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NR013 NY CODE 3:20 PM NITEL 3/15/76 ETB TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (§2-116395) FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (§2-15065)

ATTN: W. O. CRAEGER

SENSTUDY 75

RE NY NITEL, FEBRUARY 24, 1976.

REFERENCED NY NITEL REFLECTS THAT PATON FONZI, ALLEGED, STAFF INVESTIGATOR WITH SENATOR RICHARD F. SCHWICKER WAS TO RECONTACT SA JOHN J. COTTER OF THE NYO, AT APPROXIMATELY 11:55 A. M., ON FEBRUARY 25, 1976. AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 25, 1978, FONZI HAD NOT DONE SO. FONZI DID ATTEMPT TO TELEPHONICALLY. CONTACT SA COTTER ON THE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY 26, 1976, AND POSSIBLY ONCE AFTLE THAT, ON WHICH OCCASIONS SA COTTER WAS NOT AVAILABLE. FONZI HAS NOT AGAIN ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT SA COTTER.

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62-15065-37B MAR 1 6 1976 NEW YORK

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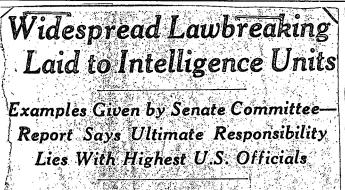
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#### FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

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By LESLEY OELSNER Special to The New York Th

WASHINGTON, April 28-In/ 1954, an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sent J. Edgar Hoover a memordandum recommending that the bureau plant an electronic listening device in the hotel room of a suspected Som munist sympathizer.

The memorandum said that the bug "will not be legal." I added, however, that it would be "necessary and desirable", for the information it would disclose."

Mr. Hoover, the FBI direc tor, approved the bug.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence cites this in cident as an example of the widespread and deliberate breaking of the law by the na-tion's intelligence community. It also cites testimony of the F.B.I.'s director of intelligence for 10 years, William C. Sulli van, to show that illegality was often not even mentioned. Mr Sullivan was quoted as saying:

"The one thing we were concerned about was this: Will this course of action work, will it get us what we want, will we reach the objective that we desire to reach? As far as legality is concerned, morals or ethics, [it] was <u>never</u>aised by myself or anyone else."

Other Examples Given

The Committee also cited other examples to show how the director of the F.B.I., the director of the F.B.I.'s intel-ligence activities and many others could have ignored the law.

They are examples of action and inaction by high Govern ment officials outside the intelligence agencies."

Senate committee's report released today; cials responsible for loverset the tagencies, including Pres-idents, Cabinet members and Congressmen, helped to create and bear the "ultimate respon-sibility" for the intelligence, told Mr. Day that he had something very secret" to community's climate of law lessness. I the examples were the examples were and maked, "Do Ihave to know about it?" Mr. Dulles, replied, "No" leased today, that the high offi-

the Hoover, bugging incident, the Supreme Court issued an opinion decrying the use by the local police of warrantless mi-

"Few police measures have come to our attention," the Court said, "that more flagrant. ly, deliberately, and persistently violated the fundamental principle, declared, by, the Fourth Amendment as a restriction on the Federal Government that 'the right of people to be se-cure in their persons, houses. papers and effects, against un-reasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon provable ause . . .

A few weeks later, Attorney General Herbert Brownell reversed Justice Department poli-cy prohibiting the F.B.I. from trespassing to install microphone surveillances. He sent a memo to Mr. Hoover giving authority to engage in bugging, saying: "Obviously, the installation of

Brownell Reversed Policy

a microphone in a bedroom or in some comparably intimate location should be avoided whenever possible. It may appear, however, that important intelligence or evidence relating to matters connected with the national security can only be obtained by the installation of a microphone in such a loca-

tion... "Considerations of internal security and national safety are paramount and, therefore, may compel the unrestricted use of this technique in the national interest."

A second example of officals It is the central thesis of the ignoring the law occurred in nate committee's report re 1961 and involved Edward J. ased today, that the high offic Day, who was then Postmaster general. Mr. Day told of it him-

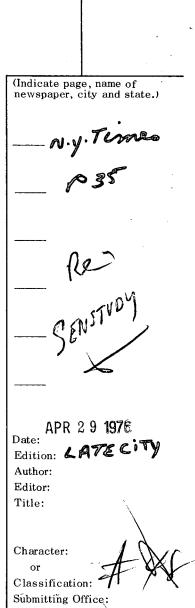
The committee report, said that, according to Richard Helms, the C.I.A.'s deputy di-rector for plans, who was also at the meeting, Mr., Dulles wanted to tell the Postmaster Concret that the C.I.A. was General that the C.I.A. was opening mail, a project that, the committee said, violated Federal law prohibiting obstruction, interception or opening of mail

But the Postmaster General, by his own testimony, never heard-Mr. Dulles's account, because the C.I.A. chief under-stood that Mr. Day did not want to know what he did not have to know.

