

no evidence that the activities of these informants related directly to Dr. King. Moreover, there is no evidence that would suggest that these informants were connected in any way with the assassination of Dr. King. (HQ 134-11867; 170-1841; 170-1922; 170-2530 and 137-4885.)

b. MPD Infiltration of the Invaders. In addition to the paid FBI informants, an officer of the MPD infiltrated the Invaders in an undercover operation. The officer, Marrell McCollough, who was later exposed and is no longer with the MPD, was interviewed by the task force. The undercover assignment began in February of 1968 for the specific purpose of infiltrating the Invaders who became active about the same time of the sanitation workers strike. According to McCollough the MPD was primarily interested in the Invaders, not Dr. King, because the MPD was concerned about what they might do. McCollough was, in fact, accepted as a member of the Invaders and participated in their activities. On the evening of April 4, 1968, when Dr. King was shot, McCollough had been on a shopping trip with Reverend James Bevel and Reverend James Orange. McCollough said he returned to the Lorraine Motel at approximately 5:00p.m. and was standing in the motel courtyard at the time Dr. King was shot. He is positive that the shot that killed Dr. King

Dr. King had only been gleaned from sporadic reports, and this particular report to the Director was provided by Division 6 which had responsibility for civil rights matters.

In the beginning of 1962, the FBI started and rapidly continued to gravitate toward Dr. King. The sequence of events has already been reported in some detail by the Senate Select Committee as well as in the Robert Murphy Report which you received in March, 1976. The task force in its review of pertinent documents confirms these reports.

In essence, the Director communicated to Attorney General Kennedy during 1962 and 1963 a host of memoranda concerning the interest of the Communist Party in the civil rights movement, and, in particular, Dr. King's relationship with attorney Stanley David Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell whom the FBI had tabbed as members of the Communist Party. As a result of the deep interest in civil rights affairs by the Attorney General and by the Kennedy Administration, these FBI reports had the effect of alarming Robert Kennedy and affecting his decisions on the national level. (S)(u)

The net effect of the Bureau memoranda nearly culminated in the summer of 1963 when Attorney General

Kennedy suggested consideration of technical surveillance on King and the SCLC (HQ 100-106670-3631). Previously, the bulk of FBI intelligence on Dr. King was secured by technical surveillance of Levison and from FBI informants close to Levison and his associates. However, when Attorney General Kennedy was confronted shortly thereafter with the Director's request for such surveillances, he reconsidered his suggestion and denied the request (HQ 100-106670-165, 171). Attorney General Kennedy as well as several other Department officials were sincerely concerned with King's association with alleged communist members since proposed civil rights legislation was then very vulnerable to the attack that communists were influencing the direction of the civil rights movement. Yet, an affirmative program to gather intelligence with King as the subject was still considered ill-advised. However, a significant turn of events within the circles of the FBI hierarchy would soon reverse the Attorney General's decision, and without his knowledge the FBI would also launch an illegal counter-intelligence program directed to discredit and neutralize the civil rights leader. (X)(u)

Director Hoover's demeanor toward Dr. King has been well publicized and is summarized below. Certainly, as the task force determined, this played a vital role in

FBI affairs, as did the Director's attitude toward the Communist Party. On August 23, 1963, then Assistant Director of the Domestic Intelligence Division, William C. Sullivan, pursuant to the Director's request, presented a seventy-page analysis of exploitation and influence by the Communist Party on the American Negro population since 1919 (HQ 100-3-116-253X). This report and Mr. Sullivan's synopsis showed a failure of the Communist Party in achieving any significant inroads into the Negro population and the civil rights movement. Director Hoover responded:

"This memo reminds me vividly of those I received when Castro took over Cuba. You contended then that Castro and his cohorts were not Communists and not influenced by Communists. Time alone proved you wrong. I for one can't ignore the memos re King, O'Dell, Levison, Rustin, Hall et al as having only an infinitesimal effect on the efforts to exploit the American Negro by Communists." (HQ 100-3-116-253X).

(S)(u)

The Director's comment had a resounding effect on Mr. Sullivan. Seven days later, he replied:

"The Director is correct. We were completely wrong about believing the evidence was not sufficient to determine some years ago that Fidel Castro was not a communist or under communist influence. In investigating and

many memos of specific instances of infiltration. Now you want to load the field down with more coverage in spite of your recent memo depreciating CP influence in racial movement. I don't intend to waste time and money until you can make up your minds what the situation really is" (idem.)

