

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The envelope is addressed to the United States Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (crossed out), Washington, D. C. 20510.

The letterhead envelope reads:

Committee for Social Services
of the 16th District of Mexico, D. F.
Federation of Popular Organizations
Emilio Carranza, No. 87
Mexico, D. F., Mexico

The postmark is dated Mexico, D. F., June 27, 1968.

(No salutation)

This is an emblem showing the mark on a pistol similar to the pistol with which Bob Kennedy was shot. The manufacturing patent is No. 250921, letter U, registration No. 1727, semiautomatic type, .22 caliber, made at Zacatlan, Puebla State. The brand name is Trejo, which is a Mafia brand name, used for pistols in order to "disorient" insofar as the manufacturing is concerned, especially in regard to the fact that it is made in Mexico. The gun uses lead slugs.

I have had this pistol in my hands and I saw the brand name, which is the same as on the weapon which was used by the assassins of Dr. Luther King. I saw it next to the guns used against Robert F. Kennedy. I saw five of them (sic). They came to Mexico and threatened me with gouging out my eyes and cutting my tongue. They also threatened to kill me with a machine gun in front of everybody so as to give everybody a warning.

They told me that the two were paid two million dollars to kill Bob and said that they would make two million more when they kill me. They said there is only three of us alive and we would disappear promptly.

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cpb
July 24, 1968

CP
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I am Antonio Albizo Ortiz and I am next as shown in the plan drawn up on the reverse side of this page; the next after the Senator, who is the last of the Kennedys.

(Signed)

Antonio Albizo Ortiz

Mexico, D. F.

June 27, 1968

The reverse side shows the "Secret Plan of the KKK to Assassinate Important Men in the United States." The plan was drawn up by Antonio Albizo Ortiz.

It shows that the three assassinations were planned by LBJ (Luther King, Bob Kennedy and John Kennedy) working hand in hand with the KKK (King, Kennedy and Kennedy).

The plan also shows the letters AA, which stand for the initials of the writer and also for the words "Assassination" and "Threatened with Death" (the word "threat" is "amenaza" in Spanish).

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(No envelope)

Pittsburg, California
June 6, 1968

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy:

Dear Madam: I cannot find words to express my sincere sympathy with you over the death of your beloved husband.

I am a woman who came to seek refuge in this country exactly 40 years ago. I was fleeing religious persecution in Mexico.

I have eight children: six boys and two girls.

Two of my boys were in Vietnam. The second has just come back, and during his absence, my grief and concern were very great, but nothing like the grief and sorrow you must be suffering today.

My children have suffered from poverty ever since they were born because my husband has never been able to earn more than what barely sufficed for our daily existence.

However, I tried to make up for the lack of material wealth with spiritual wealth. I tried to do it as best I could, by teaching them that what a human being has inside himself is the only thing that counts and not wealth or material well-being, because they are temporal things.

We have always been great admirers of the Kennedy family and of the magnificent and praiseworthy spiritual strength they possess.

This morning, after listening to Cardinal Cushing repeat what he had told Rose Kennedy, one of my children, the 17-year-old one, asked me: "Why do they continue to believe in

a God who is so cruel to them?" This was followed by a discussion over this point among all my children, including Roberto, 15 years old, Juan, 16 years old and Luis, 13 years old.

This was my reply: "In my humble understanding, Our Lord chose you, the Kennedy family, to be a guide and a model to the rest of the world because of your unbreakable faith. He chose you to teach us that we must accept the tribulations and trials He sends us and wait for the day when our true happiness will come to us in the other world. He wants us to be prepared. There are too many of us who forget that the present and the material things do not actually belong to us!!"

May Our Lord, in His Merciful Power, reach the minds of all the human beings of this world through the great and difficult sacrifices of all of you, the Kennedy family.

Sincerely praying to God for all your family, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Maria del Consuelo R. de Paez

Pittsburg Calif
June 6, 1968

Sra Ethyl Kennedy.

Estimada y valiente Señora:
No encuentro palabras como
expresarle mi sincero y
hondo pesar por la sentida
muerte de su querido esposo.
Soy una mujer que vino a
refugiarse en este país,
hace 40 años exactos, de
la persecución religiosa en
México.

Tengo 8 hijos, 6 hombres
y 2 mujeres.

