOYMENT. c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE FOUR

NY 105-14868

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SOURCE ADVISED THAT HE MET WITH SHEY ON AUGUST 13, 1975 FROM 2:30 PM UNTIL 3:30 PM. C

THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THE SOURCE IN A GUARDED MANNER, AND ONLY THE PERTINENT FACTS WERE OBTAINED. C

THE NYO WILL PERSONALLY REINTERVIEW THE SOURCE REGARDING THE ABOVE AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS CONCERNING THE MATTER. C

~~CLASSIFIED BY 2849, XEBS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE~~

END.

LR7 FBIHQ CLR

7-11-75

1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz  
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan  
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

August 18, 1975

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar  
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of four memoranda concerning interviews by a Staff Member of captioned Committee of an FBI Assistant Director and two current and one former FBI Special Agents. One set of these memoranda is for forwarding to Mr. James A. Wilderotter, Associate Counsel to the President.

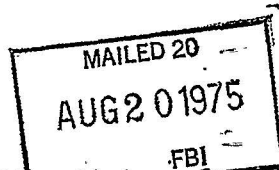
Enclosures 8

62-116395

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

SFP:1hb 1hb  
(10)

NOTE:



REC-56

EX 104

SEP 4 1975

LHMs being furnished to the Attorney General were received by airtels from Los Angeles, 8/7/75, and from San Diego (three), one dated 8/5/75 and two dated 8/6/75, all in connection with Senstudy 75. Copies of the airtels and the LHMs will be designated for the respective personnel files of the personnel who were interviewed.

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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

☒

INTERVIEWS

TESTIMONY

OTHER

8/18/75

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

SSC

The Attorney General with a copy for forwarding to  
the White House

HSC

4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer,  
interviewee, testifier and subject)Memorandum reporting results of interviews by SSC Staff Member of  
incumbent FBI Special Agents Earl M. Petersen, Lawrence F. Wirick,  
Assistant Director in Charge Robert E. Gebhardt and former Special  
Agent Robert S. Baker.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.)

NA

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)Counterintelligence  
Surveillance, electronic  
Intelligence collection

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

COINTELPRO of the FBI as it related to the FBI's investigation  
of the Black Panther Party

62-116395

FMK:fmk  
(4)ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX  
IN CONNECTION WITH SENSTUDY 75ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

TREAT AS YELLOW

5-woc/18

## 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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Los Angeles, California  
August 7, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2A MJS

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE  
ACTIVITIES (SSC); INTERVIEW OF ASSISTANT  
DIRECTOR IN CHARGE ROBERT E. GEBHARDT BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 7, 1975, Assistant Director Robert E. Gebhardt, Los Angeles Division, was interviewed in the Los Angeles FBI Office by Mr. Lester Seidel, Staff Member of the Senate Select Committee, United States Senate.

Gebhardt's rights were not explained to him by Seidel although Seidel did explain the purpose of the interview, that is, the Cointel Program of the FBI as it related to the FBI's investigation of the Black Panther Party when Gebhardt was the Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco Division from 1970 to 1972.

The interview lasted from 9:05 AM until 10:30 AM, and it was not necessary for Gebhardt to consult with any Bureau representative.

Gebhardt had previously been advised by a Bureau representative of his right to counsel, the privileged areas of information, consultation privileges, and the parameters of interview.

Seidel inquired at the outset as to whether Gebhardt was aware of the Cointel Program relative to the Black Panther Party investigation on a day to day basis being specifically advised details of the investigation as it relates to the Cointel Program. It was explained to Seidel that as Special Agent in Charge of the San Francisco FBI Office wherein over 500 employees were located at the time, Gebhardt had many responsibilities in the operation of that division and

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ENCLOSURE

62-116395-613



therefore, relied upon the experience, expertise, and judgment of the various supervisors assigned to the office for the day to day direction of the various matters under investigation, including the investigation of the Black Panther Party.

It was further explained that if a problem was encountered or a particularly unusual situation developed, Gebhardt was, of course, consulted and was available for such consultation to resolve any particular problem areas.

Gebhardt was next asked if he recalled being SAC when the electronic coverage of the Black Panther Party and the various officials at BBP was instituted and eventually terminated. Seidel was advised that the electronic coverage was already in effect upon Gebhardt's arrival, however, he does recall receiving a phone call after the "Keith Decision" was handed down instructing that all electronic coverage of the BPP and the various members of the BPP be discontinued. The call was received from Bureau Headquarters and the discontinuance was effected immediately.

Seidel inquired as to whether Gebhardt felt the intelligence type investigations should be completely removed from the criminal investigations which investigations would be looking toward eventual prosecution.

Seidel was informed by Gebhardt that even in criminal investigations looking toward prosecutions, much intelligence information is obtained from time to time which really has no value from a prosecutive standpoint, but does have possible value with respect to the direction of the investigation. In some criminal investigations a great deal of intelligence information may be obtained and in other types, very little. Insofar as the FBI is concerned, however, every effort is made to make certain there is some Federal law which would be a basis for an investigation which procedures would include matters commonly referred to as security investigations.

In some instances, in such security investigations a great deal of intelligence information would be obtained therefore, it was Gebhardt's opinion that so-called intelligence type investigations should not be removed from or differentiated from criminal type investigations looking toward prosecutions since intelligence information is an outgrowth of the basic investigation.

Gebhardt was asked if he felt the Cointelpro was a separate entity distinguished from the basic investigation and it was explained that the Cointelpro was a phase of the overall investigation in any particular organization or individual.

Gebhardt was asked if he felt Congress should enact legislation which would set forth specific investigative techniques that could or could not be utilized by the FBI or other Federal investigative agencies. He was advised in Gebhardt's opinion, such legislation should not be enacted, and in reply to the question as to why such legislation should not be enacted, it was pointed out that as an investigative agency, there must of necessity be allowed a certain flexibility because no two investigations are exactly alike and the circumstances of such investigations could possibly not be related to such Federal law.

In answer to the question as to how Congress should assure the American public that questionable activity such as the Cointelpro, was not being engaged in by an investigative agency such as the FBI, Seidel was informed that the Congress and the American people must rely upon the integrity and honesty of the Director of the FBI and the Attorney General.

It was pointed out that both the Director of the FBI and the Attorney General are nominated by the President, hearings are held before the various Congressional Committees and finally approved by the Senate. It was further pointed out that Director Kelley has recently stated in connection with the publicity relative to Cointelpro, that he has no intention of permitting this program to be reinstituted in the FBI and if circumstances ever arose which circumstances he could not contemplate at this time, wherein it was thought such activities should be embarked upon, he would obtain the personal approval of the Attorney General prior to such instituting. Seidel was informed that Gebhardt was in total agreement with this statement of Mr. Kelley.

Gebhardt was asked as to what his feelings were relative to what the relationship should be between the FBI and Congress. He was informed that a Senate Oversight Committee was recently established and it was felt that this was a good start and that this Committee should formalize and

standardize their oversight responsibilities and make regular inquiries of the Director and other officials of the FBI as to our activities. He was informed that there should be either a joint oversight committee between the House and Senate or if the Congress decided on two oversight Committees in both the House and Senate, these committees should be the entities through which all information relative to the activities of the FBI should flow.

It was emphasized however, that there should be regular consultation between these representatives and the FBI.

Inquiry was made as to Gebhardt's opinion relative to the relationship between the Department of Justice and the FBI and Seidel was informed the relationship, in Gebhardt's opinion, is excellent, should continue, and there should be a free flow of information between the FBI and the Department of Justice.

At the conclusion of the interview, Gebhardt summed up his comments by stating that Congress should definitely set up a structured oversight procedure of the activities of the FBI with due regard to the confidentiality of many of the FBI operations and investigations and must assure itself that the members of the Committee and its staff will maintain the confidentiality where necessary.

Secondly, in the areas of investigative matters usually referred to as national defense, national security or intelligence operations, all of the FBI investigations must be based on the application of the facts toward a particular Federal statute and if the facts are so oblique that they cannot be clearly applied to a particular Federal statute, consultation with the Department of Justice should be had in all instances.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Diego, California  
August 6, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2NML/KP

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Former Special Agent Robert S. Baker was interviewed at his home at 4268 Hortensia, San Diego, California, by U.S. Senate Select Committee (SSC) Staff Member Lester Seidel on August 1, 1975. The interview began at 10:30 AM and lasted until 12:30 PM. Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Arthur G. Barger, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), San Diego, California, was telephonically available for consultation. Former Special Agent Baker did not consult with anyone during the course of the interview.

Prior to the interview, Former Special Agent Baker had been advised that FBI Headquarters had waived the agreement as a former employee not to furnish information received during the period of his employment, for purposes of this interview. He was advised that he had a right to counsel but that the FBI was unable to provide private counsel for him.

Former Special Agent Baker was advised that he would not be required to answer questions that might divulge the identity of any FBI source, that would reveal information relative to sensitive methods and techniques, or information which originated with other agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies.

Former Special Agent Baker was advised that the interview was to involve only the COINTELPRO as it applied to the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see appendix). *destroyed*

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ENCLOSURE

62-116395-613 3

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Staff Member Seidel identified himself to Mr. Baker, stating that the interview would be in the form of an informal discussion and that information furnished by Mr. Baker would be placed in a memorandum for the SSC. Mr. Seidel stated that he did not intend to use the names of individuals interviewed in his memorandum. He stated that Mr. Baker did not have to talk to him, and that any information he furnished would be furnished voluntarily.

Mr. Seidel asked if Mr. Baker was a supervisor with the San Diego Office of the FBI from sometime in 1968 through April, 1971.

Mr. Baker advised that he was a supervisor of the security squad but could not recall if the dates mentioned by Mr. Seidel were correct.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to the nature of matters supervised by him, to which Mr. Baker replied that matters such as investigation of the Communist Party (see appendix), the Socialist Workers Party (see appendix), the Black Panther Party, US, Incorporated (see appendix), the Nation of Islam (see appendix), Espionage, Sabotage matters, and other investigations were conducted on the squad supervised by him, which consisted of from 12 to 15 Special Agents.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Mr. Baker supervised the COINTELPRO.

Mr. Baker advised that he did supervise this program which was initiated by FBI Headquarters and not on the field office level. He stated that as he recalled, a letter was submitted either monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. The letter was submitted by a Special Agent whose case load was such that he could take the time to prepare the letter.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Special Agent Roy Burns was more of a young, eager, type Agent.

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Baker replied that this was not true but that Special Agent Burns had been assigned the COINTELPRO case because his case load was such that he was able to handle the program.

Mr. Seidel inquired whether Special Agent Roy Burns was transferred to the Butte Office of the FBI for disciplinary reasons.

Mr. Baker replied that Special Agent Burns was originally from Washington State and had wanted to be transferred to that area.

Mr. Seidel asked if the Bureau encouraged Agents to participate in disruptive programs and then rewarded them financially for their efforts.

Mr. Baker replied that the Bureau had an incentive award program, and if an Agent did a good job in any field, he could get recognition through an incentive award. Mr. Baker stated that he could not recall any award being given as a result of COINTELPRO activity.

Mr. Seidel asked Mr. Baker if he could recall any information concerning the Free Breakfast Program of the BPP.

Mr. Baker stated that he recalled that the operation of the Free Breakfast Program of the BPP was followed through sources. They advised that some of the BPP officials were stealing money from funds which were to be spent on the breakfast program. The breakfast program was served at a local Catholic church. Mr. Baker advised Mr. Seidel that an official of the Catholic church in San Diego was contacted regarding the priest in charge of the church where the breakfast program was being held, who was reportedly an alcoholic. Mr. Seidel was advised that the priest was transferred from the church.

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel asked what Mr. Baker's definition of the COINTELPRO was.

Mr. Baker replied that the COINTELPRO was a disruptive type program.

Mr. Seidel stated that the FBI had apparently written a letter regarding a white girl friend of Kenneth Denman, a BPP leader in San Diego. He inquired as to why this letter was written.

Mr. Baker stated that Denman was considered one of the stronger leaders of the San Diego Branch of the BPP, and if it was possible to keep him from becoming a strong leader, it would be disruptive to the party. The fact that Denman was living with a white girl was considered derogatory toward him by BPP members in San Diego.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether such activity would have been taken against a leader in an organization such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (see description) if the leader of such a group had been living with a white woman. Would such a letter be appropriate?

Mr. Baker replied that he did not feel that such a letter would be appropriate in this case because this organization involved a religious leader and our program was not directed at religious groups but was directed toward black militant and extremist groups.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Mr. Baker recalled individuals in the BPP named Tate, Wallace, Denman and Bell.

Mr. Baker stated that he could not recall anything specific about any of these individuals, except what he had previously stated concerning Denman. He said he could recall the names but nothing more concerning these individuals.

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel then mentioned an incident wherein the San Diego Office of the FBI had furnished information to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for transmission to local authorities concerning a group of BPP members from San Diego who were traveling to Los Angeles to attend a funeral.

Mr. Baker stated that he could recall that such an incident occurred and that information was furnished stating that BPP members from San Diego would be carrying concealed weapons. He said he thought the furnishing of this information resulted in some of the BPP members being arrested in Los Angeles.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Mr. Baker could recall someone from the FBI in San Diego visiting the mother of a girl who was an alleged member of the BPP in San Diego, and whether the FBI went to the mother to put pressure on another member of the family.