**King Inquiry Cited** 

The long F.B.I. investigation of the Rev. <u>Pr. Martin Euther</u> <u>King Jr.</u> provided still more examples that involved Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General during part of the King investi-gation; Nicholas, deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General during another part, and Burke Marshall, an Assistant Attorney

General at the time. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katz-enbach, were "aware of some spects"-of the King invelligar



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ison, the report said, "yet neither ascertained the full details" of the campaign to discredit Dr. King.

Mr. Kennedy, for example, in 1963 authorized wiretaps on Dr. King's home and office telephones. He requested that an evaluation of the results be sent to him within 30-days, the report said, so he could determine, whether the taps should be continued.

"But, the evaluation was never delivered to him, and he did not insist on if," the report said. "Since he never ordered" the termination of the wiretap, the bureau could, and did, install additional wiretaps on King by invoking the original authorization." the report said.

Johnson Told of Offer Mr. Katzenbach and Mr. Marshall testified to the committee, the report said, that in late 1964 they learned that the F.B.I. had offered tape recordings.of Dr. King to some Washington journalists. They also said that they informed President Johnson of the F.B.I.'s offer.

"The committee has discovered no evidence, however," the report said; "that the President of Justice Department officials made any further effort to halt the discrediting campaign at this time or at any other time; indeed, the bureau's campaign continued for several years after this incident."

Yet other examples occurred in the Nixon Administration, including Mr. Nixon's own temporary approval, later reseinded, of the so-called "Huston plan," which involved such things as mail openings and noted their illegality.

The committee summed up its point this way: "When senior Administration officials with a duty to control: domestic intelligence activities knew; or had a basis for suspecting, that questionable activtites had occurred, they often responded with silence or approval.

proval. "In certain cases, they were presented with a partial description of a program, but did not ask for details, thereby abdicating their responsibility.

"In other cases, they were fully aware of the, nature of the practice and implicitly or explicitly approved it." The sas Among the reasons the committee cited was that, sometimes, Administration, officials assumed "that an intelligence agency would not engage in lawless conduct", sometimes, "they simply did not want to know."

#### Harshly Critical

The committee did not contend that these acts and omissions by high Administration officials excused the lawlessness by the intelligence agencies. It was instead harshly critical of the intelligence of ficials and cited numerous instances where the agencies had withheld information from both the executive branch and congress and ignored their directives.

In one example, the bureau supplied a news release for Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri, who in 1966 was holding hearings on electronic surveillance, techniques. The bureau said in the Senator's release, with his approval, that the subcommittee had "conducted exhaustive research" and was now "fully satisfied", that the F.B.I. had not participated in "High-handed or uncontrolled usage" of surveillance.

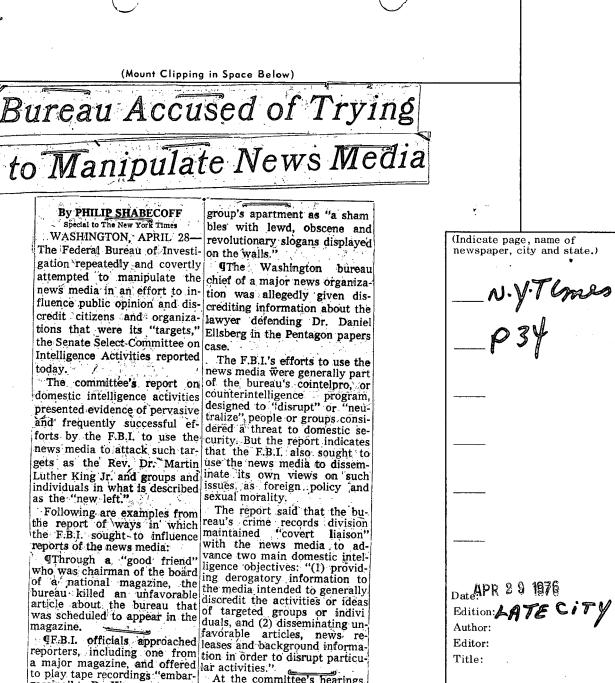
lance. The report said that the press release was "misleading," for the committee's "exhaustive research" was apparently a '90minute briefing on the bureau's practices in which the Senator was not told of the many improper activities.

The committee's report placed "ultimate responsibility" for the "climate of permissiveness" on the various high-ranking Government officials who were supposedly in charge of controlling the activities of the intelligence community

"The committee's inquiry has revealed a pattern of reckless disregard of activities that threatened our constitutional system," it said.