In commenting on a cover memo to the above Sullivan request, Director Hoover also stated, "I have certainly been misled by previous memos which clearly showed communist penetration of the racial movement. The attached is contradictory of all that. We are wasting manpower and money investigating CP effect in racial movement if the attached is correct" (Memo for the Director from Tolson, September 18, 1963, App. A, Ex. 10).

By now the Domestic Intelligence Division was feeling the full weight of the Director's dissatisfaction with their work product. Mr. Sullivan again replied on September 25, 1963, in a humble manner that Division 5 had failed in its interpretation of communist infiltration in the Negro movement (Memo from Sullivan to Belmont, September 25, 1963, App. A, Ex. 11). The Assistant Director asked the Director's forgiveness and requested the opportunity to approach this grave matter in the light of the Director's interpretation. Director Hoover sanctioned this request but again reprimanded Mr. Sullivan for stating

that communist infiltration "has not reached the point of control or domination." The Director curtly commented that "Certainly this is not true with respect to the Levison, King connection" (idem). One could now foresee that Dr. King would be closely watched by FBI personnel. (S)(u)

In October, 1963, the Director forwarded a request to the Attorney General for technical surveillance of Dr. King's residence and the SCLC office in New York City. This time the FBI received authorization for technical surveillance and it was instituted almost immediately. In addition, the FBI had prepared a new analysis on communist involvement in the Negro movement (Communism and the Negro Movement, October 16, 1963, App. A, Ex. 12). A cover memorandum of this analysis written by Assistant to the Director A. H. Belmont to Associate Director Clyde A. Tolson reads:

"The attached analysis of Communism and the Negro Movement is highly explosive. It can be regarded as a personal attack on Martin Luther King. There is no doubt it will have a heavy impact on the Attorney General and anyone else to whom we disseminate it ... This memorandum may startle the Attorney General, particularly in view of his past association with King, and the fact that we are disseminating this outside the Department" (Memo from Belmont to Tolson, October 17, 1963, App. A, Ex. 13).

2. Predicate for the Security Investigation -
The Levison Connection

(S)(u)

The security investigation of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was predicated on the belief that they were under the influence of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The basis for this belief was that Dr. King's trusted advisor, New York attorney Stanley David Levison, was a secret high level CPUSA functionary (HQ 100-392452-~~(TS)~~(u) 133).

This characterization of Levison was provided by a Bureau informant regarded by them as most sensitive and reliable. The task force was privy to this characterization through both our file review and our September 2, 1976, conference with representatives of the Bureau's intelligence Division. For security purposes the source's identity was not revealed to the task force. Therefore, the veracity of the informant and the characterization is a remaining ~~(TS)~~(u) question.

Levison's advisory relationship to King and the SCLC is amply evidenced in the files and the task force concludes that he was a most trusted advisor. The files are replete with instances of Levison counseling King and his organization on matters pertaining to organization,

finance, political strategy and speech writing. Some examples follow:

(S)(u)

Levison organized, in King's name, the Gandhi Society for Human Rights (HQ 100-106670-47, 48). This organization and the SCLC were in large measure funded by concerts arranged by Levison (HQ 100-106670-30). He also lent counsel to King and the SCLC on the tax consequences of charitable gifts.

(S)(u)

On political strategy, Levison suggested King make a public statement calling for the appointment of a black to the Supreme Court (HQ 100-106670-32, 33). Levison advised against accepting a movie offer from Otto Preminger and against approaching Attorney General Kennedy on behalf of Jimmy Hoffa (HQ 100-106670-24). In each instance Levison's advice was accepted.

(S)(u)

King's speech before the AFL-CIO National Convention in December, 1961 was written by Levison (HQ 100-392452-131). He also prepared King's May 1962 speech before the United Packing House Workers Convention (HQ 100-106670-119). In 1965 he prepared responses to press questions directed to Dr. King from a Los Angeles radio station regarding the Los Angeles racial riots and from the "New York Times" regarding the Vietnam War. (See Transcript of Telephone Log, App. A, Ex. 17).

(S)(u)

The advisory relationship between Levison and King, as indicated, is clear to the task force. What is not clear is whether this relationship ought to have been considered either a possible national security threat or CPUSA directed. We conclude that justification may have existed for the opening of King's security investigation but its protracted continuation was unwarranted. (S)(u)

Our conclusion that the investigation's opening may have been justified is primarily based on memoranda, summarized below, written during the first six months of 1962. It is pointed out that in October, 1962 the Bureau ordered the COMINFIL SCLC investigation (HQ 100-438794-9).