2 de mis hijos estuvieron
en Viet Nam - el segundo
acaba de llegar y durante
su estancia en ese lugar,
mi pena y congoja fue
grande, pero nunca, igual
al dolor y pena que -

Creo siempre Rd. hay.
Mis hijos han sufrido, pobreza material, desde su nacimiento, pues mi esposo no ha podido ganar mas que el mal, sustento diario.

Pero he tratado yo misma de compensar su riqueza material, con la espiritual en lo mejor que he podido, enseñándoles que es lo que lleva el ser humano dentro de si mismo, lo que cuenta, y no la riqueza ni bienestar material, pues son bienes temporales.

Siempre hemos admirado a la familia Kennedy y su magnifico y loable fuerza espiritual que poseen.

Esta mañana, despues de escuchar al Cardinal -

3

Cursing, repetir lo que
le dijo a Rose Kennedy,
me preguntó uno de mis
hijos de 17 años, "Porque
siguen creyendo en un
Dios Tan Cruel con ellos?"
a esto siguió una discus-
sion sobre ese punto,
entre todos los demas de
mis hijos, Roberto de 15 años
Juan de 16 y Luis de 13.

Mi contestacion fue esta:
Que a mi humilde entender
nuestro Señor escogió a Uds
la familia Kennedy, para
ser guía y modelo, a todo
el mundo, de su indomi-
table fe, en "El" y para en-
señarnos que debemos de
aceptar los trabajos y penas
que nos envíe y esperar que
el día llegue en que nuestra
verdadera felicidad, vendrá.

4

en el mas allá que
El nos Tiene preparado.
Somos Tan solo los que
olvidamos que lo presente
y material, en realidad
no nos pertenece!!

Que Nuestro Señor en
su misericordioso poder
llegue ala mente de
Todos los seres de este
mundo, por medio de
el grande y difícil sa-
crificio de Uds la familia
Kennedy.

Sinceramente rogando a
Dios por Toda la familia
me despido de Uds, deseando
ser su atna servidora.

M^a del Consuelo R. de Páez

Continually complaining
of her family - etc.
100 - words of
sympathy.

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June 6, 1968

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RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cpb
July 23, 1968



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Maria del Consuelo R. de Paez

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The airmail envelope is addressed to "Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Hyannis Port, Virginia, United States."

It bears the postmark of Buenos Aires, Argentina, dated June 19, 1968.

The sender is:

Cristina Munoz Lastra
Arcos 1957
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Buenos Aires
June 18, 1968

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I do not know whether this letter will get to your hands some day. I only know that it is the only means available to me, a 13-year-old girl, to express to you the grief which has stricken all of us, the young people of Argentina.

What is the reason for this grief? You know it very well, perhaps only too well. However, thanks to this most unfortunate circumstance, the world realized that there is a woman with the courage and stamina of an Ethel Kennedy. She is a woman who, with the support of the love of her ten children, gave mankind a lesson of will power and resignation and a worthy display of the valor which was always typical of the Kennedy family.

Many times, destiny persecutes men like your husband, apostles of liberty and democracy, just like his brother John. However, their sacrifices will not be in vain because the flame which they kindled will burn more and more in the hearts of men of good will and their names will remain forever in the memories of everybody.

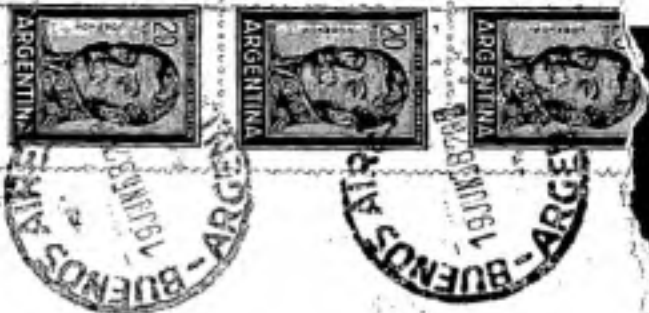
However, in the grief that seems to overcome us, the only thing we can do from so far away is to give God our thanks for the fact that, in this world apparently so full of evil, materialism, war and hatred, there has existed and there will continue to exist the memory of a man who struggled vigorously for his ideals and a man whom we all loved and admired: Bob Kennedy.