Mr. Baker stated that he vaguely recalled such a case but could not recall the details and could not be certain this had occurred.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether the FBI had any technical surveillances on the BPP in San Diego.

Mr. Baker stated that he knew of none and added that such coverage was not needed in San Diego because there were good sources in the BPP who could furnish excellent coverage. Mr. Baker stated that he believes he would have known of any such installations covering the BPP in San Diego.

Mr. Seidel asked if Mr. Baker knew of San Francisco using any such techniques against the BPP.

Mr. Baker replied that he believed that San Francisco had used such techniques.

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

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel then asked why such techniques were not used in San Diego if they were used in San Francisco.

Mr. Baker replied that such techniques were not needed in San Diego due to the good source coverage of party activity.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether there was a conflict between US, Incorporated, and the BPP in San Diego.

Mr. Baker replied that US, Incorporated, headquarters were in Los Angeles. There was a power struggle between the two groups for membership of blacks and much travel occurred by US, Incorporated, leaders from Los Angeles to San Diego and Mexico, and from San Diego to Los Angeles. There were considerable conflict between the two groups.

Mr. Seidel asked whether Mr. Baker recalled Ron Karenga.

Mr. Baker replied that he did recall Ron Karenga as being the Los Angeles leader of US, Incorporated.

Mr. Seidel asked whether Mr. Baker recalled some cards stating "Ron Karenga is impotent" which were printed in Los Angeles and some of which might have been sent to San Diego.

Mr. Baker replied that he does not recall these cards but this could have been correct.

Mr. Seidel asked if Mr. Baker recalled some cartoons being drawn concerning the BPP.

Mr. Baker stated that he recalled that there were two or three cartoons prepared depicting strife between US, Incorporated, and the BPP.

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ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel then stated that these cartoons were prepared by the Bureau Laboratory.

Mr. Baker stated that he did not recall.

Mr. Baker advised Mr. Seidel that US, Incorporated, and the BPP were led by and made up of people with extensive criminal records, and because of this and their general demeanor, the FBI did not really have to provoke or disrupt them because they kept themselves in a constant state of turmoil. He stated that Special Agents connected with the COINTELPRO did not devote much time to the program because of heavy case loads of other matters and because they assisted in working criminal matters such as bank robberies and other criminal violations.

Mr. Baker advised Mr. Seidel that a great deal of time was spent by the Special Agents working with their sources because they had to be extremely careful that they were protected. If a crime was planned and a source had knowledge of it, the source would try to keep the crime from being committed. If it was not possible to prevent the crime, the source might be forced to participate, and if arrested, a problem would be created in attempting to get the source out of jail and still conceal his identity as a source.

Mr. Seidel inquired of Mr. Baker as to the names of the Agents he dealt with in Los Angeles and San Francisco in connection with COINTELPRO.

Mr. Baker stated that he recalled that Supervisor Albert Clark had something to do with the program in San Francisco, and in Los Angeles he dealt with Supervisor Richard Bloeser and Bill Knowland.

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ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

INTERVIEW OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT  
ROBERT S. BAKER BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel asked Mr. Baker if he was acquainted with Richard Held.

Mr. Baker stated that Richard Held was assigned as Assistant Special Agent in Charge in San Diego, and he knew him at that time. He stated that he is aware that Richard Held is now the Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office of the FBI.

Mr. Seidel stated to Mr. Baker that he was going to interview Assistant Director Robert Gebhardt and Special Agent in Charge Charles W. Bates.

This concluded the interview of former Special Agent Robert S. Baker by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was an organization founded by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., with the theme of new life for poor people. Dr. King, a leader in civil rights, was assassinated on April 4, 1969.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Diego, California  
August 5, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2AUKP

UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY SSC  
STAFF MEMBER

By communication dated July 30, 1975, Clarence M. Kelley, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Department of Justice, advised as follows concerning an interview by representative of the Senate Select Committee (SSC) of Special Agent (SA) Lawrence F. Wirick, concerning Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) and Bureau investigation of the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see Appendix page). Director Kelley stated as follows:

"I have waived your employment agreements for purposes of these interviews. Each should note that he has the right to counsel; however, the FBI is unable to provide private counsel. There are certain privileged areas concerning which SAS would not be required to answer questions. Areas concern information which might divulge identities of FBI sources; information relating to sensitive methods and techniques; information which might adversely affect on-going FBI investigations; and information which originated with other agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies."

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ENCLOSURE

62-116395-613

UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
(SA) LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

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On July 31, 1975, at 11:45 a.m. Mr. Lester Seidel of the United States Senate Select Committee (SSC) interviewed SA Lawrence F. Wirick at the San Diego Office of the FBI. No Advice of Rights was furnished SA Wirick and it was not necessary for the interviewee to consult with an FBI representative. The interview was terminated at 12:50 p.m. and as best recalled included the following discussion in the form of questions and answers:

Seidel: You understand that this is an informal interview and is in connection with the Bureau's COINTELPRO as it relates to the FBI investigation of the BPP?

Wirick: Yes, but for what purpose is the Senate conducting this survey?

Seidel: To aid in formation of new legislation so that the FBI and other Government agencies will have more definite guidelines to follow.

Wirick: I believe the Congress already through lack of information, isolated instances and some hysteria have enacted too many restrictive laws that prevent the FBI and other Government agencies from protecting the law abiding element of our society from the "bad guys".

Seidel: (He was in general agreement) Did you handle the COINTELPRO from 1970 through March, 1971?

Wirick: Yes, but I believe the BPP ceased to function locally about November or December, 1970. As I recall my function was to write a progress type letter regarding progress which described the illegal activities of members of the BPP and to report that this information had been furnished local police agencies but information generally emanated from confidential informants.

UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
(SA) LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

Seidel: What type of illegal activities and did your program in any way instigate illegal activities on the part of the BPP?

Wirick: Criminal acts committed by local members of the BPP is what I was referring to. I don't believe it was ever necessary to instigate any illegal acts or in any way entrap BPP members in criminal acts. The majority of local BPP members were thieves, narcotics addicts, lazy, unemployed and were hero worshipers of the BPP in Oakland, California. They wanted to emulate the Oakland organization, but their own dishonesty, et cetera, was a constant source of turmoil amongst the local group.

I recall, date unknown, information was received regarding Kenny Denmon (Kenneth Lee Denmon), one time head of the local BPP, that he was using stolen credit cards.

/ Information was received that Walter Wallace (Walter Carl Wallace, Jr.) was on narcotics and that he and his wife, Velma, were stealing to get money for narcotics and that Velma's mother was also involved in local thefts.

All above information was furnished local law agencies and local arrests were made. Furnishing the above type of information is a function and responsibility of the FBI.

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
(SA) LAURENCE F. WIRICK BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

The BPP in San Diego was very effective in causing their own problems and their own extinction and their criminal activities were not restricted to the examples I've given.

Seidel: Did the COINTELPRO try to disrupt the BPP Breakfast Program?

Wirick: No, not to my knowledge. I recall that soon after the Breakfast Program was started that other members of the BPP accused Ken Denmon of stealing money from contributions made to the Program.

On second thought I believe we did disrupt the BPP Breakfast Program in that we received complaints from several dairys and bread companies, et cetera, that they had been approached by BPP members with veiled threats of extortion if they did not donate quantities of food et cetera to the BPP Breakfast Program. The FBI and local police investigated and I believe as a result their practices were discontinued, but the investigation failed to establish a prosecutable offense of extortion.

Seidel: Did you have any connection with distribution of "cartoons" depicting BPP members as compromising each other et cetera?

Wirick: No, but I have seen "cartoons" in the BPP newspaper. Have you ever seen or read copies of the BPP newspaper?

Seidel: No

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(SSC)

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(SA) LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY  
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Wirick: They featured "cartoons" showing the "pigs" (police) being killed, stabbed, et cetera. I believe I recall seeing some "cartoons" showing how the BPP would kill the "honkies" (white people). They were similar to the propaganda leaflets used by the Nazis against American troops before an attack. The articles in the BPP newspaper were even more foul.

Seidel: Did the COINTELPRO promote dissension between the BPP and the US Group (see Appendix page)?

Wirick: Not to my knowledge. As I recall there was never any need to. They were constantly at odds with each other and on a gang type basis were trying to eliminate each other. I believe Sylvester Bell, a San Diego BPP member was killed by an US Group member and John Savage, another local BPP member was killed by an US Group member.

In Los Angeles two other BPP members, names not recalled, were allegedly killed by US Group members. I believe this led to the popular saying in Southeast San Diego section where most blacks live that the score (game) was, "US 4 - BPP 0".

Seidel: What do you think of the merits of a proposal to spray shipments of the BPP newspaper with a noxious acid so that readers would be confronted with a vile odor when attempting to read the paper?

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
(SA) LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

- Wirick: After thought, no. Because the paper itself was so vile and anti-white that the odor would never stop BPP members from reading same. I've always hoped that a large segment of the population, especially the "do-gooders" could or would experience the nauseous reaction I have felt after reading the illiterate, foul-mouthed, anti-white, anti-Government, BPP paper. I think everybody should read a copy of the BPP paper so that they will know the type and character of BPP members.
- Seidel: What do you think about anonymous letters sent to spouses of BPP members saying the husband was sleeping with a white girl, et cetera?
- Wirick: Most wives of the members I recall were also BPP members and/or common-law-wives. Many BPP members did have liaison with white girls but I doubt if such a letter would bother most spouses of BPP members. However, such a letter might be of value under certain circumstances, example: the stories that were spread during World War II which were not necessarily all true regarding Hitler, Mussolini, General Patton and others.
- Seidel: In your opinion was the COINTELPRO of any value? Should it be changed? Do you have any suggestions for changes, or should it be eliminated completely?
- Wirick: Yes, as I recall, it acted as a progress letter of the BPP, its direction, its dissension, its change in leadership, and indications of its slow local demise because of the character of the local BPP members, and as a summary of its activities for FBIHQ. I recall that

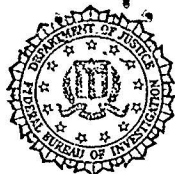
UNITED STATES SENATE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES  
(SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT  
(SA) LAWRENCE F. WIRICK BY  
SSC STAFF MEMBER

we made certain requests to conduct some types of counterintelligence against the BPP, but I do not recall that the Bureau ever authorized any counterintelligence act which might be productive.

Change? COINTELPRO is not being utilized to the best of my knowledge and has not been for some time.

I believe that in about two or three years Congress will be frantically asking the FBI why we did not furnish them intelligence, advance knowledge of a demonstration, a riot and other civil unrest and elimination of the COINTELPRO has been another step in the direction of placing the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in a position where we cannot react to the activities of groups such as the BPP which have been formed with the main purpose of overthrowing the United States.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

San Diego, California  
August 6, 1975

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

INTERVIEW OF SPECIAL AGENT EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Special Agent (SA) Earl M. Petersen was interviewed at the San Diego office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on July 31, 1975, by U. S. Senate Select Committee (SSC) Staff Member Lester Seidel. The interview began at 10:05 A.M. and ended at 11:35 A.M. Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Arthur G. Barger was available nearby for consultation. He was not consulted during the interview.

Prior to the interview, SA Petersen had been advised by San Diego FBI officials that FBI Headquarters had waived the employee agreement not to furnish information for the purpose of this interview. He was advised that he had a right to counsel but that the FBI was unable to provide private counsel for him.

SA Petersen was advised that he would not be required to answer questions that might divulge the identity of any FBI source; that would reveal information relative to sensitive methods and techniques; or information which originated with other agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies.

SA Petersen was advised that the interview was to involve only the COINTELPRO as it applied to the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see appendix).

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62-116395-6156

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

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Staff Member Lester Seidel identified himself to SA Petersen and stated that he was not warning SA Petersen of his rights as the interview was such that such a warning was not required. He advised SA Petersen that he did not have to talk to him and that any information furnished was on a voluntary basis. He stated that information furnished to him would be handled with discretion.

Mr. Seidel: Were you in charge of the COINTELPRO in San Diego from March, 1968 through October, 1968?

SA Petersen: This was possible but the dates the program was assigned to me are not recalled.

Mr. Seidel: What was the name of the squad to which you were assigned at that time?

SA Petersen: The Security Squad.

Mr. Seidel: Who did the squad investigate? Was it groups such as US, Inc. (see appendix) and the BPP?

SA Petersen: Yes, such groups as US, Inc., the BPP, and the Nation of Islam (NOI) (see appendix).

Mr. Seidel: And possibly splinter groups?

SA Petersen: Yes, groups that would form and disband and which could possibly be called splinter groups.

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INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

Mr. Seidel:

How long have you been in  
the Bureau?

SA Petersen:

Twenty-four years as of  
June 25, 1975.

Mr. Seidel:

Where have you been assigned?

SA Petersen:

In Boston, Baltimore, New  
York, Tampa, and San Diego.

Mr. Seidel:

The Bureau has indicated that  
you were a coordinator of the  
COINTELPRO in San Diego. As  
such, what were your duties?

SA Petersen:

The duties for the most part  
consisted of preparing letters  
to the Bureau asking for  
authority to take some specific  
action in the program; awaiting  
the reply from the Bureau; and  
then, if any action was taken,  
to advise the Bureau of the  
results of such action. It  
is noted that many of the re-  
quests to take specific action  
were turned down by the Bureau.