In January the Director wrote the Attorney General and told him that Stanley David Levison, characterized as a communist, was a close advisor to Martin Luther King. He supported this by pointing out that Levison wrote King's December, 1961 AFL-CIO speech and assisted King in financial matters. (HQ 100-392452-131.) (S)(u)

In February the Attorney General was notified that CPUSA National Secretary Gus Hall was "elated" to hear that Levison described King as a "wholehearted Marxist." (HQ 100-106670-24.) (TS)(u)

In March the Attorney General was advised that a March 3, 1962 issue of "The Nation" magazine carried an

article critical of the administration's handling of civil rights. The article was ostensibly written by Martin Luther King but in fact the true author was Hunter Pitts O'Dell. O'Dell was characterized as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA. (HQ 100-106670-30, 31.) (TS)(u)

In May the Attorney General learned that the CPUSA considered the Levison-King relationship its most important work because the Kennedy Administration was politically dependent upon King. (HQ 100-106670-58.) (TS)(u)

Lastly, in June, 1962 the Attorney General became aware that Levison had recommended CPUSA National Committee member Hunter Pitts O'Dell to be King's Executive Assistant (HQ 100-106670-79, 80). Later King accepted the O'Dell appointment. (TS)(u)

The conclusion that the investigation's continuance was unwarranted is based on the following task force finding:

The Bureau to date has no evidence whatsoever that Dr. King was ever a communist or affiliated with the CPUSA. This was so stated to us by representatives of the Bureau's Intelligence Division during our September 2, 1976 conference. This admission is supported by our perusal of files, which included informants' memoranda and physical, microphone and telephone surveillance memoranda, in which we found no such indication concerning Dr. King.

The Bureau provided us with no documentation that the SCLC under Dr. King was anything other than a legitimate organization devoted to the civil rights movement.

The Bureau files that we examined lacked any information that Levison's advice was dictated by the CPUSA or inimical to the interests of the United States. Indeed, in March, 1963 the Bureau learned through their most sensitive and reliable informant that Levison was "disenchanted with the CPUSA" and had "no desire to continue even token support of the irrelevant and ineffective CPUSA." His reason was the CPUSA was not sufficiently involving itself in race relations and the civil rights movement. (HQ 100-392452-195.) (TS)(u)

3. King-Hoover Dispute

The flames of Director Hoover's antipathy for Dr. King were fanned into open hostility in late 1962 when Dr. King criticized the Bureau's performance during an investigation of a racial disturbance in Albany, Georgia. Efforts to interview King by the Bureau were not successful (HQ 157-6-2-965) and the matter lay dormant for a time.

The controversy was publicly rekindled in early 1964 when the Director testified before a House appropriations subcommittee that he believed communist influence existed

program of disseminating derogatory information, which was heavily fraught with the Bureau's own characterizations of King, to various individuals and organizations who were in critical positions vis-a-vis the civil rights leader. Our review has essentially confirmed those already performed by the Civil Rights Division and the Senate Select Committee and we, therefore, do not dwell on those areas which they have already covered. We did find, however, additional proposed activities against Dr. King, some of which were approved by the Director. They are instructive not only in revealing the extent to which the Bureau was willing to carry its efforts but also in showing the atmosphere among some of the rank and file which this program against King created.

In November, 1964, the Bureau discovered that Dr. King was desirous of meeting with Prime Minister Wilson while in England during King's planned trip to Europe. The meeting was to be arranged by Bayard Rustin. Section Chief Baumgardner recommended a briefing for the Legat in London for the purpose of informing British officials concerning King's purported communist affiliations and private life (HQ 100-106670-522, 523). Within three days (S)

the Legat had briefed MI-5 who had in turn briefed the Prime Minister (HQ 100-106670-525, 534, 535) (S) (X)

One particular dissemination, the contents of which was not revealed in the files, was apparently initiated and carried out personally by the Director. On January 22, 1965 the SAC in Atlanta advised Mr. Sullivan that, pursuant to their electronic surveillance, the Bureau learned that King had phoned Ralph Abernathy and complained that Hoover had had a meeting with a particular Atlanta official while in Washington attending the Inauguration. According to King, when this official returned to Atlanta he contacted Dr. King senior and passed on a "good deal" of information. According to Sullivan's memo to Belmont, Dr. King, Jr. was very upset (HQ 100-106670-768). The files did not reveal any formal proposal for this briefing but Chief Baumgardner later speculated that the Atlanta official was Chief of Police Jenkins since the Director had met with him on January 18, 1965 (HQ 100-106670-780). The files do not indicate whether the Director suggested that the information be passed on to Dr. King's father.