"Improper acts were often intentionally concealed from the Government officials responsible for supervising the intelligence agencies, or undertaken without express authority. Such behavior is inexcusable. But equally inexcusable is the absence of executive and Congressional oversight that engendered an atmosphere in which the heads of those agencies believed they could conceal activities from their superiors." WHY .

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to play tape recordings "embar-

At the committee's hearings, rassing" to Dr. King A freelance writer was fur-records division, Thomas E. nished by the bureau with pho Bishop, testified that he kept tographs depicting a radical a list of the bureau's "press

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friends" in his desk. He also passed that information on to characters, activities, habits said that the F.B.I. sometimes the White House. The article and living conditions representrefused to cooperate with re-was written by former Secre-lative of new left adherents," porters who were critical of the tary of Defense Clark M. Clif- saying that "every avenue of bureau or its director.

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news publication" told Nicholas F.B.I. B. Katzenbach, who was then Attorney General, that one of his reporters had been approached by the F.B.I. and offered a chance to listen to "interesting" tape recordings in-volving Dr. King.

ecutive editor of The Washing-ton Post, confirmed to a ques-unidentified

Katzenbach of the offer made to forestall publication of an ca. The bureau also alded the to one of his reporters. A strick written by Dr. King. The report indicated that the Article written by Dr. King. A publication of articles support-ing the war in vietnam. A solution of illegal wiretaps to attempted manipulation of the report of the news media on a number of news media by the F.B.I. occasions. On one occasion, it

ford.

**'Public Record' Data** Mr. Bishop said that, as a that F.B.I. surveillance of news- cally explored." Mr. Bishop said that, as a gave paper frequently produced field of-general rule, the bureau gave paper frequently produced political information rather mation," but that this could than national security informa-tics "on a targeted individual." Said that one wiretap showed leader who was assassinated in 1968, was a frequent object of F.B.I. "news leaks," according to the report. The report generally did not Cointeloro operations were

According to the Senate find-ings, the F.B.I. maintained a disclosing to the Washington close relationship with the chairman of a national maga-zine described in a bureau memorandum as "our good friend." The report said that the bureau placed in a service information about Mr. "Communist causes." Benjamin C. Bradlee, now ex-the bureau took advantage of newspaper, an article by "a sutive editor of The Washing-the relationship with the wealthy. Negro industrialist". In Post, confirmed to a ques-unidentified executive to that purported "to give the lie tioner today that when he was "squelch" an unfavorable ar- to the Communist canard that bureau chief of Newsweek ma-ticle, to postpone publication of the Negro is downtrodden and gazine in 1964 he informed Mr. an article on an F.B.I. case and has no opportunities in Ameri-Katzenbach of the offer made to forestall publication of an ca." The bureau also aided the

learned through a wiretap that its field offices to provide the mation to the news media for a magazine was about to print press with specific data "de-political or other improper pur-an article critical of President picting the scurrilous and de-Nixon's Vietnam. policy and praved nature of many of the ponents or critics.

possible embarrassment must

to the report. The report generally did not cointelpro operations were divulge the names of the jour-supposed to have ended, the version of a "national who were in contact with the lawyer defending Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in

GF.B.I. headquarters asked bited from disseminating infor-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# N.A.A.C.P. CHECKEĎ 25 YEARS BY F.B.I.

No Illegal Activities Found —Women's Movement Also Monitored by Bureau

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation spent 25 years monitoring the "wholly lawful political activity." of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that it was conducting a search for Communist infiltration, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence disclosed today.

The committee also said that the bureau had infiltrated the feminist movement and made targets of such groups as the Christian Front and the conservative American Christian Action Council, led by the Rev. Carl D. McIntire.

Army domestic intelligence operations opened files on numerous groups seeking peaceful change, including the John Birch Society, the Young Americans for Freedom, the National Organization of Women, the National Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Business Executives to End the War in Vietnam and the N.A.A.C.P

In its 341-page report on domestic intelligence activities, the Senate committee cited these as demonstrations that "large numbers of law-abiding Americans and lawful domestic Date: 4/29/26 Edition: LATECITY Author:

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#### Communist infiltration of the black group. In the first year of the inves-

groups have been subjected to extensive intelligence investiga- tigation the bureau agents retion and surveillance."

found the domestic intelligence clear of Communist activities," activity, including operations by the committee said, yet the in the F.B.I., the Central Intelli-vestigation continued for a gence Agency, the Army and quarter of a century. the Internal Revenue Service, had been "overbroad" because sociation with informants and of the "absence of precise gathered extensive reports on standards for intelligence in-its membership, headquarters vestigations."