I remain

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

Cristina ~~De~~ Nunez Lastra



Mrs.
Robert Kennedy
Hyannis Port
VIRGINIA

UNITES STATES

Rte. Cristina Núñez Lastra

Arcos 1957 -

Buenos Aires- Rep.Argentina

Buenos Aires, 18 de Junio de 1968.

Estimada Señora de Kennedy:

No sé si esta carta llegará algún día a susumanos.- Solo sé que es el único medio a mi alcance, al alcance de una chica de 13 años, para manifestarle el dolor que sentimos los jóvenes argentinos.-

Los motivos de ese dolor ?.- Usted los conoce muy bien, quizás demasiado.- Pero gracias a estas desagradables circunstancias el mundo se dió cuenta de que existe una mujer con el coraje y la entereza de Ethel Kennedy.- Una mujer que respaldada con el cariño de diez hijos, dió a la humanidad una lección de voluntad y resignación, digna muestra del valor que siempre fué característico en la familia Kennedy.-

Muchas veces el destino se ensaña con hombres como su esposo, apóstoles de la libertad y la democracia, como lo fué su hermano John; pero sus sacrificios no serán inútiles porque la llama que ellos encendieron, se avivará más y más en el corazón de los hombres de buena voluntad y sus nombres quedarán para siempre en la memoria de todos.-

Pero dentro de todo el dolor que nos embarga, lo único que podemos hacer desde tan lejos, es darle gracias a Dios porque en este mundo nuestro aparentemente lleno de maldad, materialismo, guerras y odio, haya existido y seguirá existiendo en el recuerdo, un hombre que supo luchar vigorosamente por sus ideales y a quien todos admiramos y queremos: BOB KENNEDY.-

Se despide de Ud. con todo respeto


Cristina S. Núñez Lastra

Arcos nº 1957
Buenos Aires - Rep. Argentina.

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TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cpb
July 23, 1968

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(Signed)

Antonio Albizo Ortiz

Mexico, D. F.

June 27, 1968

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Legat, Mexico City

July 31, 1968

Director, FBI (62-587)

1 - Mr. Schutz

1 - LIAISON SECTION
detached
WZ

KENSALT

Attached is a translation from Spanish of a letter postmarked June 27, 1968, addressed to the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Washington, D. C., which was turned over to the Bureau by Mr. John M. Carlin, a staff member of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy as part of accumulated mail which had been sent to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy since the Senator's death. Copies of the original letter are also attached.

In view of the statements made therein Legat, Mexico City should through appropriate sources determine the identity of Antonio Albizo Ortiz and if there is any substance to the allegations made by him. MEXICO

No record identifiable with Albizo could be located in Bureau files based on available data.

Enclosures (4)

2 - Los Angeles (56-156) (Enclosures - 2)

HAS:jls
(6)

EX 110

REC-21

62-587-873

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

MAILED 24

AUG 1 1968

COMM-FBI

19 AUG 1 1968

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

51 AUG 13 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

This is one of three letters written in a foreign tongue and translated by the Laboratory Division which were furnished to us by the late Senator Kennedy's staff. The remaining two have been translated and reviewed and contain no threats. The writer in this instance tries to connect the assassination of the two Kennedys, the Senator and the President, and Martin Luther King. His letter is somewhat disjointed but there is an indicated that he charges five individuals known to him were involved in this plot. Under the circumstances we are checking it out.

The original and the translations of this and the other two letters are being maintained in the Bureau in the Kensalt File.

Refer to Rosen to DeLoach Memo captioned "Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Los Angeles," July 18, 1968.

874



~~Secret~~

No Foreign Dissem

62-587-874



DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

WEEKLY SUMMARY

Special Report

~~X~~
The Arab Nationalists Movement

~~Secret~~

Nº 1109

19 January 1968

No. 0003/68A

~~SECRET~~

SPECIAL REPORTS are supplements to the Current Intelligence Weeklies issued by the Office of Current Intelligence. The Special Reports are published separately to permit more comprehensive treatment of a subject. They are prepared by the Office of Current Intelligence, the Office of Economic Research, the Office of Strategic Research, and the Directorate of Science and Technology. Special Reports are coordinated as appropriate among the Directorates of CIA but, except for the normal substantive exchange with other agencies at the working level, have not been coordinated outside CIA unless specifically indicated.