Bureau files indicate that the FBI may have also attempted to help the executive branch in its efforts to deal with Abernathy after King's death. In a memo to Associate Director Tolson, Director Hoover related a telephone conversation with former Vice President Agnew in which Mr. Agnew expressed concern over the "inflammatory" statements which Abernathy had made. The Vice President was seeking information from Hoover which could be useful in destroying the credibility of Rev. Abernathy. Hoover agreed to the request (HQ 100-106670-Unrecorded serial, Hoover to Tolson, May 18, 1970). We did not find what information, if any, was forwarded to the Vice President.

Finally, in the Stanley Levison file we discovered that an ongoing illegal activity against Mr. Levison during the years 1954 to 1965 was also used by the Bureau specifically in relation to King. In 1954, the FBI began a series of surreptitious entries into the New York City business office of Stanley David Levison, who became a close advisor of Dr. King. The files indicate there were approximately 30 such entries (designated as NY 1300-S*) up until March 27, 1965. The Bureau in the review of its indices was unable to locate records of any entries after this date on Levison or any entries onto the premises of Dr. King or his other associates. (X)(u)

The Bureau's justification for this activity was based on their assertion that Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party. However, the purposes for which these entries were conducted eventually turned to Martin Luther King as well as Stanley Levison. Beginning in 1959 the agents began to retrieve information about Dr. King from Levison's office through the use of photographs. Such retrievals on King continued into 1965. On August 6, 1963 a supervisor in the New York Field Office requested authority to conduct an entry at Levison's office for the express purpose of obtaining information about Dr. King's relationship to Mr. Levison. The proposed entry was approved at Headquarters pursuant to a telephone call by Inspector J. A. Sizoo and was conducted on August 8, 1963. (Memo, Supv. Kearney to SAC, August 8, 1963, App. A, Ex. 18.) (TS)(u)

On four subsequent occasions the Bureau again conducted entries into Levison's office and obtained information concerning King and the SCLC. On one occasion in 1964 a specimen of King's handwriting was obtained. The purpose of gathering this piece of intelligence was not revealed. (S)(u)

Bureau policy at the time of these entries required the approval of such field requests by Director Hoover or

Associate Director Tolson (Memo Director, FBI to Attorney General, September 23, 1975). We assume that such approval was granted with respect to Mr. Levison and Dr. King.

Handwritten notations on the field office memos indicate that the Bureau was advised of the entries in each case. (S)(u)

We raise the issue of illegal entries into Mr. Levison's office because of the very close and confidential nature of his relationship to Dr. King. Mr. Levison often gave legal advice to Dr. King and the SCLC, and Bureau activities in this regard were a serious breach of this relationship aside from being violative of Mr. Levison's Fourth Amendment rights. (S)(u)

We note in passing that the FBI continued to employ an informant in the SCLC despite the fact that the informant conceded to agents in Atlanta that the informant had embezzled some SCLC funds. The Bureau voiced strong disapproval of these activities. Yet, no legal or disciplinary action was ever taken with respect to the informant. (HQ 134-11126-56, 57.) (S)(u)

B. Critical Evaluation Of The Security Investigation

In the area of domestic intelligence the mandate of the FBI has been both broadly and vaguely defined. It is stated in the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

(The FBI shall:) carry out the Presidential directive of September 6, 1939, as reaffirmed by Presidential directives of January 8, 1943, July 24, 1950 and December 15, 1953, designating the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and related matters (29 CFR 0.85 (d)).

Given this charter and the history of the sometimes overpowering influence of the views of the late Director J. Edgar Hoover on his subordinates and on successive Attorneys General, it was understandable that a security investigation should be initiated into the possible influence of the Communist Party, U.S.A., on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Two of King's close advisors were Stanley David Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who, at the outset of the security matter, were reported to be Communist Party members by sources relied upon by the Bureau. (S)(u)

The security investigation continued for almost six years until Dr. King's death. It verified, in our view, that Stanley David Levison was a very influential advisor to Dr. King (and hence the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) on the strategy and tactics of King's leadership of the black civil rights movement of the early and mid-sixties. O'Dell had no such weight although he seemed to be of use to King. But this very lengthy investigative concentration on King and on

Levison established, in our opinion, that Levison did not "sell" Dr. King any course of conduct or of advocacy which can be identified as communist or "Party line," King, himself never varied publicly or privately from his commitment to non-violence and did not advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States by violence or subversion. To the contrary, he advocated an end to the discrimination and disenfranchisement of minority groups which the Constitution and the courts denounced in terms as strong as his. We concluded that Dr. King was no threat to domestic security. (S)(u)