It traced the erosion of these standards from 1924, when At-torney General Harlan Fiske Stone limited the F.B.I. to and described the plans for a criminal matters, through 1976. delegation from the conference Mr. Stone's standard was that to visit Senators Paul H. Dougthe bureau "is not concerned las, Wayne Morse, Herbert H. with political or other opinions of individuals." "It is con-cerned" he said, "only with their conduct and then only such conduct as is forkidae such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United in such vague terms, hundreds States."

"the scope of domestic intelli- telligence files, the report said. gence investigations consistently widened in the decades after the 1930's . . . and were

got attention as "rabble rous-ers" or because they were the report said, got there "sim-"agitators" or "black national-ply because of their participaists."

themselves were guilty of activity. creating these vague standards. President Franklin Roosevelt, for instance, wanted the F.B.L. activities have been, the Com-to watch "subversives" and gather intelligence on "poten-tial" espionage and sabotage. with no clear definition of has others in its field offices. these terms.

that in 1941 the bureau opened tremist matters. the N.A.A.C.P. investigation. It The C.I.A., in its Operation was begun, the committee re-Chaos against domestic dis-port said, "as an investigation sidents from 1967 to 1973, of protests by 15 black mess amassed an "index" file on attendants about racial discrim- 300,000 Americans and full dos-ination in the Navy." Osten- siers on 7,200 Americans and sibly the investigation was to more than 190 organizations. determine if there had been The I.R.S. amassed files based

on and surveillance." ported that the N.A.A.C.P. had The committee said it had a "strong tendency" to "steer

The bureau infiltrated the asand activities.

thousands of Americans of But the committee found have ended up in domestic in-

#### Army's Files Cited

The Army, the committee after the 1930's... and were permitted under criteria which more nearly resembled political or social [standards] than standards for government ac-tion." \* People came under investiga-tion, the report said, for being suspected "rightists" or "es-pousing the line of revolu-tionary movements." Others got attention as "rabble rous."

All those in the Army's files, tion in political protests or The report said Presidents, their association with those Congress and the agencies who engaged in such political

As an indication of how exhas others in its field offices.

Inquiry Began in 1941 It was under Mr. Roosevelt sive matters' and 190,000 "ex-

upon political criteria from 1969 to 1973 on 11,000 individuals and groups and later computerized 465,000 names for general intelligence purposes. Mr. Roosevelt had the bureau put in its files for scrutiny the names of persons who sent telegrams to the White House

The vast list of suspects in this net grew more quickly because of the "vacuum cleaner" techniques of surveillance that poured names of Americans into the files with no clear indication of why they should be there, the report said. The C.I.A., it said, illegally opened some 250,000 first-class letters from 1953 to 1973, producing, a "computerized index of nearly ope and one-half million names."

The F.B.I. also opened 130,-000 letters in eight projects from 1940 to 1966, but its results were not known.

The National Security Agency conducted wholesale scannings of cable traffic leaving and entering the United States as well as certain overseas telephone calls which further filled the files.

Neither one's station in life nor sex, age or political coloration seemed to assure protection against coming under the scrutiny of one of the intelligence agencies.

The "women's liberation movement" was infiltrated by the F.B.I. in several cities, including Kansas City, New York and Baltimore.

. The informants who attended the meetings, the report said, "collected material about the movement's policies, leaders and individual members.

#### **Every Woman Named**

"One report included the name of every woman who attended meetings, and another stated that each woman at a meeting had described 'how she felt oppressed, sexually or otherwise'" the committee report said. "Another report concluded that the movement's purpose was to 'free women from the humdrum existence of being only a wife and mother,' but still recommended that the investigation should continue."

The agencies, particularly the F.B.I., were responsive to successive political administrations and willingly conducted domestic intelligence investigations on poople the Presidents designated, the report said.

Mr. Roosevelt had the bureau put in its files for scrutiny the names of persons who sent telegrams to the White House opposing his defense policy and who supported Col. Charles Lindbergh, then a strong critic of United States foreign policy.

The F.B.I. gave President Truman reports on a former aide to Mr. Roosevelt who was allegedly trying to influence job appointments. President Eisenhower received political reports on Bernard Baruch, Eleanor Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The Kennedy Administration had the F.B.I. wiretap a Congressional staff member, three Agriculture Department officials, a lobbyist and a Washington law firm. Also ordered were taps on newsmen with major publications, the report said. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy received F.B.I. reports on a secret "bug" placed on a hotel room occupied by a Congressman.