WARNING

The **SPECIAL REPORT** contains classified information affecting the national defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, sections 793 and 794, of the US Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

THE SPECIAL REPORT MUST NOT BE RELEASED TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS and must be handled within the framework of specific dissemination control provisions of DCID 1/7.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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~~SECRET~~
No Foreign Dissem

THE ARAB NATIONALISTS MOVEMENT

The turmoil created in Arab politics by the outcome of the Arab-Israeli war in June 1967 has opened the way for the various Arab nationalist organizations to begin to play a greater role in leading radical Arab forces.

The seizure of political power in the Republic of South Yemen by a regional unit of the Arab Nationalists Movement (ANM) points up the possibility of this little-known organization becoming within the next decade an effective rival for Arab leadership to Nasir and the Baath. Although the regional (national) units of the ANM do not form a monolithic political machine, they do agree on basic tenets important to all radical Arabs--unity, ouster of Western influence, and revenge for the loss of Palestine to Israel.

Historical Development

The present leaders of the ANM, who are also the organization's founders, were first associated with one another in a student organization at the American University of Beirut in the late 1940s. Frustrated and angered over the loss of Palestine to Israel, the group sought ways to regain the lost territory. This remains one of the main tenets of the ANM and is one of the prime factors that holds together members from diverse backgrounds. By the early 1950s these students had graduated and returned to their own countries, where they began to proselytize among intellectuals, students, and professional men, emphasizing a dual creed of

revenge and Arab unity of the Levantine countries.

One of the more important of the regional groups at that time was in Jordan, where George Habbash, who has led the ANM since its earliest days, had established himself. In 1955, however, he and others in his group were forced to flee to exile in Damascus as a result of their subversive activities. While in Syria, Habbash received money from Abd al-Hamid al Sarraj, then director of Syrian military intelligence. Returning to Jordan the following year, the group used its increased financial resources to expand, and also adopted the name, Arab Nationalists Movement.

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No Foreign Dissem

A turning point for the ANM came in 1959 when Habbash and his followers were again forced to flee to Syria. They now came under the control of Egyptian intelligence, which had absorbed Sarraj's apparatus when Syria united with Egypt in the United Arab Republic (UAR). The Egyptians brought increased financial support and a tightened control over some of the loosely associated ANM coteries in the other Arab countries.

In August 1959 a conference of various regional ANM groups was held in Lebanon. The conference adopted a strongly pro-UAR policy, but this was not a unanimous decision. The organizations in the Levant were pro-UAR, but those in the Arab peninsula were unwilling to come under Egyptian control, an early illustration that all ANM adherents do not follow a consistent policy.

The conference also established a coordinating body, the Supreme Command, consisting of the leaders of each regional organization. The Command appears to be not so much an executive decision-making group as a mechanism whereby an attempt can be made to coordinate the policies of each regional organization. It was also a means to aid the establishment of new ANM organizations in those Arab states where none existed. The first headquarters of the Command was in Damascus, where Egyptian intelligence could exert

control over the leadership. When Syria broke away from the UAR in 1961, however, the Supreme Command moved to Beirut, where it has remained.

In 1965, Egypt sought to consolidate all pro-Nasir factions in the various Arab countries into a single, Egyptian-dominated movement. In line with this policy, Cairo organized the Arab Socialist Union (ASU)--distinct from the Egyptian ASU--and all regional ANM groups were instructed to merge with the local ASU branches. Six ANM Supreme Command members were appointed to the ASU Higher Executive Board in Cairo.

The ANM, however, continued to act on its own and--to the extent that the character of the organization allowed--as a cohesive group. This soon led to difficulties in such countries as Kuwait, as well as in the Higher Executive Board of the ASU. By early 1967 it was reported that President Nasir had definitely broken with the ANM and was planning to counter its influence by establishing a new political group, the Sole Arab Movement (SAM). This official break will permit local ANM groups to shake the organization's pro-Nasir and pro-UAR image, and to establish local tactical alliances with both the Baath and Communist parties. The control that had once made the ANM practically an instrument of Egyptian intelligence in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria has

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No Foreign Dissem

also been greatly shaken by the June war. Although the situation is in a state of flux at the present, it appears that the ANM organizations in these countries will be more independent in the future.