Mr. Seidel:

Were you the focal point of  
the program?

SA Petersen:

Yes, in the sense that any  
idea for action to be taken  
in the program was trans-  
mitted to the Bureau for  
approval by me and if approval  
was received, it would be re-  
lated to whomever had suggested  
the activity. I would then  
report any results to the Bureau.

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INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel:

Did you get heavy pressure from Bureau officials to take action in this program?

SA Petersen:

Not any more than any other case, and I had a number of other cases assigned to me at the time the COINTELPRO was assigned to me.

Mr. Seidel:

What type of things did you do?

SA Petersen:

I do not recall at this time any specific action taken in the program. I do recall that a Black Panther leader, Walter Wallace, was removed as leader of the party in San Diego. I believe it was suspected that he might have cooperated with the FBI. This could have been accomplished by interviewing him where the interview could be seen by other party members. If the Agents shook his hand, smiled, and acted like he was a friend, it might plant the seed of suspicion in the minds of other BPP members. I do not recall specifically whether this happened but at any rate, Wallace was not trusted and was removed as leader of the party.

Mr. Seidel:

Could such a thing get Wallace killed or injured?

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SA Petersen:

I do not see how it would because there would be no way anyone could determine whether or not Wallace was, in fact, cooperating with the FBI. He was probably removed by the BPP as a precautionary measure. I cannot recall whether or not Wallace was removed while I was coordinator of the program.

Mr. Seidel:

Was COINTELPRO successful?

SA Petersen:

I was not too impressed with its success in San Diego while I had it assigned to me because it was a new program and it took some time to get it established and working. Most of the success was probably due to information obtained regarding criminal violations, mostly local in nature, which was furnished to local law enforcement officers, causing the arrest of BPP members. This would have been done whether or not we had a COINTELPRO. It was necessary to prepare a letter to the Bureau asking authority to take action and then wait for a reply authorizing the activity. Many times suggested COINTELPRO activity suggestions would be turned down.

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INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel made available Xerox copies of Bureau letters captioned, "Counter-Intelligence Program; Black Nationalist - Hate Groups," dated August 25, 1967 and March 4, 1968. These were read by SA Petersen, who said he could not specifically recall reading the letters.

Mr. Seidel: Was contact with the police formal or informal?

SA Petersen: Contact was personal or telephonic contact and at one time, information furnished to individual officers was confirmed by letter to the Chief of Police. It is not recalled if this was the policy during the time COINTELPRO was assigned to me.

Mr. Seidel: What happened to SA Roy Burns?

SA Petersen: He was transferred to the Butte, Montana Field Office.

Mr. Seidel: Did he do anything wrong? I understand Agents were sometimes transferred to Butte as a disciplinary measure.

SA Petersen: SA Burns wanted to be transferred to Butte and requested the transfer. The Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Mr. Evans, was transferred there and may have helped SA Burns get moved there.

Mr. Seidel: How old is Bob Baker?

SA Petersen: Probably 51 or 52 years old.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
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INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel:

Did he retire early?

SA Petersen:

No. He was in a position to retire and retired because he wanted to take advantage of a cost of living increase by retiring prior to a certain date, such as June 30.

Mr. Seidel:

Were the BPP and US, Inc. both violence oriented groups?

SA Petersen:

Very definitely. There was extreme friction between the BPP and US, Inc. at all times.

Mr. Seidel:

Do you recall some caricatures used in connection with COINTELPRO?

SA Petersen:

Yes.

Mr. Seidel:

Who had the program at that time?

SA Petersen:

I believe SA Burns had it then.

Mr. Seidel:

What were the cartoons?

SA Petersen:

I recall seeing them but do not recall any specific cartoon.

Mr. Seidel:

Do you think anything done in COINTELPRO could have had a reaction causing someone to kill an individual in the other group?

SA Petersen:

Because of the extreme antagonism between the two groups, anything we did would have had about the same effect as a gnat biting an elephant. I do not think COINTELPRO had that kind of impact.

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BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel: Did you ever supervise any technical installation or electronic surveillance of the BPP in San Diego?

SA Petersen: No. I don't recall anything like that being done here.

Mr. Seidel: How would you feel about writing a letter to a wife saying her husband was sleeping with various other women if the husband was a BPP leader?

SA Petersen: I would hesitate to do this because it might break up a family. If the facts were true and this might cause the BPP leader to be less effective, it would probably be a good counter-intelligence move.

Mr. Seidel: I am referring to Page 91 of a BPP COINTELPRO summary which indicates that a BPP leader was living with a white girl and an anonymous letter was written to others in the BPP saying that this individual was living with a white girl. Do you recall anything about that?

SA Petersen: I believe that leader could have been Kenneth Denmon in San Diego. I recall that he was living with a white woman and that others in the BPP were made aware of this in some manner. The BPP in San

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ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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SA Petersen (continued): Diego was teaching children to hate and kill police officers. They planned violent criminal acts and were making plans to take over the established government at the first opportunity. If a leader of such a group could be discredited and removed, it would help to keep the group from becoming stronger, as they would have to select a new leader, and he would have to get the group reorganized. Denmon had many additional weaknesses which could be used in a counter-intelligence program.

Mr. Seidel: Do you recall a letter being sent to BPP Headquarters saying a leader of the BPP was cooperating with the police in Los Angeles?

SA Petersen: I do not recall such a letter.

Mr. Seidel: Do you recall some cards being sent to San Diego from Los Angeles saying, "Ron Karenga is impotent"?

SA Petersen: No, I do not recall such cards. Ron Karenga was a leader of US, Inc., not the BPP.

Mr. Seidel: Do you recall that cartoons were to be sent to BPP members to discredit the leaders?

SA Petersen: I recall the cartoons but do not recall whether they were sent to BPP members.

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ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

INTERVIEW OF SA EARL M. PETERSEN  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

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Mr. Seidel:

Do you recall an anonymous letter being sent to the Catholic Church to have the priest of the church where the BPP breakfast program was operated removed from his office?

SA Petersen:

I do not recall such an anonymous letter; however, I do recall that the priest was transferred by the church.

Mr. Seidel:

Knowing that the BPP paper was a paper that taught and advocated violence and had cartoons in it that encouraged the killing of police officers by blacks and was a violence oriented paper, how would you feel about putting a corrosive liquid on the paper to keep it from being distributed?

SA Petersen:

I would not do it as I would feel that it was a violation of the law and too drastic. I would not do it personally or personally approve of it.

Mr. Seidel:

You have been very helpful and the information you have provided will be used in considering new legislation at some time in the future.

SA Petersen:

In these tranquil times, it disturbs me greatly to read in the papers and to hear news broadcasts containing all kinds of allegations against the FBI and the CIA and

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SA Petersen (continued):      other intelligence agencies. I like to work within the law and to be guided by legislation in my work. I would, however, hate to see such restrictive legislation passed that at some time in the future when we might be faced with violence-prone organizations trying to take control of the government, we would be unable to properly handle our responsibility for the internal security of the United States.

Mr. Seidel:

Thank you for your cooperation.



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

JUL 18 1975

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

FROM: <sup>HCL</sup> K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

Attached for your information is a letter regarding the  
"proposed procedures" to the Attorney General from Senate Select  
Committee. I am attaching two extra copies of it, as I am sure  
that Mr. Adams and the Director may also wish to see it.

B

REC-56

EX 104

62-116375-612

7 AUG 6 1975

1/15/75  
LEGAL COUNSEL

6 ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2AUM/KP



84 SEP 8 1975

WILLIAM C. 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, 91ST CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 18, 1975

*Proposed procedure*

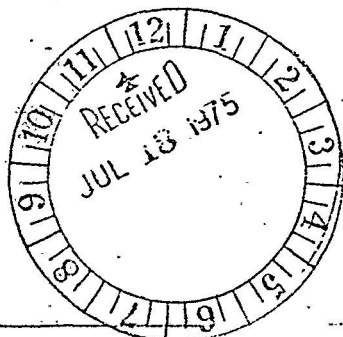
The Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On behalf of the Select Committee, we wish to express our appreciation to you for meeting with us on Wednesday afternoon. We recognize the need for the Committee to have a complete understanding of the concerns of the Department of Justice so that our inquiry can proceed in the most responsible manner. Our meeting was extremely valuable in that respect, and you may be sure that we have given full consideration to your views.

The Committee has been informed that Mr. John T. Elliff, leader of the Domestic Intelligence Task Force, and members of his staff met yesterday with Mr. K. William O'Connor, Special Counsel for Intelligence coordination, and members of his staff to agree upon procedures for delivery of and access to FBI materials requested by the Committee. The proposed procedures which resulted from that meeting are satisfactory to the Committee.

We are pleased that your staff was able to meet promptly with our representatives and that they reached agreement without delay. The Committee expects that the proposed procedures will, if implemented, expedite its work during the coming weeks. As you know, one of our major concerns was that all of the problems with the Committee's outstanding requests for materials.



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ENCLOSURE

62-116395-612

July 8, 1975

be resolved before the August recess so that the staff can fully prepare the materials for our use when we return. We believe the procedures are an appropriate and practical accommodation of our mutual interests. Indeed, we have instructed our staff to make every effort to accomplish the work of the Committee within this framework.

The prompt resolution of this matter demonstrates a spirit of cooperation which we hope will prevail in all our future relations. The Committee looks forward to working with you personally on issues of common concern during the months ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Church  
Chairman

John Tower  
Vice Chairman

## PROPOSED PROCEDURES

or the Senior Staff

(1) The Domestic Task Force Leader will submit periodically a list of materials to which the Committee staff wishes access or of which the Committee desires delivery. The first such list will be delivered to the Department of Justice within 48 hours of the adoption of this procedure, and will summarize and supersede all the presently outstanding requests; this list will be in priority order, as fixed by the Committee, with fixed delivery/access dates specified. Those materials for which the Committee requests delivery or access shall be delivered to the Committee or made accessible in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building not later than within 48 hours of the date specified. The Committee Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be informed by the Attorney General, within 24 hours of receipt of the request, of any delay beyond 48 hours, the expected length of the delay, and the specific reasons for the delay. Partial access or delivery shall be proffered, by the Bureau of/to any materials requested, while the balance of such materials are being prepared. A partial proffer shall not extend the time of full response set forth herein.

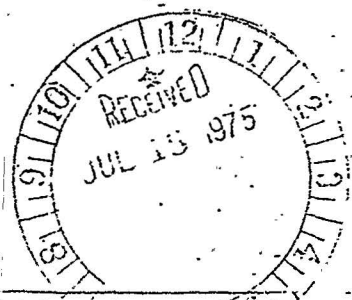
(2) The following procedures shall apply (a) where delivery of materials requested might jeopardize FBI sensitive sources or ongoing operations, or (b) where the Domestic Task Force Leader or the requests access to materials, rather than delivery of Senior Staff materials to the Committee.

(3) The Department will furnish access at the Hoover Building in Room 4171 to those materials requested:

(a) only to the members of the Committee, where it is determined by the Attorney General that the materials involve peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.

(b) In all other cases, to the appropriately cleared staff who will have access to all of the materials.

(c) An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for the names of so-called "live" informants or potential informants as defined in the FBI Manual of Instructions as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity of the individual as an informant or potential has already been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and Vice Chairman, jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such names to the Chairman and Vice Chairman.



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ENCLOSURE

102-116395-6

(4) Those materials to which the staff has access may be reviewed and studied in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building and such notes may be taken as deemed appropriate by the Staff.

(5) The Committee staff shall select from these materials to which access is herein provided, those materials which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiries and necessary for delivery to the Committee's offices.

(6) The Bureau shall make copies of such materials as are specified by the staff under the provisions of (5) above for transfer to the Committee's offices

(a) before the copies of such materials are taken to the Committee's offices, the Bureau shall, within 24 hours of the selection, make appropriate excisions and paraphrases of information which might, if inadvertently disclosed, endanger sensitive FBI sources and ongoing operations.

or the Senior Staff.

(b) If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the materials will be forthwith conveyed by the Bureau, with a written statement of its grounds for its position, to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter within 24 hours.

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(7) The Committee staff may remove to the Office of SSC for appropriate use, any notes which they may make upon review of screened material without such notes being reviewed by the Bureau. The Committee staff may remove notes on unscreened materials only if such notes are reviewed and cleared by the Bureau under the provisions of (6) (a) thru (c) above.

(8) The staff and the members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the staff has been given access as extensively as necessary, in the Hoover Building at Room 4171.

(9) Where accepted by Attorney General and the Committee, these procedures may be modified only by their joint decision.