## Dr. King's Rooms Bugged

The bug was placed in the wall of a New York hotel room where Howard D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, who was then chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, was to meet foreign officials. The bug procured for Mr. Kennedy, clearly political informa-tion on the forces for and against pending sugar legislation in Congress and the information that one foreign official planned to take two congressional secretaries to Bermuda for "reasons other than business," according to the report. In many cases the investigations and techniques used, the report also said, were only thinly disguised as being for national or domestic security purpos-The committee found records of a meeting at the F.B.I. on Dr. Kirg at which "avenues es.

of approach aimed at neutralizing King as an effective Negro leader" were discussed. Subsequently, F.B.I. field offices were ordered to continue to gather information on Dr. King "in order that we may consider using "" this information at an opportune time in a counterintelligence move to discredit him."

Some two weeks later the bureau placed the first of 15 bugs on various hotel rooms Dr. 100 King occupied around the country. These ultimately produced 20 reels of tapes on his personal conversations and activities.

The material was later used since to make a tape recording that the the bureau sent to Mrs. King we to try to discredit and frighten to the black leader.

If power or prominence were no protection against attention of from the intelligence agencies, so obscurity did not help much, either, the report indicated.

The F.B.I. opened an investigation and used informants to % report on a 1969 meeting of the " Northern Virginia Citizens Concerned About the ABM at a high school auditorium near Washington. The bureau, the report said, got on the case because the meeting had been mentioned in a Communist newspaper. The meeting, a discussion of the merits of the antiballistic-missile defense system, 9 was attended by several Department of Defense officials but no particularly prominent persons. Victims of domestic vity intelligence who were targets 🔤 of the F.B.I.'s counterintelli-597 gence program, or cointel- -1 pro, against radicals, the report said:

"The tactics used against Americans often risked, and sometimes caused, serious emotional, economic or physical damage. Actions were taken which were designed to break up marriages, terminate funding or employment and encourage gang warfare between violent rival groups," the report

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Illegal Acts Noted

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"Due process of law forbids the use of such covert tactics, whether the victims are innocent law-abiding citizens or a members of groups suspected of involvement in violence," the committee noted.

Unlike general domestic intelligence investigations, Cointelpro's activities were designed to harass members of the Communist and Socialist Worker's Parties as well as various black nationalist groups and the Ku Klux Klan.

"In Cointelpro the bureau secretly took the law into its own hands, going beyond collection of intelligence and beyond its law enforcement function to act outside the legal process altogether," the report said.

from fomenting trouble befrom fomenting trouble between the Black Panther Party of and Us Inc., a rival black group. in San Diego, to trying to get at state liquor board investigators to raid a campaign party of an an antiwar candidate.

anonymous in most of its cointelpro actions, the victim was never quite sure what had hap-

The "vacuum cleaner" approach to investigations provided the grist for the mills of Cointelpro. Since the bureau collected and stored enormous amounts of personal information on its targets, it had the detail to make anonymous letters about marital infidelity sound plausible.

The report contained no total and figures on how many persons have been maligned or injured by domestic intelligence investigations or Cointelpro. The committee recommended that the department of Justice notify all victims of Cointelpro that they had been victims of the program. Attorney General Edward H. Levi announced several weeks ago that the department would be contacting some of the victims.

The committee reported that the F.B.I. still maintains a half million files on domestic intelligence cases and that the files. of the Department of the Army have not been destroyed. FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# INTELLIGENCE PANEL FINDS F.B.I. AND OTHER AGENCIES **VIOLATED CITIZENS' RIGHTS**

# **Findings of Senate Panel**

Culpability -- Government-officials at all levels knowingly took part in illegal activities in a decades-long campaign to which Presidents, Cabinet members and members of Congress "clearly contributed." Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt onward, and their aides, have requested or accepted from the F.B.I. politically useful information about opponents and critics.

Scope-The F.B.I., C.I.A., I.R.S., Army Intelligence and other agencies created files on more than half a mil-'lion United States' citizens, opened nearly 250,000 pieces of first-class mail, monitored millions of telegrams and overseas telephone calls, listed 26,000 citizens for detention in a national emergency and subjected many private citizens to secret harassment and programs designed to disrupt their lives and destroy their reputations.

Targets-Groups and individuals subjected to the secret intelligence gathering programs were from all parts of the political and social spectrum. At times the intelligence network focused on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Ku Klux Klan, anti-, Vietnam war groups, the John Birch Society and the feminist movement. Individual targets included the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, congressmen, senators and, at one point, the mail of former President Richard M. Nixon.

Reforms-The committee proposed sharply restricting investigative activities of the Internal Revenue Service and military intelligence. It urged a ban on wiretaps, mail openings and unauthorized entries by the Central Intelligence Agency. All domestic noncriminal intelligence work would be vested in the F.B.I. and monitored by Congress.



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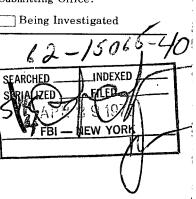
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#### FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# F.B.I.'s Deadly Games

It is axiomatic, but easily forgotten, that a suspension of the liberties of 'even the most reviled group in a society will dilute the liberties of all since each discretionary suspension of rights leads more easily to the next one. This truth is brought to mind by the release of a study, by the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's counterintelligence programs against the Black Panther Party and other "black nationalist-hate groups."