The Ideology of the ANM

The motto of the ANM is "Unity, Liberty, Revenge." "Revenge" for the loss of Palestine was the original motivation for the ANM, but by the late 1950s Arab "unity" was also being emphasized. Initially, the organization officially supported President Nasir as most likely to lead the Arabs to unity. In the aftermath of the June 1967 war, however, support from both wings of the ANM has now apparently shifted to Algerian President Houari Boumediene, whose call for a continuing state of war with Israel is more acceptable than Nasir's more moderate stance. "Liberty," the third objective, is defined as the absence of "foreign" (i.e., Western) influence in the Arab world.

One factor contributing to the spread of the ANM has been the vagueness of its program, which can thus satisfy the varied viewpoints of its adherents. Each regional ANM group adapts to conditions in its area, and stresses issues that are locally popular. In Syria, socialism is emphasized; in Kuwait, where some wealthy merchants support the local branch,

Arab unity and domestic reform issues are foremost. Socialism is an important over-all tenet of the organization, however, because the ANM generally believes that it offers the only answer to the economic problems of the Arabs.

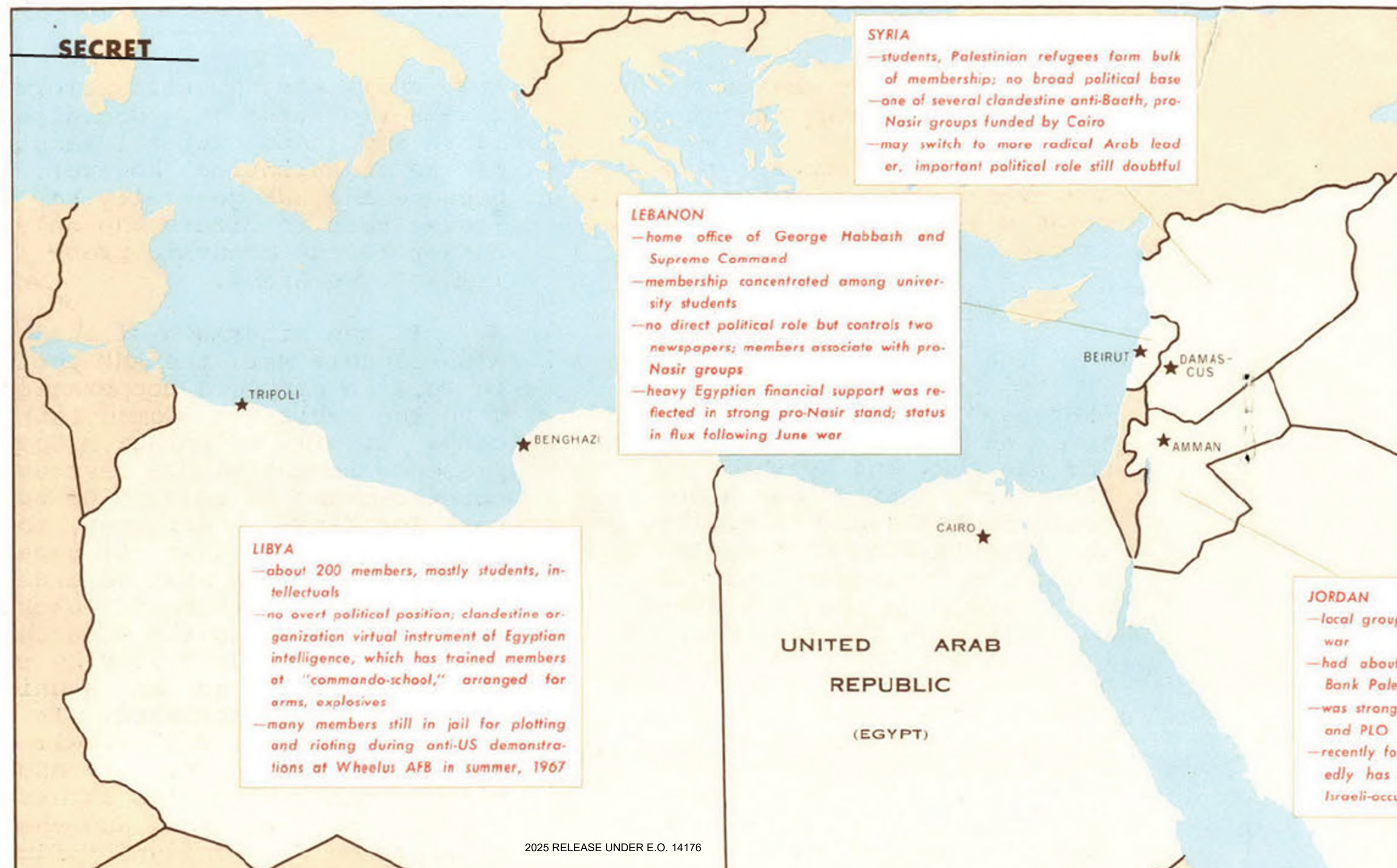
In the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, the ANM decided to work in complete cooperation with the socialist (Communist) camp. It will encourage a Soviet presence in the Middle East as a counterweight to alleged US support for Israel. Moreover, the ANM now believes that, if necessary, concessions must be made in order to obtain Soviet backing. It also is pushing the idea that subversion of Arab states by one another must end so that a united front can be established. In an attempt to distinguish itself from the Baath and Nasir's ASU-SAM amalgam--which also stress Arab unity, socialism, and the eradication of "foreign" influence--the ANM is charging that the other groups are prepared to compromise over Israel and the return of Palestine to the Arabs.