PHILIP A. HART, MICH.  
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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, 91TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 18, 1975

*Proposed Procedure*

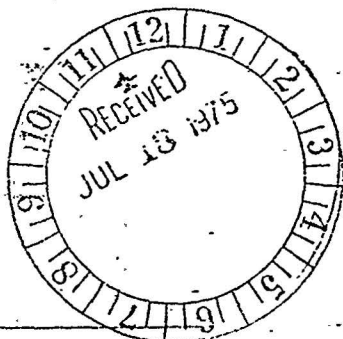
The Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

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July 8, 1975

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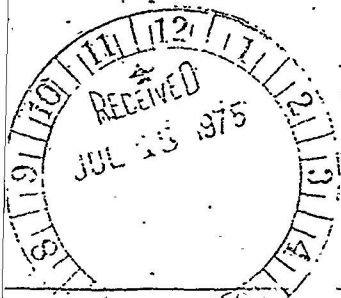
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(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 91TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 18, 1975

*Proposed Procedures*

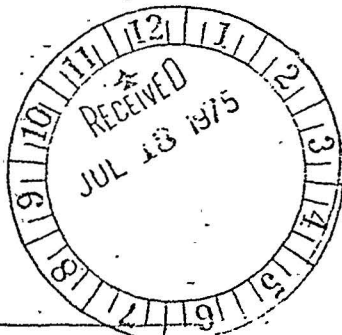
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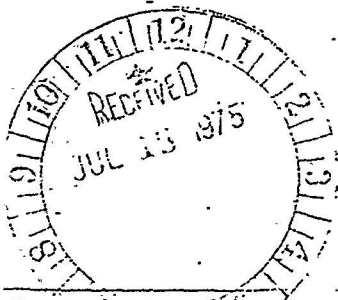
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(9) Where accepted by Attorney General and the Committee, these procedures may be modified only by their joint decision.



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

JUL 18 1975

TO: Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General

FROM: K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

*Sensitivity '75*

SUBJECT: Synopsis of Responses to Request for Comments  
on Proposed Procedures

1. The Deputy Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, and Civil Rights Division register no objections to the proposed procedures on access. OLA suggests inclusion of a preamble referencing security agreements and the need for proper security assurances from the Committee to the Attorney General.

2. Both the Criminal Division and Office of Legal Counsel address the short response time frames imposed upon the Attorney General, and OLC suggests certain language changes for purposes of clarity and focus.

3. The Attorney General is troubled by Item 9 and its need for modification as to categories of material not treatable by these proposed procedures or as to a later discovered need to make presently unanticipated changes to effect a smoother operation of the procedures.

4. The Bureau's comments on the proposed procedures are attached and should be read. This Office does not agree with the Bureau that the proposed procedures should be presented to the President and the President's Counsel.

5. No response has been received from the Solicitor General.

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EX 104

REC-56

62 - 110395 - 611

AUG 6 1975

*H. H. H.*

14 ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

LEGAL COUNSEL



8 1975

6. This Office recommends that Item 9 be modified as suggested by the Attorney General and that the language modifications suggested by OLC for Items 3 and 6 be adopted.

7. It is further suggested that the Attorney General convene a meeting of the senior Bureau officials for the purpose of informing them of his policy decision in this matter.

Copies to:

Deputy Attorney General  
Solicitor General  
✓ Director, FBI  
Mr. Thornburg, Criminal Division  
Mr. Pottinger, CRD  
Mr. Scalia, OLC  
Mr. Uhlmann, OLA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Deputy Attorney General  
Attn: K. William O'Connor

DATE: July 18, 1975

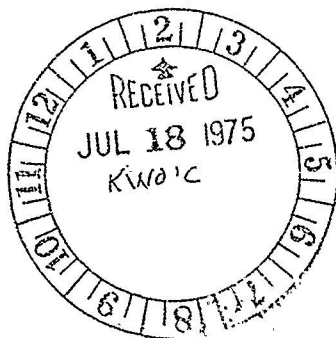
FROM : *CK* Director, FBI

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS  
TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILES

In response to your memorandum dated July 18, 1975, captioned as above, we observe that the "substantial negotiations" which produced the proposed procedures did not include participation by a representative of the FBI and that the request for our views concerning disclosure of highly sensitive FBI material was first received at 11:14 a.m. today with a reply expected by 2:00 p.m. today. We respectfully suggest that not only should you afford greater opportunity for an expression of our views on this matter, but that any such proposed procedures should be presented to the President's Counsel for concurrence and for an expression of the President's views as to the general policy of the Executive Branch in this regard. Further, you may want to consider addressing the problem of the impact such general disclosure of files would have on pending criminal investigations.

A preliminary review in the time available revealed that certain items require considerable modification. For example, Item (3)(c) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for information that would tend to identify sources to whom the FBI has an obligation of confidentiality as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity already has been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and the Vice Chairman jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such identity to the Chairman and the Vice Chairman."



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The Deputy Attorney General

Item (6)(b) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the FBI will furnish a written statement of the grounds for its position to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter by negotiation within 24 hours."

Item (8) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"The Staff and the Members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the Staff is given access as extensively as necessary between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the FBI J. Edgar Hoover Building at Room 4171."

In light of the difficulties described, it is my strong recommendation that such procedures should not be hastily agreed upon with the Committee and that full discussion should be had concerning this matter by representatives of the FBI, the Attorney General, the Committee and the Counsel to the President.

Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

1. 48 hour lead time is very short and may create problems; 24 hour reaction time may be unreasonable for Attorney General.
2. The provision seems a little odd, out of context of negotiations.
3. Suggest that in 3(a), last line, word and should be or and "peculiarly sensitive" read to modify both foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.
4. No comment
5. No comment
6. Time frames are very restrictive; there should be a stated opportunity for TFL to work out any objections with FBI, before raising to Special Counsel. "...if the issue is not promptly resolved between the TFL and the FBI, the materials in issue will be conveyed..."
7. Define "screened" by reference to 6(a) above
8. No comment
9. No comment

Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legislative Affairs

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

1. No problem with this procedure, but feels that the time limits are too tight
2. No central policy objection
3. Suggest incorporate a preamble phrase that makes reference to security agreements; a specific means for assurance to the AG by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of proper security measures

Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

Views of Thornburg and Kevin Maroney

1. Time frames a bit skimpy
2. looks as though we're giving up a lot, but that's probably what's required

Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

No objection to proposed procedures on access



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

JUL 18 1975

TO: Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General

FROM: K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

SUBJECT: Synopsis of Responses: Congressional Access to Personal  
Files Maintained by the FBI

With the exception of the Solicitor General's Office, all Departmental components whose views were solicited have provided their views on the question of Congressional Access to Personal FBI Files.

OLC, OLA, and Criminal Division favor a combination of options 1 and 3. Civil Rights Division favors option 1. The Bureau chooses option 3.

This office recommends the adoption of the position articulated by OLC and concurred in by OLA and Criminal.

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Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

COMMENTS ON PERSONAL FILES

Suggest combine option 1 and option 3; make deletion per option 1, but make oral explanation of the deletion; entire paragraph or document should be withheld to protect source.

Feels there is a serious, if not constitutional, issue as to the prospective trespass upon a citizen's rights to give information in confidence to his government.

Option 4 is absolutely unacceptable; would fight it in the courts.

Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legislative Affairs

COMMENTS ON PERSONAL FILES

Opts for 1 & 3 consolidation  
Same gist as Scalia

FBI

COMMENTS ON PERSONAL FILES

FBI would choose 3, but say "portion of papers" instead of "papers"

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP		ACTION
1 TO (Name, office symbol or location)	INITIALS	CIRCULATE
	DATE	COORDINATION
2 <i>Mr. Thornburgh</i>	INITIALS	FILE
	DATE	INFORMATION
3	INITIALS	NOTE AND RETURN
	DATE	PER CONVERSATION
4	INITIALS	SEE ME
	DATE	SIGNATURE
REMARKS  <p><i>I agree with your recommendations on this, except "sensitive sources" should be read to include identity of any person who has furnished info or opinion re the Senator, as, e.g., in a background investigation.</i></p> <p>Do NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disapprovals, clearances, and similar actions</p>		
FROM (Name, office symbol or location) <b>KEVIN T. MARONEY</b>		DATE <i>11/11</i> PHONE

OPTIONAL FORM 43

AUGUST 1967

GSA FPMR (41CFR) 100-11.206

645-10-81594-1

532-103

GPO

5041-101

My view is that item 9 goes too far in that there must be some provision which allows the Department or the Committee to abrogate the arrangement. I should think the agreement could provide that at any time the Chairman of the Committee or the Attorney General could give a notification that the (1) agreement was not suitable for a particular category of material or (2) that for some reason the agreement was not operating suitably and that as to either one or two there would then be an endeavor to work out a suitable modification or different arrangement (but I think it has to be said that the arrangement can be cancelled by either party )

OFFICE OF  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



7/18/75

To: Bill O'Connor

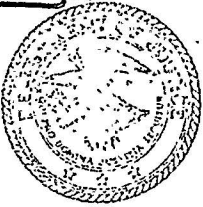
From: Doug Marvin

Attached is the Attorney General's  
comment on the procedures for  
dealing with the Senate Select  
Committee

Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

COMMENTS ON PERSONAL FILES

Approves Option 1. (memo to follow)



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

JUL 18 1975

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TO: See Distribution

FROM: K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

SUBJECT: Congressional Access to Personal Files Maintained  
by the FBI

Certain members of the Senate Select Committee have requested access to their personal files. The preferred mode of access is the subject of pending consideration by the Attorney General. As you know, under the mandate of the Senate Select Committee, access to the personal file of a member of the Senate Select Committee may be had without any consideration of Freedom of Information Act issues.

The Attorney General has considered several options, and has asked that you consider them and indicate hereon your view; he has asked that these views be delivered to me not later than 1:00 p.m., this afternoon so that he may promptly consider them. The options considered are not exclusive. If you have any suggestions other than the options indicated, please attach it to your response. Responses should be delivered to me in Room 4213, Main Justice, by the time indicated. Thank you for your cooperation.

OPTIONS

Option 1: Departmental staff examine the documents in the file and delete any references to sensitive sources or ongoing criminal investigation; thereafter, the file is made accessible to the Senator under controlled circumstances at the Department of Justice.

☒ Approved

☐ Disapproved

Comment:

Either this on 3 is preferable because I don't know  
what "Personal Files" look like, hard to choose

Option 2: Same as Option 1, except that a xerox of the documents as excised is delivered to the Senator.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approved                      X Disapproved

Comment: *PERHAPS SOME CONSIDERATION TO XEROX COPIES OF SPECIFIED  
DOX AFTER REVIEW. EVEN THIS IS QUESTIONABLE, HOWEVER,  
BECAUSE OF "LEAK" PROBLEM.*

Option 3: The file is assembled and the Senator given access to it, with certain papers withheld and the Senator is orally advised of the reasons for withholding of the documents.

X Approved                      \_\_\_\_\_ Disapproved

Comment:  
*SEE COMMENT PD #1*

Option 4: The Senator is furnished his entire individual file without any excisions or deletions, for review at the Department of Justice.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approved                      X Disapproved

Comment:

Distribution:


Deputy Attorney General  
Solicitor General  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Mr. Thornburg, Criminal Division  
Mr. Pottinger, CRD  
Mr. Scalia, OLC  
Mr. Uhlmann, OLA

## Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 18, 1975

TO: Bill O'Connor

FROM:  Stan PottingerSUBJECT: July 18 memo--congressional access to  
personal files maintained by the FBI

Without knowing how these files were compiled (public sources? wiretap? confidential informant?), or what is in them (personal matter of derogatory nature? national security information?), or why they exist, (I have read in newspapers that they exist, but that's all), I would probably choose in the absence of knowing something about these Option #1, with the understanding that copies of releasable information can then be made available to the Senator according to criteria spelled out in the Freedom of Information Act. I assume, however, that whoever is advising the AG about this has actually read the files in question, at least sufficient to know in a generic sense the answers to the questions raised above.

Despite the fact that I am operating in a vacuum on this, I do appreciate being consulted.

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JOHN G. TOYER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN  
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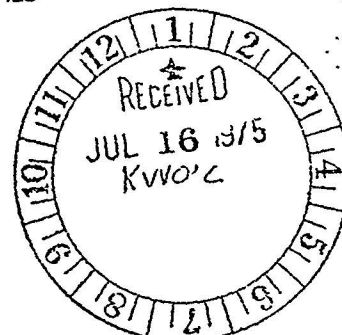
## United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO  
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH  
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

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

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 16, 1975



K. William O'Connor, Esq.  
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination  
Office of the Deputy Attorney General  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

I have received your letter of July 15 regarding access/delivery of documents requested in the Committee's letter of July 9, 1975. The following relates specifically to the procedure suggested for handling documents on the so called "Kissinger 17" surveillance, which is also applied in your letter to materials relating to electronic surveillance of the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in August 1964, materials relating to the electronic surveillance of Dr. King, and possibly the O & C files.

I regard this suggested procedure as a major step forward and a recognition that previous arrangements were too cumbersome and time-consuming. Nevertheless, there are certain practical problems with the procedure which may be resolved by interpretation. For example, I assume that application of the procedure to the Atlantic City convention matters does not foreclose the Committee from receiving for use at its offices actual documents or portions of documents, as well as summaries. I understand that the FBI has no objection to providing such documents on this matter to the Committee for use at its offices.

Therefore, in order that the procedure you suggest may be applicable to all areas of Committee inquiry claimed by the Department to involve particularly sensitive matters, it should be interpreted as follows: the Committee staff will have direct access to all files and materials at FBIHQ: the Committee staff shall select certain documents from the files which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiry and necessary for the examination of witnesses or the establishment of certain facts during the course of the

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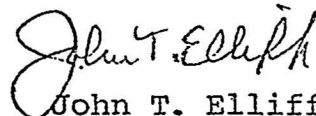
July 15, 1975

inquiry; the FBI shall at that time designate specific portions of such documents which might jeopardize particularly sensitive sources or methods; with respect to such specifically designated portions of documents, the Committee staff will prepare appropriate excisions or summaries of the information; the summaries will be checked at that time with senior Bureau executives to ensure the protection of particularly sensitive FBI sources or methods; thereafter, the excised documents and summaries will be removed to the Committee's offices; the Committee staff may check back to the original documents as extensively as necessary; staff notes on the designated specific portions of documents will not be removed from FBIHQ; and Committee members may, of course, at any time see the documents which the staff has seen.