While revelations about Cointelpro activities against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. have elicited widespread concern and comment, little has been made of the program against the Panthers and other black groups, even though the evidence indicates that those programs may well have been responsible for the death of a number of individuals charged with no crime. That is a large accusation, but three events drawn from committee records suffice to sustain it.

• At U.C.L.A. in 1969, the Black Panthers and US, another black group, were engaged in a violent conflict that had already caused two deaths. The F.B.I. exacerbated the struggle by sending the Panthers inflammatory material, ostensibly from US. After further deaths, the bureau's San Diego office made the following appraisal of its efforts: "Shootings, beatings, and a high degree of unrest continues to prevail in the ghetto area of southeast San Diego. Although no specific counterintelligence action can be credited with contributing to this overall situation, it is felt that a substantial amount of the unrest is directly attributable to the program." (Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) M.y. Times PYO Re SENSTUDY Date: MAY 1 2 1976 Edition: Late Ci Author: Editor: Title: Character: οг Classification: Submitting Office: Being Investigated INDEXED SEARCHED . SERIALIZED 🔪 MAY 1 2 1976 乤 FBI - NEW YOR

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• The F.B.I. sent an anonymous letter to a Chicago gang leader whose organization it characterized as one to which "violent type activity, shooting and the like are second nature." The letter advised the gang leader that the Panthers intended to have him killed, which, according to the F.B.I., was designed to "intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups" and cause "retaliatory action which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership." This project apparently. failed; there is no record of any violence flowing from it. • In December 1969 a special unit of Cook County police raided the headquarters of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party. When the raid was over, according to a Federal grand jury which investigated the matter, the police had fired between 82 and 99 shots and the occupants only one. Two Panthers, including Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois chapter, were dead. Although the raid was ostensibly carried out to find illegal weapons, F.B.I. internal memorandums indicate both that the bureau took credit for being the sole source for information that led to the raid and that it believed the weapons inside the apartment were purchased legally.

Such reckless endangerment of human life was justified neither by violent rhetoric nor by the fact that while some of the Panthers were undoubtedly idealistic, others were undoubtedly thugs. Yet the Cointelpro activities had no sanction in law and represent the ultimate in governmental lawlessness and arrogance.

F.B.I. Director Clarence M. Kelley asserts that under his direction the bureau has been "purged" of its rancial past, but there is no record that the agents who directed and engaged in such programs were prosecuted for their frimes or even faced administrative discipline. In the absence of any visible internal effort by the bureau to make officials accountable, it is difficult to be entirely comfortable either about the F.B.I. or the liberties of American citizens.

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#### ADIC. NEW YORK (66-1854) (ATTN: SA DAVID JENKINE #12)

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4/12/76

SAC DIV. IV

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA)

During March, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Division IV:

Senstudy - O hours Agent's time

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## ADIC, NEW YORK (66-1854)

5/10/76

#### SAC DIV. IV

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA)

5.54

During April, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Division IV:

Freedom of Information Act:

Agent hours - 12 Clerical hours - 2

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ADIC, NEW YORK (66-1854)

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SAC DIV. IV

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COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT (FOIPA)

During May, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Division IV:

Senstudy:

Agent hours - 1

SWP Law Suit:

Agent hours - 13,480 Clerical hours - 776



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#### ADIC, NEW YORK (66-1854)

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SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

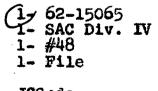
COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

Buring June, 1976, the following estimated hours were used responding to an inquiry re captioned matter for Div. IV:

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#### SWP Law Suit:

Agent hours - 14,686 Clerical hours - 652



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8/54 ADIC (66-3654)

8/2/76

SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During July, 1976, the following estimated hours were used responding to inquiries re captioned matter for Division IV:

#### SWP LAW SUIT

Agent Hours - 16

Clerical Hours - 3

SCLC LAW SUIT

Agent Hours - 200

Clerical Hours - 10

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# ADIC (66-8154)

9/1/76

#### SAC IV HERBERT A. ORUBERT

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COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During August, 1976, the following estimated hours were used in responding to inquiries re captioned matter for Division IV:

#### SWP Law Suit

Agent Hours - 550

Clerical Hours - 32

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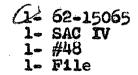
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SAC IV HERBERT A. GRUBERT

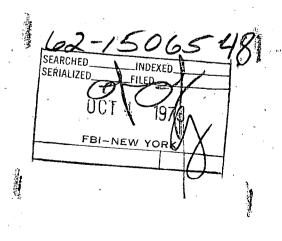
COSE OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

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During September, 1976, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Division IV.