And the Bureau's continued intense surveillance and investigation of Levison clearly developed that he had disassociated himself from the Communist Party in 1963 because he felt it failed adequately to serve the civil rights movement. Thus the lynch-pin of the security investigation of Dr. King had pulled himself out. (S)(u)

We think the security investigation which included both physical and technical surveillance, should have been terminated on the basis of what was learned early in 1963. That it was intensified and augmented by a COINTELPRO type campaign against Dr. King was unwarranted; the COINTELPRO type campaign, moreover, was ultra vires and very probably in violation of 18 U.S.C. 241 (and 242), i.e. felonious.



~~SECRET~~

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

372

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

1111

REGISTERED

DATE: October 11, 1999

TO: Ms. Elizabeth K. Lockwood
Access Staff
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

FROM: John M. Kelso, Jr., Section Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOI/PA) Section
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

SUBJECT: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
JAMES EARL RAY (PROJECT NUMBER NNR-A94-15)

Reference is made to three letters dated January 25, 1996, May 23, 1996, and September 17, 1996 in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of 242 pages, 1 page, and 3 pages respectively.

Our review of the 242 page document determined that portions continue to warrant classification at the "Secret" level pursuant to Executive Order 12958 Section 3.4(1)(6). The document has been appropriately marked, with a date for declassification to be determined by the originating agency.

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

~~THIS COMMUNICATION IS UNCLASSIFIED
UPON THE REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ENCLOSURES~~

62A-HQ-1038244-136

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File in 62A-HQ-1038244
with attached enclosures

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Lori Hartmann
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001

Our review of the 1 page and the 3 page documents determined that the information attributable to the FBI no longer warrants classification.

The researcher may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, within sixty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal".

We are returning the documents to you.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist, Anna L. Miller, FTS(202)324-0446.

Enclosures (3)

~~SECRET~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

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REGISTERED RETURN RECEIPT

Date: December 7, 1999

To: Steven D. Tilley
Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 3400
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

From: Mr. John M. Kelso, Jr., Section Chief
Freedom of Information Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject: Mandatory Declassification Review Request
Project Number: NND 981178C, William Burr

Reference is made to your letter dated August 13, 1999, in which you requested a declassification review of a three page document.

Our review of the document has determined that the FBI information warrants classification at the "SECRET" level pursuant to Executive Order 12958.

~~SECRET MATERIAL ENCLOSED~~

THIS COMMUNICATION IS
UNCLASSIFIED UPON THE
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ENCLOSURES.

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DECLASSIFIED BY AWC 60290 BCE/RG/edc
ON 2/06/04
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PLEASE FILE IN
62A-HQ-1038244 w/ENCLOSURES

Room 6111 Dec 9/99

FBI/DOJ

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& Cong. Affs. _____
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MAIL ROOM

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Mr. Steven D. Tilley
College Park, Maryland

The document is appropriately marked and is returned to you with your letter.

The requester may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20535, within 60 days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal."

Any questions regarding this request may be directed to Paralegal Specialist Leonard Alston, (202) 324-0448.

Enclosures (2)

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National



Archives at College Park

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8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

August 13, 1999

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: William Burr
Project Number: NND 981178C

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, William Burr has requested access to one document from the General Records of the Department of State which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of Mr. Burr's request letter and of the item for your review for possible declassification. We request that these copies be returned to NARA with your review determinations.

We request that the enclosed document be reviewed only for national security information that falls under the (b)(1) exemption. Also, please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Please send your review determination, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 981178C. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decision and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact Jacalyn Gist at (301) 713-6604 and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Robert Rawlings Miller

f STEVEN D. TILLEY
Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division

Enclosures

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

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JUN 11 1965

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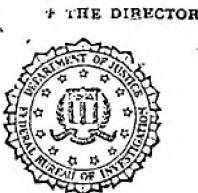
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SECRET
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 10, 1965

BY LIAISON

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE: 3/17/2025
BY: 289M79T11

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

Enclosed is a memorandum containing information reported by an extremely sensitive source who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The memorandum contains data concerning foreign policy maneuvers of the [Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists.] ~~(S)~~

In view of the extreme sensitivity of our source, it is requested that no action be taken on this information which might jeopardize the source or indicate United States Government possession of the information.