I believe this interpretation can serve as a workable framework for Committee access to particularly sensitive FBI materials. You may be assured that the Task Force shares your concern for the need to provide special handling techniques to convey or secure any particularly sensitive information or materials, as indicated in the Outline for Inquiry Procedures. We hope this interpretation will facilitate the mutual effort by the Committee and the Department of Justice to accomplish this purpose.

I would appreciate receiving your immediate advice to me as to whether any further interpretation of this matter is required. Any public discussion of these arrangements and interpretations should be cast in such terms as will not jeopardize particularly sensitive FBI sources.

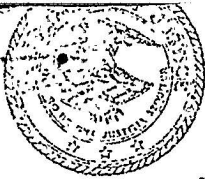
Sincerely,



John T. Elliff

Director

Domestic Intelligence Task Force



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

JUL 15 1975

Mr. John T. Elliff, Director  
Domestic Intelligence Task Force  
United States Senate Select Committee  
on Intelligence Activities  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: Access/Delivery of Documents Requested in Senate  
Select Committee Letter of July 9, 1975

Dear Mr. Elliff:

Pursuant to our conversation of July 11, and confirming it, the following arrangements are approved for access to materials and delivery of materials to the Senate Select Committee staff, in addition to that which has already been made available.

All the provisions of this letter, hereinafter stated, are, of course, subject to the agreements embodied in the Outline for Inquiry Procedures referenced in the Committee's letter of June 27, 1975. Particular reference will periodically be made to the second sentence of paragraph B, page 2, of that document which specifies:

"...The agency will also specifically indicate any of such materials which are extraordinarily sensitive in order to facilitate the mutual effort by the Committee and the agencies to provide special handling techniques to convey or secure any particularly sensitive information or materials as appropriate..."

Special handling techniques in addition to those indicated herein may be required in order to protect the security of sensitive materials covered herein.

*cc: Paul Kelly*

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Please refer to the attachments to the July 9, letter:

Page 3, Paragraph 2, Subsection A. All of the FBI files on the so called "Kissinger 17" surveillance will be made available to you and specific appropriately cleared staff in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building. These documents may be reviewed and studied there, and you and such staff may take such notes as you deem appropriate; we have agreed that the notes are to be left in the secure room of the Hoover Building during your study. When your study is completed, you may prepare a summary of the information which you consider to be appropriate for Committee use. The summary must be checked with senior Bureau executives to ensure the protection of national security matters, protection of confidential sources of information, and observation of privacy considerations. Thereafter, the approved summary may be removed to the Committee's office and all the staff notes will be destroyed. You may check the summary back to the original documents as extensively as necessary, in Room 4171.

Page 3, Paragraph 2, Subsection B. Materials have already been transmitted regarding the Kraft matter and the agreement between his attorney and the Attorney General. When you have reviewed those materials, and have contacted Mr. Kraft's attorney, should you deem that appropriate, I understand you will contact me if further information is requested.

Page 5, Paragraph 3, A & B. As you may know, representatives of the King family, including Mr. Harry H. Wachtel, attorney, have formally expressed to the Department a special concern regarding any public disclosure of any derogatory information regarding Dr. King which may be contained in Bureau files. Subject to your reaching an agreement with such representatives of the King family, and the acceptance by the Department of such a written agreement, all of the materials related to the electronic surveillance of Dr. King, in the custody of the FBI, will be made available to you and specific appropriately cleared staff under the same conditions and with the same agreements as specified above with regard to the "Kissinger 17" surveillance.

Page 6, Paragraph 4. Those materials in the custody of the FBI which reflect and relate to electronic surveillance of the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in August 1964, will be provided under the same conditions as articulated above with regard to the "Kissinger 17" surveillance.

Page 9, Paragraph C. A summary of procedures for mail covers has been provided by my recent letter to you. In addition to that, a statistical summary of mail covers on closed matters will be made available to you in Room 4171, together with access to the underlying documentation requesting the individual mail covers.

Documentation relating to the opening of mail will be withheld at present, due to ongoing investigations.

After your review of the mail cover summaries and any underlying documents you wish to review, we will discuss any further access which you may request to mail cover information.

Page 10, Paragraph E. I understand and accept your explanation that the word "implementation" in line 2 of paragraph E(1) does not seek access to the "raw" files of COINTELPRO programs. All of the memoranda originating the several COINTELPRO programs will be made available to you and specific appropriately cleared staff for review in Room 4171.

We will furnish to you, for your study at Senate Select Committee offices, a complete set of the excised exhibits A-E to the Petersen Report; as previously agreed, your staff may have access to any unexcised pages of Exhibits A-E which you may wish to see, and which will be maintained at Room 4171. The back up materials underlying any particular summary in A-E will be extracted from the "raw" files upon your request and made available to you for your study in Room 4171. General access to the "raw" files is not required, as I understand it, for your purposes under this agreement. General disclosure of information derived from documents other than the excised pages of Exhibits A-E will be made available subject to limitations to be determined, dependent upon the sensitivity of such information, in conference with appropriate Bureau officials and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph B of the Outline for Inquiry Procedures, to protect the considerations outlined above.

Page 14, Item I. This will confirm your understanding that certain Huston Plan documents prepared by the Bureau in response to your request under this heading have been delivered to the White House for "third agency clearance". This statement formally confirms my previous discussions with you of this fact when we met with Mr. Schwarz and Mr. Smothers on July 2. Be advised that the documents which have been transmitted to the White House for clearance will be forwarded to you, or made available for access, if appropriate, upon our receipt of the White House directions.

Page 16, Paragraph J. This will confirm our understanding that on July 14, there will be available for your review in Room 4171, a 160 page summary document reflecting an analysis of the O & C files.

After you have reviewed that analysis, I will discuss with you an appropriate further step with regard to the O & C files if such is indicated; such an agreement would be generally similar in terms to the foregoing arrangements.

I trust that this letter accurately reflects our understanding as reached in our discussion on July 11. If it does not, your immediate advice to me of any particulars in which we disagree in our understanding will be appreciated. In the meantime, I have furnished a copy of this letter to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General and have requested the Bureau's cooperation in promptly making available the information indicated.

I would appreciate meeting with you and Mr. Schwarz and Mr. Smothers around July 18, for the purpose of discussing any problems which you may have identified and to clarify any outstanding documentary request which you may have, and to agree upon an appropriate schedule. Since we have received several additional requests from you, since the July 9, letter was delivered, it would seem appropriate to re-analyze your requirements in light of the agreements reached on July 11, reflected herein.

Sincerely,



K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR

Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

cc: Attorney General  
Deputy Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Deputy Attorney General  
Attn: K. William O'Connor

DATE: July 18, 1975

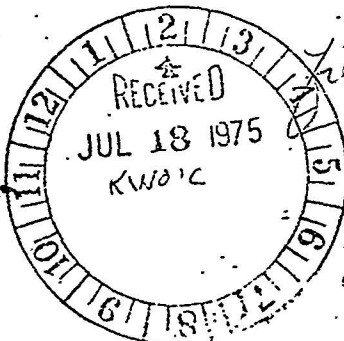
FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS  
TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILES

In response to your memorandum dated July 18, 1975, captioned as above, we observe that the "substantial negotiations" which produced the proposed procedures did not include participation by a representative of the FBI and that the request for our views concerning disclosure of highly sensitive FBI material was first received at 11:14 a.m. today with a reply expected by 2:00 p.m. today. We respectfully suggest that not only should you afford greater opportunity for an expression of our views on this matter, but that any such proposed procedures should be presented to the President's Counsel for concurrence and for an expression of the President's views as to the general policy of the Executive Branch in this regard. Further, you may want to consider addressing the problem of the impact such general disclosure of files would have on pending criminal investigations.

A preliminary review in the time available revealed that certain items require considerable modification. For example, Item (3)(c) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for information that would tend to identify sources to whom the FBI has an obligation of confidentiality as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity already has been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and the Vice Chairman jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such identity to the Chairman and the Vice Chairman."



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The Deputy Attorney General

item (6)(b) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the FBI will furnish a written statement of the grounds for its position to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter by negotiation within 24 hours."

Item (8) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"The Staff and the Members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the Staff is given access as extensively as necessary between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the FBI J. Edgar Hoover Building at Room 4171."

In light of the difficulties described, it is my strong recommendation that such procedures should not be hastily agreed upon with the Committee and that full discussion should be had concerning this matter by representatives of the FBI, the Attorney General, the Committee and the Counsel to the President.



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

JUL 18 1975

TO: See Distribution

FROM: K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/11/00 BY SP2ALM KP.

SUBJECT: Proposed Procedures for Access to Department of Justice Files

Attached hereto is a sequence of proposed procedures which are being considered by the Attorney General for dealing with the Senate Select Committee, in regard to its desire for access to materials in the Departmental/FBI files.

This document is the result of substantial negotiations; it represents what we understand to be the ultimate scope of access desired by the Senate Select Committee.

The Attorney General wishes to be advised this afternoon of the views of the addressees; accordingly, he has asked that each of you call me before 2:00 p.m., and advise me of your general approval, disapproval, or view. Please excuse the urgency of the requested response; it is necessary to react on a very short fuse because of the extreme pressures which have been generated in this matter. Please call me on 739-5211, by the time indicated above. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Distribution:

Deputy Attorney General  
Solicitor General  
✓ Director, FBI  
Mr. Thornburg, Criminal Division  
Mr. Pottinger, CRD  
Mr. Scalia, OLC  
Mr. Uhlmann, OLA



### PROPOSED PROCEDURES

(1) The Domestic Task Force Leader will submit periodically a list of materials to which the Committee staff wishes access or of which the Committee desires delivery. The first such list will be delivered to the Department of Justice within 48 hours of the adoption of this procedure, and will summarize and supersede all the presently outstanding requests; this list will be in priority order, as fixed by the Committee, with fixed delivery/access dates specified. Those materials for which the Committee requests delivery or access shall be delivered to the Committee or made accessible in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building not later than within 48 hours of the date specified. The Committee Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be informed by the Attorney General, within 24 hours of receipt of the request, of any delay beyond 48 hours, the expected length of the delay, and the specific reasons for the delay. Partial access or delivery shall be proffered, by the Bureau of/to any materials requested, while the balance of such materials are being prepared. A partial proffer shall not extend the time of full response set forth herein.

*non-delegable*

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(2) The following procedures shall apply (a) where delivery of materials requested might jeopardize FBI sensitive sources or ongoing operations, or (b) where the Domestic Task Force Leader, <sup>minority counsel,</sup> <sup>chief counsel,</sup> requests access to materials, *rather than delivery of materials to* the Committee.

(3) The Department will furnish access at the Hoover Building in Room 4171 to those materials requested:

(a) only to the members of the Committee, where it is determined by the Attorney General that the materials involve peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.

(b) In all other cases, to the appropriately cleared staff who will have access to all of the materials.

(c) An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for the names of so-called "live" informants or potential informants as defined in the FBI Manual of Instructions as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity of the individual as an informant or potential info has already been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and Vice Chairman, jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such names to the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(4) Those materials to which the staff has access may be reviewed and studied in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building and such notes may be taken as deemed appropriate by the Staff.

(5) The Committee staff shall select from these materials to which access is herein provided, those materials which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiries and necessary for delivery to the Committee's offices.

(6) The Bureau shall make copies of such materials as are specified by the staff under the provisions of (5) above for transfer to the Committee's offices.

(a) before the copies of such materials are taken to the Committee's offices, the Bureau shall, within 24 hours of the selection, make appropriate excisions and paraphrases of information which might, if inadvertently disclosed, endanger sensitive FBI sources and ongoing operations.

(b) If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the materials will be forthwith conveyed by the Bureau, with a written statement of its grounds for its position, to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter within 24 hours.

(c) In the event the matter is not resolved within 24 hours, the Special Counsel shall submit the matter forthwith to the Attorney General who shall notify the Chairman forthwith and arrange for an appropriate disposition.

(7) The Committee staff may remove to the Office of SSC for appropriate use, any notes which they may make upon review of screened material without such notes being reviewed by the Bureau. The Committee staff may remove notes on unscreened materials only if such notes are reviewed and cleared by the Bureau under the provisions of (6) (a) thru (c) above.

(8) The staff and the members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the staff has been given access as extensively as necessary, in the Hoover Building at Room 4171.

(9) Where accepted by Attorney General and the Committee, these procedures may be modified only by their joint decision.



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

JUL 18 1975

TO: Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General

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DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2AUM/KP

FROM: K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

SUBJECT: Synopsis of Responses to Request for Comments  
on Proposed Procedures

1. The Deputy Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, and Civil Rights Division register no objections to the proposed procedures on access. OLA suggests inclusion of a preamble referencing security agreements and the need for proper security assurances from the Committee to the Attorney General.

2. Both the Criminal Division and Office of Legal Counsel address the short response time frames imposed upon the Attorney General, and OLC suggests certain language changes for purposes of clarity and focus.