Organizational Structure and Finances

In most Arab countries, the ANM has operated clandestinely behind various adopted names. This not only makes it difficult to ascertain its exact activities, but also hinders clear identification of the local groups that adhere to the ANM.

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SYRIA

- students, Palestinian refugees form bulk of membership; no broad political base
- one of several clandestine anti-Baath, pro-Nasir groups funded by Cairo
- may switch to more radical Arab leader, important political role still doubtful

LEBANON

- home office of George Habbash and Supreme Command
- membership concentrated among university students
- no direct political role but controls two newspapers; members associate with pro-Nasir groups
- heavy Egyptian financial support was reflected in strong pro-Nasir stand; status in flux following June war

LIBYA

- about 200 members, mostly students, intellectuals
- no overt political position; clandestine organization virtual instrument of Egyptian intelligence, which has trained members at "commando-school," arranged for arms, explosives
- many members still in jail for plotting and rioting during anti-US demonstrations at Wheelus AFB in summer, 1967

JORDAN

- local group
- war
- had about
- Bank Pale
- was strong
- and PLO
- recently fo
- edly has
- Israeli-occu

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No Foreign Dissem

It is known, however, that there is only one ANM organization at the international level--the Supreme Command, based in Beirut and led by George Habbash.

The basic unit in the regional organization is the cell, composed of four to ten members. Cell leaders are members of the next level in the hierarchy, called either a branch or section, and organized on either a regional or functional basis. The highest regional level is the country leadership, or central committee, which may often have an advisory group that deals with tactics in such functional divisions as trade unions or students. There is usually a secretary general, who heads the organization in the particular country and represents it on the international Supreme Command.

There is no information on the sources of the ANM's money in its very early days. Because of its small size at that time, however, it no doubt depended upon the personal resources of those involved. In 1955-56, the Jordanian and the Syrian regional organizations were put on the payroll of Syrian Army intelligence. When the UAR was formed in 1958, the Egyptian intelligence service took over the financing and apparently continued to do so until as late as 1966. This funding reportedly was handled through the Bank Misr in Beirut. Cairo also supports or has supported local ANM groups in Lebanon and Libya (where

the ANM organization is a virtual instrument of Egyptian intelligence), and to some extent in Bahrain and South Yemen.

In a speech at a four-day ANM conference in Lebanon in 1959, Habbash noted that about 20 percent of the organization's income came from membership dues. It was reported at the time that a large portion of these dues came from Kuwait, indicating that the international ANM leadership was being given a percentage of the assets of regional ANM groups. Habbash said that the ANM's financial assets were being invested to produce a steady income. The Bank Misr also handles these ANM funds, and has invested in numerous ventures, including some in Kuwait. The Kuwait ANM has also furnished direct support to satellite groups in Saudi Arabia, Muscat/Oman, and the Persian Gulf area (Bahrain, the Trucial States), as well as to Yemen and South Yemen.