The enclosed information is also being furnished to the Attorney General; his Deputy; the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; the Director of Central Intelligence; the Defense Intelligence Agency; and the National Indications Center.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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#NND 981178C
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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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981178C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 10, 1965

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - [USSR - CHINA] ~~(S)~~

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past obtained the following information dated June 1, 1965, furnished by a high-ranking Soviet official in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to an official of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry: ~~(S)~~

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its representative in Washington, Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, are of the opinion that the United States is not desirous of widening the conflict in Southeastern Asia but would like to negotiate in order to protect its interests. The high-ranking Soviet official above expressed the view that the United States will be compelled to include the Russians in such negotiations. While there are no current signs of negotiations, the pressure is increasingly strong and the need for negotiations is increasingly evident. ~~(S)~~

The Soviet official expressed the view that the Chinese Communists, in spite of their tough policies, are inclined to reach a solution to problems through negotiations. He expressed the opinion that the Chinese Communists would like to see an open conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union but believe that no such thing will happen; that the Chinese Communists are waiting for the moment when their position will be strongest and then they will negotiate. ~~(S)~~

It was further reported that the Chinese Communists would not like to see the Soviet Union involved in such negotiations, believe they will be able to exclude the Soviet Union from such negotiations, and in turn Red China will ~~(S)~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE: 8/17/2025

BY: 284729711

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

981178C
CLASSIFIED BY 6026 JMS/BCE/AC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6
12/2/99

DATE: 12-8-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 6026 JMS/BCE/AC/edc
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1, 6 12-8-2029

918504

~~SECRET~~FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - [USSR - CHINA] ~~X~~

profit most in Southeastern Asia. Red China is of the belief that it will widen its influence in the Southeast Asian region, will establish itself as a great power and will meet on an equal basis with the United States to solve the problems of Southeastern Asia. The Soviet representative expressed the view that Red China is keeping the situation in a state of tension because it is certain that the Viet Cong is very strong. ~~(S)~~

The Soviet representative expressed the view that the Soviet Union has not given up its intention of participating in the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Algiers and will undertake the necessary measures to attend that conference. ~~(S)~~

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Box: 4.
TAB: 17

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~~SECRET~~

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

REGISTERED

534

DATE: February 24, 2000

TO: Steven D. Tilley
Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Attn: Herbert Rawlings-Milton

FROM: John M. Kelso Jr., Section Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20535-0001

SUBJECT: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST
DOCUMENTS FROM THE ABE FORTAS COLLECTION (PROJECT
NUMBER NND 992018)

Reference is made to your letter dated July 20, 1999, in which you requested a mandatory declassification review of four documents identified as NND 992018 from the Abe Fortas collection.

Documents identified as NND 992018-1,2 and 3 have been declassified.

~~SECRET~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

THIS COMMUNICATION IS UNCLASSIFIED
UPON THE REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ENCLOSURES

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of Staff _____
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Asst. Dir.: _____
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Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - Mr. Kelso, Room 6296
1 - Mrs. Steward, Room 6712
1 - Mrs. Miller, Room 6712
1 - Mrs. Greene, Room 6712

FLG:kls (6)

MAIL ROOM ☒

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC60290 BUE/AG/eda
ON 2/06/2004
918504

FBI/DOJ

~~SECRET~~

Steven D. Tilley
College Park, MD 20740-6001

The document identified as NND 992018-4 continues to warrant classification at the "SECRET" level pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 12958, Section 3.4(b)(1). This document has been appropriately marked with a date for declassification to be determined by the originating agency.

The researcher may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, DC 20530-0001, within sixty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal."

We are returning the documents to you.

Any questions with regard to this review may be directed to Supervisory Paralegal Specialist, Anna L. Miller, FTS (202)324-0446.

Enclosure (11)

~~SECRET~~

National



~~TOP SECRET~~
Archives at College Park

8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

July 20, 1999

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Requestor's Name: Nancy F. Lyon
Project Number: NND 992018

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Under the terms of the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12958, Nancy Lyon has requested access to four documents from the the Abe Fortas Collection which we believe may be of interest to your agency. Enclosed are copies of Ms. Lyon's request letter and of the items for your review for possible declassification.

Please specify the number of days in which the researcher, if necessary, may appeal your agency's decisions. We will notify the researcher that your agency's time limitations for an appeal will commence from the date of NARA's letter to the requestor.

Send your review determinations, including all sanitization instructions, to this office and refer to our project number NND 992018. The National Archives will notify the researcher of your decisions and of any appeal rights. If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact Herb Rawlings-Milton on (301) 713-6923 and cite our project number.