3. The Attorney General is troubled by Item 9 and its need for modification as to categories of material not treatable by these proposed procedures or as to a later discovered need to make presently unanticipated changes to effect a smoother operation of the procedures.

4. The Bureau's comments on the proposed procedures are attached and should be read. This Office does not agree with the Bureau that the proposed procedures should be presented to the President and the President's Counsel.

5. No response has been received from the Solicitor General.

6. This Office recommends that Item 9 be modified as suggested by the Attorney General and that the language modifications suggested by OLC for Items 3 and 6 be adopted.

7. It is further suggested that the Attorney General convene a meeting of the senior Bureau officials for the purpose of informing them of his policy decision in this matter.

Copies to:

Deputy Attorney General  
Solicitor General  
Director, FBI  
Mr. Thornburg, Criminal Division  
Mr. Pottinger, CRD  
Mr. Scalia, OLC  
Mr. Uhlmann, OLA

My view is that item 9 goes too far in that there must be some provision which allows the Department or the Committee to abrogate the arrangement. I should think the agreement could provide that at any time the Chairman of the Committee or the Attorney General could give a notification that the (1) agreement was not suitable for a particular category of material or (2) that for some reason the agreement was not operating suitably and that as to either one or two there would then be an endeavor to work out a suitable modification or different arrangement (but I think it has to be said that the arrangement can be cancelled by either party )

OFFICE OF  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



7/18/75

To: Bill O'Connor

From: Doug Marvin

Attached is the Attorney General's  
comment on the procedures for  
dealing with the Senate Select  
Committee

FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN  
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN

PHILIP A. HART, MICH.  
WALTER F. MONROE, ILL. MINN.  
WALTER D. HODDLESTON, KY.  
ROBERT MORGAN, N.C.  
GARY HART, COLO.

HOWARD M. BAKER, JR., TENN.  
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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

July 18, 1975

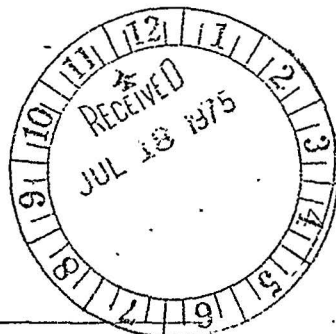
The Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On behalf of the Select Committee, we wish to express our appreciation to you for meeting with us on Wednesday afternoon. We recognize the need for the Committee to have a complete understanding of the concerns of the Department of Justice so that our inquiry can proceed in the most responsible manner. Our meeting was extremely valuable in that respect, and you may be sure that we have given full consideration to your views.

The Committee has been informed that Mr. John T. Elliff, leader of the Domestic Intelligence Task Force, and members of his staff met yesterday with Mr. K. William O'Connor, Special Counsel for Intelligence coordination, and members of his staff to agree upon procedures for delivery of and access to FBI materials requested by the Committee. The proposed procedures which resulted from that meeting are satisfactory to the Committee.

We are pleased that your staff was able to meet promptly with our representatives and that they reached agreement without delay. The Committee expects that the proposed procedures will, if implemented, expedite its work during the coming weeks. As you know, one of our major concerns was that all of the problems with the Committee's outstanding requests for materials



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July 18, 1975

be resolved before the August recess so that the staff can fully prepare the materials for our use when we return. We believe the procedures are an appropriate and practical accommodation of our mutual interests. Indeed, we have instructed our staff to make every effort to accomplish the work of the Committee within this framework.

The prompt resolution of this matter demonstrates a spirit of cooperation which we hope will prevail in all our future relations. The Committee looks forward to working with you personally on issues of common concern during the months ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Church  
Chairman

John Tower  
Vice Chairman

## PROPOSED PROCEDURES

or the Senior Staff

(1) The Domestic Task Force Leader/will submit periodically a list of materials to which the Committee staff wishes access or of which the Committee desires delivery. The first such list will be delivered to the Department of Justice within 48 hours of the adoption of this procedure, and will summarize and supersede all the presently outstanding requests; this list will be in priority order, as fixed by the Committee, with fixed delivery/access dates specified. Those materials for which the Committee requests delivery or access shall be delivered to the Committee or made accessible in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building not later than within 48 hours of the date specified. The Committee Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be informed by the Attorney General, within 24 hours of receipt of the request, of any delay beyond 48 hours, the expected length of the delay, and the specific reasons for the delay. Partial access or delivery shall be proffered, by the Bureau of/to any materials requested, while the balance of such materials are being prepared. A partial proffer shall not extend the time of full response set forth herein.

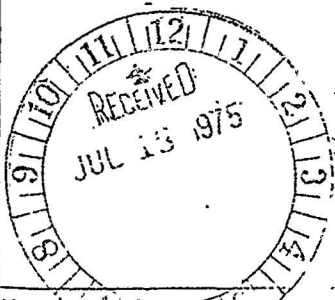
(2) The following procedures shall apply (a) where delivery of materials requested might jeopardize FBI sensitive sources or ongoing operations, or (b) where the Domestic Task Force Leader or the requests access to materials, rather than delivery of materials to the Committee. Senior Staff

(3) The Department will furnish access at the Hoover Building in Room 4171 to those materials requested:

(a) only to the members of the Committee, where it is determined by the Attorney General that the materials involve peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.

(b) In all other cases, to the appropriately cleared staff who will have access to all of the materials.

(c) An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for the names of so-called "live" informants or potential informants as defined in the FBI Manual of Instructions as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity of the individual as an informant or potential has already been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and Vice Chairman, jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such names to the Chairman and Vice Chairman.



(4) Those materials to which the staff has access may be reviewed and studied in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building and such notes may be taken as deemed appropriate by the Staff.

(5) The Committee staff shall select from these materials to which access is herein provided, those materials which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiries and necessary for delivery to the Committee's offices.

(6) The Bureau shall make copies of such materials as are specified by the staff under the provisions of (5) above for transfer to the Committee's offices

(a) before the copies of such materials are taken to the Committee's offices, the Bureau shall, within 24 hours of the selection, make appropriate excisions and paraphrases of information which might, if inadvertently disclosed, endanger sensitive FBI sources and ongoing operations.

or the Senior Staff

(b) If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the materials will be forthwith conveyed by the Bureau, with a written statement of its grounds for its position, to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter within 24 hours.

(c) In the event the matter is not resolved within 24 hours, the Special Counsel shall submit the matter forthwith to the Attorney General who shall notify the Chairman forthwith and arrange for an appropriate disposition.

(7) The Committee staff may remove to the Office of SSC for appropriate use, any notes which they may make upon review of screened material without such notes being reviewed by the Bureau. The Committee staff may remove notes on unscreened materials only if such notes are reviewed and cleared by the Bureau under the provisions of (6) (a) thru (c) above.

(8) The staff and the members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the staff has been given access as extensively as necessary, in the Hoover Building at Room 4171.

(9) Where accepted by Attorney General and the Committee, these procedures may be modified only by their joint decision.

Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legislative Affairs

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

1. No problem with this procedure, but feels that the time limits are too tight
2. No central policy objection
3. Suggest incorporate a preamble phrase that makes reference to security agreements; a specific means for assurance to the AG by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of proper security measures

Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

1. 48 hour lead time is very short and may create problems; 24 hour reaction time may be unreasonable for Attorney General.
2. The provision seems a little odd, out of context of negotiations.
3. Suggest that in 3(a), last line, word and should be or and "peculiarly sensitive" read to modify both foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.
4. No comment
5. No comment
6. Time frames are very restrictive; there should be a stated opportunity for TFL to work out any objections with FBI, before raising to Special Counsel "...if the issue is not promptly resolved between the TFL and the FBI, the materials in issue will be conveyed..."
7. Define "screened" by reference to 6(a) above
8. No comment
9. No comment

Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

Views of Thornburg and Kevin Maroney

1. Time frames a bit skimpy
2. looks as though we're giving up a lot, but that's probably what's required

Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PROCEDURES

No objection to proposed procedures on access

OFFICE OF THE  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



7/18

TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: Bill O'Connor  
ATTN: JFK Act 6 (4)

FYI

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/16/00 BY SP2AM/KP

The Deputy Attorney General  
Attn: K. William O'Connor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/13/00 BY SP8ALM/K

July 18, 1975

Director, FBI

PROPOSED PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS  
TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILES

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Daly

In response to your memorandum dated July 18, 1975, captioned as above, we observe that the "substantial negotiations" which produced the proposed procedures did not include participation by a representative of the FBI and that the request for our views concerning disclosure of highly sensitive FBI material was first received at 11:14 a.m. today with a reply expected by 2:00 p.m. today. We respectfully suggest that not only should you afford greater opportunity for an expression of our views on this matter, but that any such proposed procedures should be presented to the President's Counsel for concurrence and for an expression of the President's views as to the general policy of the Executive Branch in this regard. Further, you may want to consider addressing the problem of the impact such general disclosure of files would have on pending criminal investigations.

A preliminary review in the time available revealed that certain items require considerable modification. For example, Item (S)(c) should be reconsidered with the following language:

"An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for information that would tend to identify sources to whom the FBI has an obligation of confidentiality as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity already has been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and the Vice Chairman jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such identity to the Chairman and the Vice Chairman."

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 \_\_\_\_\_

JAM:mfd

XEROX

SEP 4 1975

JFH

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**The Deputy Attorney General**

**Item (5)(b) should be reconsidered with the following language:**

**"If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the FBI will furnish a written statement of the grounds for its position to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter by negotiation within 24 hours."**

**Item (6) should be reconsidered with the following language:**

**"The Staff and the Members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the Staff is given access as extensively as necessary between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., Monday through Friday, in the FBI J. Edgar Hoover Building at Room 4171."**

**In light of the difficulties described, it is my strong recommendation that such procedures should not be hastily agreed upon with the Committee and that full discussion should be had concerning this matter by representatives of the FBI, the Attorney General, the Committee and the Counsel to the President.**



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

JUL 18 1975

TO: See Distribution

FROM: K. William O'Connor  
Special Counsel for Intelligence  
Coordination

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/13/00 BY SPALM/KP

SUBJECT: Proposed Procedures for Access to Department of Justice Files

Attached hereto is a sequence of proposed procedures which are being considered by the Attorney General for dealing with the Senate Select Committee, in regard to its desire for access to materials in the Departmental/FBI files.

This document is the result of substantial negotiations; it represents what we understand to be the ultimate scope of access desired by the Senate Select Committee.

The Attorney General wishes to be advised this afternoon of the views of the addressees; accordingly, he has asked that each of you call me before 2:00 p.m., and advise me of your general approval, disapproval, or view. Please excuse the urgency of the requested response; it is necessary to react on a very short fuse because of the extreme pressures which have been generated in this matter. Please call me on 739-5211, by the time indicated above. Your cooperation is appreciated.

ENCLOSURE

Distribution:

Deputy Attorney General  
Solicitor General  
✓ Director, FBI  
Mr. Thornburg, Criminal Division  
Mr. Pottinger, CRD  
Mr. Scalia, OLC  
Mr. Uhlmann, OLA

REC-56

EX 104

62-116375-610  
AUG 6 1975

15311/1000



PROPOSED PROCEDURES

(1) The Domestic Task Force Leader will submit periodically a list of materials to which the Committee staff wishes access or of which the Committee desires delivery. The first such list will be delivered to the Department of Justice within 48 hours of the adoption of this procedure, and will summarize and supersede all the presently outstanding requests; this list will be in priority order, as fixed by the Committee, with fixed delivery/access dates specified. Those materials for which the Committee requests delivery or access shall be delivered to the Committee or made accessible in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building not later than within 48 hours of the date specified. The Committee Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be informed by the Attorney General, within 24 hours of receipt of the request, of any delay beyond 48 hours, the expected length of the delay, and the specific reasons for the delay. Partial access or delivery shall be proffered, by the Bureau of/to any materials requested, while the balance of such materials are being prepared. A partial proffer shall not extend the time of full response set forth herein.

*non-delegable*

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DATE 10/13/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

ENCLOSURE

62-116375-610

(2) The following procedures shall apply (a) where delivery of materials requested might jeopardize FBI sensitive sources or ongoing operations, or (b) where the Domestic Task Force Leader, <sup>minority counsel,</sup> ~~Chief Counsel,~~ OR requests access to materials, *rather than delivery of materials to* the Committee.

(3) The Department will furnish access at the Hoover Building in Room 4171 to those materials requested:

(a) only to the members of the Committee, where it is determined by the Attorney General that the materials involve peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence sources and ongoing operations.

(b) In all other cases, to the appropriately cleared staff who will have access to all of the materials.

(c) An exception to (a) and (b) above is made for the names of so-called "live" informants or potential informants as defined in the FBI Manual of Instructions as to which no access will be furnished unless the identity of the individual as an informant or potential informant has already been made known to the Committee, or unless the Attorney General, the Chairman and Vice Chairman, jointly agree on the limited disclosure of such names to the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

(4) Those materials to which the staff has access may be reviewed and studied in Room 4171 of the Hoover Building and such notes may be taken as deemed appropriate by the Staff.

(5) The Committee staff shall select from these materials to which access is herein provided, those materials which it deems pertinent to the Committee's inquiries and necessary for delivery to the Committee's offices.

(6) The Bureau shall make copies of such materials as are specified by the staff under the provisions of (5) above for transfer to the Committee's offices

(a) before the copies of such materials are taken to the Committee's offices, the Bureau shall, within 24 hours of the selection, make appropriate excisions and paraphrases of information which might, if inadvertently disclosed, endanger sensitive FBI sources and ongoing operations.