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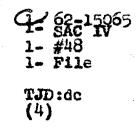
### ADIC (66-8154)

### 12/1/76

#### SAC IV JOHN J. SCHWARTZ

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During October and November, 1975, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Division IV.



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#### SAC ROBERT C. DENZ

SA SUPERVISOR JOSEPH HENGEMUHLE

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

It is requested that Sub File A be opened on 62-15065 and it will be maintained in the custody of ADIC, NYO.

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ADIC (66-8154)

SAC IV ALFRED E. SMITH

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During February, 1977, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Div. IV.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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ADIC (66-8154)

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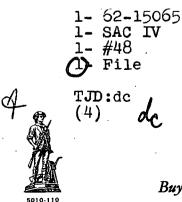
FROM

SAC IV ALFRED E. SMITH

SUBJECT:

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

During February, 1977, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Div. IV.



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

### 7/1/77

SUPV. THOMAS J. DOWLING (#48)

COST OF RESPONDING TO INQUIRIES FROM OTHER AGENCIES, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND REQUESTS UNDER THE XX FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACT

TO: ADIC (66-8154)

During June, 1977, no time was expended in responding to inquiries re captioned matter by Division IV.

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SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE STAFF VISIT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

REBUCALS TO SAC'S BRAY AND MC GORTY.

BY LETTER DATED JANUARY 3, 1983, SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, CHAIRMAN, SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLISENCE, REQUESTED THAT TWO OF HIS STAFT MEMBERS, JOHN ELLIPE AND HEREEPT (LINE). BE PERMITTED TO VISIT THE NEW YORK OFFICE TOT A TWO-DAY BRIEFING ON THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND TERRORISM PROTRAMS. FBT RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE.

COORDINATION WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND SAC'S GRAY AND MC CORTY RESULTED IN A CONSENSUS THAT SUCH A VISIT COULD BE PERMISSIBLE, AND DATES FOR THE VISIT OF JUNUARY 17

Ong routed to Div IV

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JANUATZ ACP. 1963, BEGINNING AT APPROXIMATELY 9:32 A.M. OF JANUARY 17, 1983, JERE ESTABLISHED. THE STAFF MEMBERS BILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY TEPRISTNYATIVES SRO TOTALLITENDE DIVISION AND THE CONCERNSIONAL APPAIRS SHOTION.

ANY QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIFECTED TO SETEMNIE F. BEEVER Handled 1/17/63. 12 Sen 10 1/18 CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SECTION, PXTENSIO N 4515.

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#### UNCLAS

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PAGE TWO DE HQ 0162 UNCLAS JANUARY 18. 1983, BEGINNING AT APPROXIMATELY 9:30 A.M. ON JANUARY 17, 1983, WERE ESTABLISHED. THE STAFF MEMBERS WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND THE CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SECTION.

ANY QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SA BENNIE F. BREWER, -CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS SECTION, EXTENSIO N 4515.

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ATTENTION: SAC GRAT

ATTENTION: SAC MCGORTY

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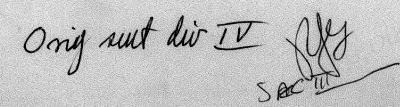
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (SSCI) STAFF VISIT TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE JANUARY 17-18, 1983.

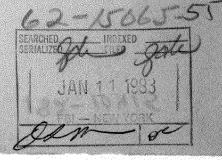
THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "SECRET" IN ITS ENTIRETY, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

REBUCALLS TO SACS DRAY AND MOGCATI. AND AUTIL JANUART 9. 1988, CALTIONED AS ABOVE. (U)

ON JANUARY 7, 1983, SSCI STAFF MEMBER JOHN HILIFF, AND STAFF BUDGET OFFICES HEARTER KLINE MOD WHILE DEE INTELLIG NOT HVIDIO (INTO) TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF VISIT TO THE MOD VORK OFFICE. (0)

SSCI STAFFER: WISE TO HAVE GENERAL OVERVIEW DELETING ON FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE (FCI) AND TERRORISM MANTERS/ WITHIN





PAGE TWO DE EQ 2155 S & C R.T T NEW YORK. THE SSCI STATFERS ALSO HAVE SPECIFIC SUBJECT TRATES. THEY WISH TO DISCUSS, WHICH ARE GET FORTH UNREIN.