Sincerely,

Herb Rawlings-Milton
for STEVEN D. TILLEY

Chief, Access and FOIA Branch
Declassification and Initial Processing Division

Enclosures

Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon
Removal of Enclosures

~~TOP SECRET~~

National Archives and Records Administration

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Yale University Library

New Haven Connecticut 06520-8240

July 14, 1999

Mr. Herbert J. Rawlings-Milton
Archivist
Special Access/FOIA Staff
NWCTF
Room 6350
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Dear Mr. Rawlings-Milton:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1999 informing us that all but six of the documents submitted for consideration have been declassified. Both Akiba Covitz and I appreciate your assistance during this process.

Under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12958, we are resubmitting four (4) of the documents for declassification. These are:

- ① Letter, "CALL FROM FBI TO CIA WATCH OFFICE"; transcript of conversation between "Minister Perez" and Juan Bosch; 2 pages; 8 May 1965; "SECRET"
- ② Letter, "CALL FROM FBI TO CIA WATCH OFFICE"; transcript of conversation between "Minister of Foreign Relations for the rebel Camano government, Jottin Curry" and Juan Bosch; 1 page; 8 May 1965; "SECRET"
- ③ Memorandum from Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy on FBI stationary; "microphone surveillances"; 1 page; 17 August 1961; "TOP SECRET"
- ④ Memorandum from John Edgar Hoover; 1 January 1962

I am enclosing photocopies of each of these documents. We understand that under the terms of the executive order, the review must be completed within one year.

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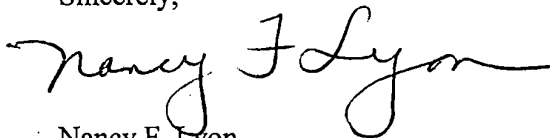
Rawlings-Milton

Page 2

July 14, 1999

Thank you again for your assistance, and we look forward to receiving a decision on these four documents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Nancy F. Lyon". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Nancy F. Lyon

Archivist

Manuscripts and Archives

~~SECRET~~

Call from FBI to ~~XXXX~~ CIA Watch Office on 8 May, 1965

On 7 May the "Minister without Portfolio" in the rebel regime, Ramon Ledesma Perez, called Juan Bosch in Puerto Rico. Ledesma stated that "things were about the same and we believe we can control the situation." Bosch stated he was concerned that the "constitutionalists" were not moving into the interior fast enough and urged that the "syndicates" be contacted. Bosch criticized the manner in which Radio Santo Domingo was being handled and said that radio was more important than 100 tanks. He urged that the radio make appeals to the interior area and assured Ledesma that he would continue to send tapes for broadcasts.

Bosch said that Caamano must make every effort to deny the Communist label. He also suggested that Caamano send cables to the CAS and Latin American press protesting the "US intervention and violation of Dominican rights."

Bosch stated that the Latin American press and public opinion "is on our side!" He urged that a supreme court must be organized and composed of "our own young lawyers. In addition he said that

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/JG
ON 8/12/99
UND 992018

~~SECRET~~

Congress must pass a resolution saying that it is in control of the situation and send the resolution to Latin American~~x~~ governments.

Bosch asked how the economic situation was and if the stores had opened. He was told that the streets were being cleaned and business activity would be resumed on orders from the rebel government.

SECRET

CALL FROM FBI TO CIA WATCH OFFICE ON 8 MAY 1965

(2)

The FBI learned that the "Minister of Foreign Relations for the rebel Caamano government, Jottin Cury, called Juan Bosch on 7 May. During the conversation, Bosch instructed Cury to appoint Claudio Carrón as special delegate to the French Government so that if France should recognize the Caamano regime he could take the proper actions

Bosch asked Cury about the status of negotiations with the OAS concerning the safe-passage to the Dominican Republic for Lt. Col. Rafael Tomas Fernandez Dominguez, rebel "Interior Minister." He also raised the same point concerning Jacabo Mujluta, a leading member of Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party, as well as several other people, including Bosch's niece.

Cury informed Bosch that the rebel government had news that a group of old politicians, evidently including former president Rafael Bonnelly, were trying to establish a government in Santiago de los Caballeros. Bosch told the minister that what now needed to be done was to go to the interior to find additional help for the "cause."

The minister also informed Bosch that Martinez Francisco, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), and Maximo Lovaton, also a PRD member, were serving as mediators but that "we are not in a position to negotiate any of the positions proposed by the North Americans through these two."

During the conversation, Bosch instructed the minister to get rid of the "vagabonds."

The FBI also learned that on 5 May Bosch called Santo Domingo and gave orders that Caonabo Javier Castillo, probably a leading member of the Social Christian Revolutionary Party, be named as "special ambassador" to Chile and that Javier also be sent to Brazil on a "confidential" mission for Bosch.