(b) If the Task Force Leader has any objections to the excisions or paraphrases, the materials will be forthwith conveyed by the Bureau, with a written statement of its grounds for its position, to the Special Counsel who shall resolve the matter within 24 hours.

(c) In the event the matter is not resolved within 24 hours, the Special Counsel shall submit the matter forthwith to the Attorney General who shall notify the Chairman forthwith and arrange for an appropriate disposition.

(7) The Committee staff may remove to the Office of SSC for appropriate use, any notes which they may make upon review of screened material without such notes being reviewed by the Bureau. The Committee staff may remove notes on unscreened materials only if such notes are reviewed and cleared by the Bureau under the provisions of (6) (a) thru (c) above.

(8) The staff and the members of the Committee may examine the original materials to which the staff has been given access as extensively as necessary, in the Hoover Building at Room 4171.

(9) Where accepted by Attorney General and the Committee, these procedures may be modified only by their joint decision.

1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz  
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall  
1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan  
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

The Attorney General

August 27, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar  
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/15/00 BY SP2AUM/KP

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two memoranda concerning interviews by a Staff Member of captioned Committee of two FBI Special Agents. One set of these memoranda is for forwarding to Mr. James A. Wilderotter, Associate Counsel to the President.

Enclosures (4)

62-116395

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

SFP:1hb/lhb  
(10)

REC-56

EX 104

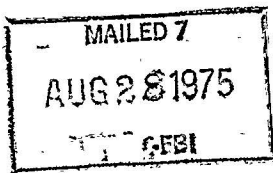
62-116395-609

NOTE:

12 SEP 4 1975

LHMs being furnished to the Attorney General were received by airtels from Los Angeles 8/15/75 (Ward interview), and 8/7/75 (Bloeser interview), both in connection with Senstudy 75. Copies of the airtels and the LHMs will be designated for the respective personnel files of the personnel who were interviewed.

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 Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_



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84 SEP 8 1975



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

August 7, 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/13/00 BY SP2ALM/KP

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);  
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 5, 1975, Supervisor Richard H. Bloeser was interviewed by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel at the Los Angeles FBI Office regarding the COINTELPRO/Black Panther Party (BPP).

Mr. Seidel advised Supervisor Bloeser that the interview was voluntary, but did not advise Supervisor Bloeser of his rights in this matter.

Mr. Seidel inquired of Supervisor Bloeser as to how many offices he had served in, his length of service in the Bureau, and how long had been spent on intelligence investigations. Supervisor Bloeser replied that he had served in Philadelphia, El Paso and Los Angeles, had been in the Bureau approximately 24½ years, and had been assigned to intelligence work for 22 years.

Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Supervisor Bloeser believed that the Bureau had placed undue pressure on the field to come up with counter intelligence proposals concerning the BPP and was it difficult to come up with a proposal. Supervisor Bloeser responded that there was no undue pressure placed on the field by the Bureau, that the COINTELPRO/BPP was merely another case assigned to an agent and that agent, as in any other case, had the responsibility of handling the matter whether it concerned the solving of a case or the submission of proposals. Mr. Seidel was also informed that it was not unduly difficult to come up with a proposal and that a number of proposals were rejected at the field level and never submitted to the Bureau.

Mr. Seidel inquired specifically as to counter intelligence proposals involving cartoons ridiculing the BPP.

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



ENCLOSURE

62-116395-609

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);  
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

---

Supervisor Bloeser responded that he vaguely remembered such proposals but without reviewing the file had no definite recollection. Mr. Seidel did not request that the file be reviewed.

Mr. Seidel inquired specifically about a business card which allegedly had been prepared by the Bureau bearing the phrase "Karenga is impotent." Mr. Seidel requested Supervisor Bloeser's views on the distribution of this card by the FBI. Supervisor Bloeser responded that he vaguely remembered the card, that he thought it was humorous, and that the word impotent had various meanings.

Mr. Seidel then inquired about the blood feud which existed in the past between the US Organization and the BPP and the efforts of the Bureau to keep this feud alive and thus promote violence. He specifically inquired as to the personal feelings of Supervisor Bloeser concerning any counter intelligence proposals which, if placed in operation, could lead to violence between the two groups.

Supervisor Bloeser responded first that personally he had no apologies for the counter intelligence program as a whole, that proposals submitted six or seven years ago were believed necessary at that time due to the circumstances, specifically that at that time the EPF and the US Organization were involved in violent activity against the community as a whole. Mr. Seidel was informed that the feud between the US Organization and the BPP occurred long before the FBI COINTELPRO became involved in the feud and that any proposals approved by the Bureau had relatively little effect on the violence committed by either group. Mr. Seidel was also reminded that six or seven years ago the Congress of the United States fully supported the war in Vietnam in which thousands of people were killed but that under today's circumstances no support has been given to South Vietnam.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);  
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

---

Mr. Seidel then posed a hypothetical question involving the following factors: Would Supervisor Bloeser now or in the past approve a counter intelligence proposal whereby one extremist with a criminal record of violence be anonymously informed that another extremist with a record of criminal violence was an informant for the FBI, knowing that the alleged informant might be injured or killed. Supervisor Bloeser replied that under the present conditions such a proposal would not be approved, but that he could not give an answer as to what his feelings might have been six or seven years ago under any given situation. Mr. Seidel was again reminded that Congress in the past has not hesitated to support wars which kill thousands of people but that recently they have criticized the CIA for allegedly plotting to assassinate one individual whose death might prevent a war. Mr. Seidel was also informed that it was ironic that Congress was investigating another agency of the Federal Government which was attempting to prevent revolutionary violence in this country.

Mr. Seidel then inquired into the counter intelligence proposals approved by the Bureau in relation to the actress Jean Seberg and Raymond Hewitt, a leader of the BPP. This proposal concerned the fact that Seberg, who was then married to a French producer, admitted being pregnant by Hewitt who was also married at the time. The Bureau approved anonymously leaking this information to a Hollywood columnist. Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether Supervisor Bloeser did or did not believe that this was an invasion of privacy. Supervisor Bloeser responded that the item was newsworthy and that it would have been any fair game for any newsmen had they come across it in the course of their business which they could have probably easily done, and that certainly Congress would not have criticized a newspaper for printing such an item or claim it to be an invasion of privacy. Mr. Seidel inquired as to the purpose of this particular operation and he was informed that Miss Seberg was giving support to the BPP and that it was hoped that such publicity would prevent any future support by her of the BPP.

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);  
INTERVIEW OF SUPERVISOR RICHARD H. BLOESER  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

---

He was further advised that it was the responsibility of the FBI to determine who was funding revolutionary groups in this country.

Mr. Seidel then inquired as to whether or not it was difficult to conduct intelligence investigations under present statutes and under the Criminal Rules of Procedure. He was informed that it was somewhat difficult to conduct an effective intelligence operation under present circumstances and that perhaps new legislative or executive orders would be helpful to the FBI in order to allow the FBI to continue its investigations in the Domestic Intelligence field. Mr. Seidel inquired as to whether it would be helpful to have specific legislation which might completely separate criminal and intelligence operations so one would not taint the other. He was informed that if such legislation could be enacted that it would undoubtedly help the FBI.

The interview lasted approximately two hours and it was not necessary to consult with another Bureau representative during this time.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Los Angeles, California  
August 15, 1975

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DATE 10/13/00 BY SP2AMK

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC);  
INTERVIEW OF SA WALLACE E. WARD  
BY SSC STAFF MEMBER

On August 5, 1975, Special Agent (SA) Wallace E. Ward was interviewed by SSC Staff Member Lester Seidel at Los Angeles Field Office regarding Cointelpro/Black Panther Party. The interview lasted from 9:12 a.m. to 9:22 a.m.

SA Ward was advised by Mr. Seidel that the interview was voluntary but SA Ward was not advised of his rights in this matter.

Seidel asked how long SA Ward had been a Special Agent with the FBI, and SA Ward responded nine years. He further requested previous offices SA Ward had been assigned to, and SA Ward responded Cincinnati, Ohio. Seidel advised the Bureau informed him that SA Ward had been assigned Cointelpro/Black Panther Party in June 1969. Seidel requested to know what work SA Ward had been assigned before this, to which SA Ward responded he could not remember, but believed general criminal work.

Seidel requested to know what specific instructions were issued with regard to operating Cointelpro/Black Panther Party. SA Ward advised that due to his employment agreement, the sensitive nature of the Bureau work, and the possible overlap of Bureau investigation, he did not feel he could respond to any further questions. Seidel advised he understood SA Ward's position as he, Seidel, had worked criminal matters himself and knew the need for secrecy. The official interview was terminated at this point.



62-116395-609  
**ENCLOSURE**

In a friendly conversation that followed for approximately ten to fifteen minutes, SA Ward advised Seidel that he had only been assigned the Cointelpro/Black Panther Party matter for three months and had no knowledge that would be of value to Seidel. The Cointelpro/Black Panther Party matter was not further discussed. The rest of the time was involved in discussing points of interest in the Los Angeles basin of tourist value, such as Marineland, Palos Verdes, and Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.

SA Ward advises that he is aware that the Director waived his employment agreement with certain exceptions regarding privileged areas. With this in mind, SA Ward reviewed his employment agreement and concluded, after noting the following quotation, that he could not disclose any information without following the prescribed procedure:

"The burden is on me to determine, prior to disclosure, whether information may be disclosed, and in this regard, I agree to request approval of the Director of the FBI in each such instance by presenting the full text of my proposed disclosure in writing to the Director of the FBI at least thirty (30) days prior to disclosure".

With this in mind, SA Ward answered Mr. Seidel as noted heretofore.

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

TO: Intelligence Community Staff ATTN: Central Index		FROM: <b>FBI</b>			
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEW	TESTIMONY	OTHER	8/27/75
3. TO WHOM PROVIDED (check appropriate term; add specific names if appropriate)					
SSC	The Attorney General with a copy for forwarding to the White House				
HSC					
4. IDENTIFICATION (provide descriptive data for documents; give name or identification number of briefer, interviewee, testifier and subject)					
Memorandum reporting results of interviews by SSC Staff Member of Supervisor Richard H. Bloeser and Special Agent Wallace E. Ward.					
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)	
NA				U	
7. KEY WORDS (enter the appropriate key words from the list provided separately; if key words not listed are used underline for emphasis)					
Counterintelligence					
8. SUMMARY (see reverse side before completing this item)					
COINTELPRO of the FBI as it related to the FBI's investigation of the Black Panther Party					
62-116395		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/13/00 BY SP2AUM/KP			
FMK:fmk (4)		ORIGINAL VIA LIAISON TO CENTRAL COMMUNITY INDEX IN CONNECTION SENSTUDY 75			
TREAT AS YELLOW					
5-WOC/18					

## 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY -75

1 - Mr. Mintz  
1 - Mr. Wannall  
1 - Mr. Cregar

DATE: 8/20/75

1 - Personnel File -  
Richard H. Ross  
1 - Mr. Hotis  
1 - Mr. Daly

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Lester B. Seidel, Senate Select Committee Staff Member, requested on 8/19/75 that SA Richard H. Ross be made available for Staff interview concerning the Bureau's investigation of the Black Panther Party and COINTELPRO as it applies to the Black Panther Party. Seidel stated that he would prefer handling this particular interview in conjunction with his interview of SA Richard W. Held. He requested he be advised when the appropriate clearance procedures have been completed and SA Ross is available for interview. SA Ross is currently assigned to the Intelligence Division. SA Held was previously cleared for interview by memorandum dated 8/1/75.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That SA Ross be released from existing employment agreement for purposes of an interview concerning the Bureau's investigation of the Black Panther Party and COINTELPRO as it relates to the Black Panther Party.

(2) That an Intelligence Division representative be available but not present during the interview of SA Ross to assist in making a determination whether a question may be properly responded to.

EX 104

ENCLOSURE

PVD:lad  
(8)

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DATE 10/11/00 BY SP2ANUP

SEP 2 1975

LEGAL COUNSEL

84 SEP 8 1975

1975

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

### Right to Counsel

- (1) You have the right to counsel during interview and/or testimony.
- (2) The FBI cannot provide you with private counsel.
- (3) If you are unable to secure private counsel, you may so state and request assistance in securing counsel.

### Secrecy Agreements

- (1) You must request a waiver by the Director, FBI of any applicable employment or secrecy agreement prior to interview or testimony in order that you may be authorized to furnish the information requested.
- (2) If your testimony is pursuant to a subpoena, order, or other demand, you must obtain the approval of the Department of Justice prior to furnishing testimony.

### Representative from FBI

- (1) A representative from the FBI will be available during interview and/or testimony for consultation.
- (2) The FBI is concerned with possible impairment of FBI's current and future efforts to discharge its responsibilities.
- (3) You are not to discuss the following matters without prior authorization from the FBI"
  - A. Information provided by sources (or any other

**ENCLOSURE**

62-116395-607

information), which might tend to identify a confidential source.

- B. Information concerning sensitive investigative techniques.
- C. Information derived from other Government agencies, including information from foreign intelligence sources.
- D. Any information the disclosure of which could adversely affect ongoing investigations.



FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN  
JOHN G. TOWER, TEXAS, VICE CHAIRMAN

PHILIP A. HART, N.J.  
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.  
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, KY.  
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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

August 14, 1975

Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2AM/6P

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am writing to call your attention to a matter which may be a cause of concern to you and to the Select Committee at some time in the future.

As you may know, a special unit has been established in the FBI Intelligence Division to handle this Committee's requests for materials and to handle certain arrangements for the Committee staff's interviews. The Special Agents assigned to this unit accompany Bureau witnesses to the Committee offices, travel to out-of-town locations where Committee staff interviews are conducted, and apparently "de-brief" interview subjects after the interviews.

One possible problem has arisen with this arrangement. As you are aware, one of the alleged abuses which the Committee is examining pursuant to S. Res. 21 involves the FBI's activities with respect to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As the inquiry has proceeded, information has been developed to indicate that one of the Special Agents who has been handling Committee staff interviews, "de-briefing" witnesses, and, presumably, compiling materials with respect to the King matter was also the supervisory case agent during the time that some of the alleged FBI improprieties regarding Dr. King took place. Moreover, as a logical step in our investigation, it was



62-116395-605  
ENCLOSURE

Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Page Two

August 14, 1975

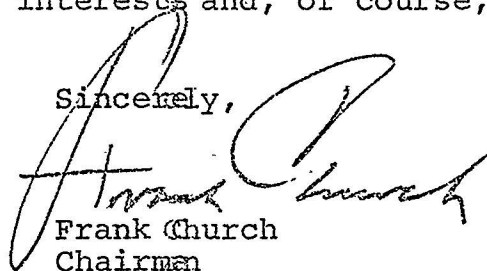
recently necessary to interview this Special Agent to determine the nature and extent of his involvement in and knowledge of the alleged abuses at the time when he served as supervisory case agent with respect to the King case. During the interview he did provide detailed information concerning his substantial participation in this matter.

The Committee in no way intends at this juncture to pre-judge the propriety of the FBI's activities with respect to Dr. King, and it would be inappropriate to characterize the conduct of any of the Bureau's personnel regarding this case until all the facts are in. Nevertheless, I am concerned that in this kind of situation, the interests of the FBI and the Department of Justice might best be served, from the standpoint of appearances, by reconsidering the assignment of this Special Agent to the King matters. It is possible that some may conclude that there is a conflict between the Special Agent's personal interest, and the interests of the FBI and the Justice Department in ensuring that full disclosure to the Committee is made with respect to this case.

Finally, let me assure you that the Committee has no evidence that the present arrangement has prevented the Committee from obtaining the full disclosures sought; but it seems to me that it would be mutually beneficial for appropriate steps to be taken so that we will both be able to assure the American people and the Congress that our oversight responsibilities were fulfilled in an objective and impartial way.

I hope you will share my view that this course will best serve our respective interests and, of course, the interests of the country.

Sincerely,



Frank Church  
Chairman

**The Attorney General**

**August 27, 1975**

**Director, FBI**

1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Mr. Mintz

1 - Mr. Daly

**LETTER FROM SENATOR CHURCH  
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DATED  
AUGUST 14, 1975**

*Sensludy - 75*

Attached for your information are the original and a copy of a letter I addressed to Senator Church in response to his letter to you dated August 14, 1975, which was brought to my attention by referral by Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination.

If you concur in my response, please forward the original of the letter to Senator Church.

**Enclosures (2)**

**1 - The Deputy Attorney General**

**Attn: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.**

*The Michael Shaheen advised 9/12/75  
that instant letter not sent. D.D. Tyler Jr  
sent letter to Senator Church dated 9/10/75  
copy of which placed in file  
wob 9/15/75*

**EX 104**

**REC-56**

*62-116395-604*

**SEP 4 1975**

**JAM:mfd**

**(7)**

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

**ENCLOSURE**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/00 BY SP8ALM/KP/BH  
pur

*Approved by Director 8/26  
Here delivered to Shaheen 8/26 by Mr. Wannall and Mintz*

August 27, 1976

1 - Mr. Wannall  
1 - Mr. Daly  
1 - Mr. Mintz

Honorable Frank Church  
Chairman, Select Committee to  
Study Governmental Operations with  
Respect to Intelligence Activities  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/1/00 BY SP4U/KP

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your thoughtful letter of August 14, 1975, to the Attorney General was referred to me and it has been carefully considered. I certainly agree with the view expressed therein that it is important the Committee's oversight responsibilities be fulfilled in an objective and impartial way. To that end, I have required employees with experience to assist in locating the full documentation called for in Committee requests. The voluminous files and variety of indices entries would have been much more difficult to sort for your benefit without the assistance of persons having such expertise.

I appreciate your assurance that the Committee has no evidence that our arrangements have prevented the Committee from obtaining the full disclosure sought. I have absolute confidence that those FBI employees participating in our current efforts to assist your Committee are working in good faith and have not inhibited full disclosure. Further, I have required close supervision of this work by superiors and thereby avoided the possibility of an improper decision by any one individual affecting the responses.

ENCLOSURE

EX 104

REC-56

62-116395-1004

NOTE: Based on incoming memorandum from Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., 8/20/75, enclosing copy of letter from Senator Church to the Attorney General.

JAM:mfd  
(7)

SEP 4 1975

Approved by the Director 8/26  
Hand delivered to Shaheen 8/26 by Mr. Wannall and Mintz

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Admin. \_\_\_\_\_  
Comp. Syst. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

Honorable Frank Church

As to the availability of an FBI representative during Committee staff interviews of present or former FBI employees concerning alleged 'abuses,' I have determined that such no longer will be generally afforded. The subject matters requiring consultation with such witnesses are essentially four: (1) information which identifies or may identify FBI confidential sources; (2) information which may adversely affect on-going FBI investigations; (3) information concerning sensitive methods and techniques; and (4) information obtained from third agencies, including foreign intelligence agencies. Witnesses may be cautioned prior to interview concerning such problem areas and refrain from furnishing the information pending consultation with FBI Headquarters. This modification is effective immediately.

I hope that you will bring this matter to the attention of your staff and that in so doing you also will review the standards of objectivity and impartiality being followed in their interviews to assure protection of individual rights.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director



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

August 29, 1975

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

Attached is a copy of a letter from Senator Church to the Attorney General dated August 28, 1975. The letter is self-explanatory.

I would appreciate it if you would treat this request with the highest priority.

I have discussed with Mike Epstein (in Elliff's absence) of the SSC and with Elmer Larson of the Bureau the demands this request will pose for the Bureau, and we have agreed to defer responding to Elliff's requests of August 20, 1975, for Parts IV and V, from September 4 to September 9, in an effort to meet the response date (September 3) of the attached request.

ENCLOSURE

REC-56

EX 104

NDRL-16 10/1/00

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DATE 10/17/00 BY SPALUMK

12 SEP 4 1975

79 SEP 17 1975



August 29, 1975

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

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*FBI*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 10/17/00 BY SP2AN/KP

# 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

August 28, 1975

Honorable Edward H. Levi  
Attorney General  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

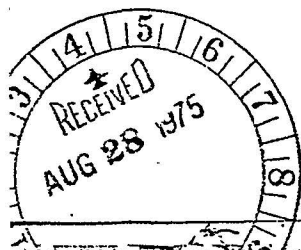
I would like to bring to your personal attention a situation which has severely restricted our efforts to establish the relevant facts with respect to one of the areas of alleged abuse which is the subject of inquiry pursuant to S. Res. 21.

I have been informed by the staff that numerous materials which have been requested during the past several weeks which pertain to the FBI's activities with respect to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., have been withheld from the Committee by the Department because of concern expressed by Mr. Harry Wachtel, the attorney for the King family and estate, as to the appropriateness of the Department's "disseminating" to the Committee contents of conversations monitored during electronic surveillances of Dr. King.

Upon reviewing the lists of materials requested, I am at a loss to understand how most of those items could conceivably be encompassed by the issues raised by Mr. Wachtel, especially in view of the fact that our letters of request have specifically pointed out that tape recordings and transcripts should not be supplied.

Accordingly, I want to take this opportunity to place the Committee formally on record as reaffirming all of the outstanding requests for materials relating to the King matters, with the limited exception of (1) Mr. DeLoach's August 24 - 27, 1964 memoranda which pertain to the 1964 Democratic National Convention, and (2) those portions of any other requested materials which actually summarize or quote from conversations monitored during any electronic surveillance of Dr. King.

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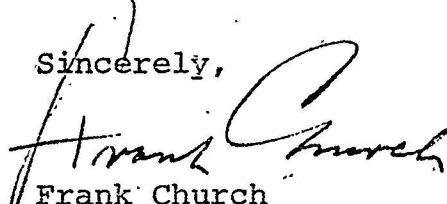
August 28, 1975

Delivery is requested by Wednesday, September 3, 1975, pursuant to the provisions of the general procedural agreement between the Department and the Committee which governs all Committee requests. I understand that the Bureau has been collecting the King-related materials upon receipt of each of our requests, and therefore I presume that there will be no substantial burden in meeting the September 3 date.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

I am taking the liberty of sending Mr. Wachtel a copy of this request.

Sincerely,

  
Frank Church  
Chairman

CC: Harry Wachtel

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
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Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

NR 07 OM PLAIN

10:20 PM CST NITEL JUNE 19, 1975 IJS

TO DIRECTOR

MINNEAPOLIS

FROM OMAHA 62-3439 (P)

ATTENTION: JOHN C. GORDON, GID.

SENIOR CHURCH'S COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CIA ACTIVITIES.

SENSTUDY 75. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE OMAHA TELCALLS TO BUREAU AND MINNEAPOLIS, JUNE 19, 1975.

IN THE JUNE 19, 1975 AFTERNOON ISSUE OF THE OMAHA WORLD HERALD, A DAILY NEWSPAPER, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, APPEARED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE CAPTIONED "SENATE COMMITTEE SENDING INVESTIGATION TO GORDON, NEBRASKA". THE ARTICLE APPEARED UNDER A WORLD HERALD WASHINGTON BUREAU DATELINE.

CONTACT WITH OMAHA WORLD HERALD AUTHORITIES AT OMAHA FAILED TO DEVELOP THE NATURE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION AT GORDON, NEBRASKA. WORLD HERALD AUTHORITIES

END PAGE ONE

EX 104

REC-56

SEP 4 1975

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/5/00 BY SP2AUM/KP

84 SEP 8 1975

PAGE TWO

EXPLAIN THEY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO DEVELOP THIS INFORMATION  
IN WASHINGTON.

THE ARTICLE REFERRED TO ABOVE IS SET FORTH BELOW VERBATIM:

"AN INVESTIGATOR IS BEING SENT TO GORDON, NEB., BY THE  
SENATE COMMITTEE THAT IS INVESTIGATING THE CENTRAL INTELL-  
IGENCE AGENCY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES,  
A SOURCE SAID.

"A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE INVESTIGATION  
HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT TAKEOVER  
OF WOUNDED KNEE, S. D. HE SAID HE COULD NOT DISCUSS THE  
MATTER FURTHER.

"WE HAVEN'T BEEN IN THE CUSTOM OF IDENTIFYING DIFFER-  
ENT INTERROGATIONS THAT ARE GOING ON, A COMMITTEE SPOKES-  
MAN SAID. TO DO SO, HE SAID, 'COULD DRY UP SOURCES.'

" MUCH THE SAME REPLY CAME FROM AN AIDE TO SEN. JOHN  
TOWER OF TEXAS, THE RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE COMMITTEE THAT  
IS HEADED BY SEN. FRANK CHURCH, D-IDA. 'WE HAVEN'T BEEN  
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREEE

"TALKING AT ALL ABOUT THE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES", HE SAID.

"WHILE THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HAS ATTRACTED THE MOST ATTENTION, IT ALSO IS LOOKING INTO THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES, SUCH AS THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION."

OMAHA UNABLE TO SHED ANY LIGHT ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

INASMUCH AS SIX SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI ARE NOW USING GORDON, NEBRASKA, AS LIVING QUARTERS WHILE HANDLING CIR INVESTIGATIONS ON PINE RIDGE RESERVATION UNDER DIRECTION OF MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE, MINNEAPOLIS BEING FURNISH THIS INFORMATION.

END LSG FBIHQ CLR FOR ONE AND TKS

NR007 MP CODE

6:47 PM NITEL JUNE 20, 1975 L B

TO DIRECTOR

WFO

OMAHA (62-3439)

FROM MINNEAPOLIS (66-3610)

ATTENTION: JOHN C. GORDON, ROOM 5078, GENERAL CRIMES UNIT,  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

SENATOR CHURCH'S COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CIA ACTIVITIES, SENSTAD  
75, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE OMAHA NITEL TO DIRECTOR JUNE 19, 1975.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE  
CHURCH COMMITTEE INVESTIGATOR'S TRAVEL TO GORDON, NEBRASKA, IS  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTACTING AND INTERVIEWING A FORMER MEMBER OF  
THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. THIS INDIVIDUAL WHO OWNS A BUSINESS  
IN GORDON, NEBRASKA, IS BELIEVED TO BE JERRY BORMAN, WHO OPERATES  
A CHEVROLET DEALERSHIP IN GORDON AND PRESUMABLY WAS A MEMBER  
OF THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVING OVERSEAS.

END

MELD

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
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Director Sec'y	_____

EX 104 REC-56

62-116375-601

MDR-16 10/5/00  
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