NEW YORK SHOULD BE MINDFUL THAT SECT STAFFERS WAT TUDIGATE 2 DESIRE TO DISCUSS THE ISSUES SPT FORCE BEARING. IN SEMA SETAIL. IN AN EFFORT TO "ASSIST" THE PRI IN MERTING ITS ROL RESPONSIBILITIES, HOWEVER, THE MEW YORY OFFICE IS NOT THE APPROPRIATE ARENA TO RAISE PROBLEM ISSUES SUFFECTING OVER A L FOI POLICY. NEW YORK'S COMMENTS. AND THE CONTENTS OF ANY RAIRPING AFFORDED SSCI\_STAFFERS, MUST BE CONSTRUCTIVE AND POSITIVE, BUT STRICTLY WITHIN GUIDELIVES PROVIDED BY FREED. NEW YORK MAY COMMENT ON CUBRENT RESOURCE REQUISE ENTS STOTLED TO METT HOSTILE INTELLIGENCE THREAT IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE. PENDING CASES AND OTHER SENSITIVE MATTERS SHOULD NOT BE BUSCUSSED, AND WHILE SSOI STAFFERS HAVE SECURSTED, THAT DIS USSIONS AND BRIEFING INCLUDE AGENT PERSONNEL, PEIHO DESIRES THAT MEETINGS BE CONFINED. TO THE SAC/ASARS, AND SELECTED SUPERVISORS. SSA ROTERT P. HANSSEN, BUDGET AND ETANNING UNIT\_\_ILL BARASSET INTO DU INC BRIEFING AND DISCUSSIONS.

BEYOND THE OVERVIEW BRIEFING, SETURATEERS WISE TO ALGOUSS THE FOLLOWING: Orig suit div TT PAGE THERE DE NO 2185 5 E C R E T

1) CUERENT FEI RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA) AND CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) COMPONENTS IN NEW YORK. THE STAFF MEMBERS HAVE REQUESTED THAT THEY BE GIVEN A TOUR AND REINFING AP THE MEGARUT FACILITY. ACCORDING TO SSCI STAFF MEMBER, NSA HAS POSED NO OBJECTIONS, AND INTO HAS NO OBJECTIONS EITHER. HOWEVER, TOUR AND PRIFFING SPOULD BE HANDLED BY THE SUPERVISOR, AND COMMENTARY SHOULD BE GUARDED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD TARGETS/BE IDENTIFIED, AND NO DISCUSSION SHOULD ENSUE WITH REGARD TO COVERAGE OF DE PROSES ENCLINETMED WITH COVERAGE OF NON-HOSTILE TARGETS.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FULAND CIA SHOULD BE CHARACTERIZED AS "EXCRELENT." SSCI STAFFEE REQUESTED THAT INVITATION BE EXTENDED TO NEW YORK CIA FOREIGN RESOURCE DIVISION (FRD) REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND THIS PORTION OF THE DISCUSSIONS. THIS REQUEST HAS BEEN DENIED. AND SSCI STAFFEES HAVE BEEN ASYED TO CONTACT CIA/FRD INDEPENDENTLY.

2) UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS AND PROPOSED LIGISLATION REPORT CONGRESS. SSCI STAFFIRS HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN KNOWING VIEWS OF FIELD OW FINDER FOR THE PRATION PROTING. TALK. TO:. INTO SUGGESTS DISCUISION TO TOWN INDO PAGE FOUR DE HQ 2155 5 F C R E C OPERATION, AND HOW IT HAS BEEN USED TO ASSISS HOSTILE TARGETS. NEW YORK MAN ALSO WISH TO DISCUSS SOME OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE. PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN AN OPERATION OF THIS NATURE (5.3., SEASING SPACE, STC).

3) ACTIVE MEASURES. SSCI STANFERS WISE TO DISCUSS ANY YORK'S RESPONSE TO SOVIPT INITIATIVES IN THIS AREA. HOWEVER, INTO BELIEVES SSCI MAY ATTEMPT TO CENTER DISCUSSION ON THE CURRENT "PEACE" AND ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT. NEW YORK COMMENTS SHOULD BE CONFINED TO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT THE COMMUNIST ARTY. U.S.A. IS UNDER INTESTIGATION. AS WELL AS THE KOR. DUT ELURST THAT FURTHER AMPLIFICATION BE DISCUSSED WITH TRIED. NEW YORK MAY WISH TO REFER TO DIRECTOR'S ANSTEL TO ALL SACE. DECEMPER 19. 1982, CAPTIONED "FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE GUIDALINES -INVESTIGATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS." FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF THIS SUBJECT.

4) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. THE AREA OF INTEREST IS FOI RELATIONSHIP MILE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE AND CHARTCAIDING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. THEY WOULD LIKE FORCE OF THE RELATIONBUILES OF DIFFERENCE OF PRETINE CA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

FAGE FIVE DE NO 0155 S E C N E B

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S) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

6) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCY SURVEILLANCE ACT (TISA). HOW IS FISA SYSTEM MORKING?

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