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ON 8/12/99
#NNJ 992018

~~TOP SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 17, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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ON

SP2 ALM/KLS
1/18/00
NN2 992018

In connection with the use of microphone surveillances it is frequently necessary to lease a special telephone line in order to monitor such a surveillance. These situations occur when it is impossible to locate a secure monitoring point in the immediate vicinity of the premises covered by the microphone. Even though a special telephone line is utilized, this activity in no way involves any interception of telephonic communications and is not a telephone tap.

In the New York City area the telephone company has over the years insisted that a letter be furnished to the telephone company on each occasion when a special telephone line is leased by the FBI. It is required that such a lease arrangement be with the approval of the Attorney General. In the past we have restricted the utilization of leased lines in New York City to situations involving telephone taps, all of which have been approved by the Attorney General.

We have not previously used leased lines in connection with microphone surveillances because of certain technical difficulties which existed in New York City. These technical difficulties have, however, now been overcome. If we are permitted to use leased telephone lines as an adjunct to our microphone surveillances, this type of coverage can be materially extended both in security and major criminal cases. Accordingly, your approval of our utilizing this leased line arrangement is requested. A sample of the letter which it is proposed will be sent to the telephone company if a leased line is secured in connection with microphone surveillances is attached.

Approved: _____

Date: _____

~~TOP SECRET~~

Exhibit 5



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 1, 1962

SAMPLE ONLY

Mr. W. G. Hampton
Executive Vice President
New York Telephone Company
145 West Street
New York 7, New York

(Prepared simultaneous with, and as
attachment to, August 17, 1961,
memorandum signed by Robert F. Kennedy.)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE: 3/12/2025
BY: 284 M 79511

Dear Mr. Hampton:

In connection with investigations being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under its lawful and established jurisdiction, it is requested that you furnish to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the usual commercial rates, leased line facilities between the points set out hereinafter. This request is authorized by the Attorney General of the United States and is based on matters directly related to the national welfare and/or jeopardy to human life and conforming to conditions of such urgency that special technical facilities are required. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

It is requested that leased line facilities be furnished as follows:

[From:	80-82 East 79th Street, New York City
To:	201 East 69th Street, New York City

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/KLS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
1/18/00 AND 992018

SPECIMEN OF
PROPOSED LEASED LINE LETTER

DATE 12-8-2004
CLASSIFIED BY 60394 auc BCC/AC/edc
DECLASSIFY ON 25X 1 12-8-2029
918 504

SECRET



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

Date: September 17, 1999

To: Mr. Herbert J. Rawlings-Milton
Archivist
Special Access/FOIA Staff
Room 6350, National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

From: Mr. John M. Kelso, Jr., Section Chief
Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

Subject: MANDATORY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUESTS OF
MICHAEL J. KURTZ

Reference is made to your letter dated March 5, 1999, in which you expressed concern regarding the status of the requests of Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist for Records Services.

All of the reviews, under the project numbers: NND982005, 982006, 982008, 982010-982013, 982018, and 982020-982024, have been completed.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Paralegal Specialist Cecily DeRosa at (202)324-3726.

- 1 - Mr. John M. Kelso, Jr., Room 6296
- 1 - Mrs. Nancy L. Steward, Room 6712
- 1 - Mr. Carl Conner, Room 6712
- 1 - Ms. Cecily DeRosa, Room 6712

CAD:jep(6)

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of _____
Staff _____
Off. of Gen. _____
Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
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National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

March 5, 1999

Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Chief, FOI/PA Branch
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

This is an addendum to the letter send to your attention by Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist for Records Services - Washington, D.C., dated February 26, 1999.

In that correspondence, Dr. Kurtz stated the concern of the U.S. Senate regarding the pace of review for documents forwarded to your agency pertaining to the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. However, in that correspondence only one project number (NND 982005) was cited as covering the documents transmitted to your agency for review in April 1998. Documents from our review of the POW/MIA records were also forwarded to your agency under the following project numbers: NND 982006, 982008, 982010 - 982013, 982018, and 982020 - 982024.

When creating review timetables, as mentioned in Dr. Kurtz's letter, please take into consideration the totality of the documents forwarded under the above project numbers. If you have any questions, please contact me at (301) 713-6923.

Sincerely,

Herbert J. Rawlings-Milton

HERBERT J. RAWLINGS-MILTON
Archivist
Special Access/FOIA Staff

Enclosures

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Mr. Kevin O'Brien
Section Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20535

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