Local ANM Organizations

Although there are ANM affiliates in some 11 Arab countries, most are of little or no significance at present. The clandestine Saudi Arabian group, for example, is very small, its leaders are in exile in Kuwait, and its activities are restricted to proselytizing among students and workers in the ARAMCO oil camps in the eastern provinces. Even when the ANM assumes an overt political position, it rarely

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No Foreign Dissem

opposed to the Emir and the ruling circles, are by no means eager to come under the control of Egypt and its radical economic policy. The effect of a recent polarization of the Kuwait ANM into moderate and radical wings, the latter supporting a strongly Marxist economic policy, is not as yet known.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, the prospects of the ANM are cloudy at best. The Bahrain ANM, for example, is small and its leaders are in exile in Kuwait. Its importance, however, lies not in the political opposition it offers the government but rather in the danger its clandestine ac-

tivities pose to the physical assets of the Bahrain Oil Company. Subversive or terrorist actions may also lie ahead for other ANM groups. In Jordan recently, a new ANM commando group has been organized to carry out raids within Israel, and reportedly has already struck several times. Another possible outlet for ANM activists has been demonstrated in Libya, where many of the local clandestine group's members are now in jail on charges of plotting to overthrow the government by creating incidents at Wheelus Air Base during last summer's anti-US riots. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM EXCEPT UK, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND)

* * *

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

No Foreign Dissem

occupies a pivotal role. Thus, the Iraqi ANM, still one of the strongly pro-Nasir groups, has been used occasionally by the regime as a counterweight to the Baathists, only to be cast aside again when it was no longer needed.

In South Yemen, on the other hand, an ANM front has come to power for the first time. A leading member of the National Liberation Front (NLF), which formed the independent government of South Yemen on 30 November 1967, recently stated that the NLF was the name adopted by the ANM organization in Aden. This official explained that the ANM, dissatisfied with the traditional leadership in the area, had worked with local nationalist groups to form the NLF in 1962; a year later, the NLF began to engage in violent armed opposition to the British authorities.

At first, the Front was supported by Egyptian intelligence, but Qahtan al-Shabi, now South Yemen's president and prime minister, was not completely trusted by the Egyptians. In late 1965, therefore, Cairo's support shifted to the newly formed Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen, and the NLF had to turn to the Kuwait ANM organization for assistance. The NLF did not formally break with the Egyptians until late 1967, however, because it needed a base of operations

in areas of Yemen controlled by Cairo's puppet republican regime and because all support from the Kuwaiti ANM was channeled through Sana, the Yemeni republican capital.

The NLF has announced that South Yemen will follow an internal policy of socialism and a foreign policy based on "positive neutralism and nonalignment." It is probable, however, that the close ties between the US and Saudi Arabia, which epitomize the Arab traditionalism that the NLF opposes, will make relations between the US and the new government difficult.

Outlook

One of the few Arab countries where the ANM has the possibility of gaining legal control of a government is in Kuwait, where the ANM has had its greatest success after South Yemen. The Kuwait ANM forms an important bloc in the National Assembly, and ANM deputies have effected a tactical alliance with a number of important merchants, intellectuals, and civil servants, known collectively as the "National Front." The Kuwait ANM has never paid more than lip service to the pro-Egyptian policy fostered by Habbash and the Supreme Command. The rich merchants who are the main source of ANM money, although politically

~~SECRET~~

Secret

Secret

23 JUL 1968

SUBJECT: Sirhan Investigation

a. Salim LAWZI, according to a reliable source, is considered by the UAR to be a strong pro-Nasirist--although it is recognized he sometimes strays for opportunistic reasons--and his magazine is considered by the UAR Embassy in Lebanon and Cairo authorities to be the most articulate and important exponent of Nasirism in the Middle East. LAWZI reportedly received a subsidy of about 8,000 Lebanese pounds monthly for this widely read publication from Anwar JAMAL, the UAR Press Counselor noted above. This source states that after the June war, however, LAWZI wrote a series of articles critical of the UAR, and JAMAL and other UAR Embassy officials thought he had turned pro-U.S. JAMAL reportedly was furious with LAWZI. In this connection, LAWZI told another reliable source in September 1967 that he no longer considered himself a Nasirist. LAWZI said Nasir obviously erred in the

20 AUG 1963

cc to LA

by 0-7 7-24-68

ENCLOSURE

51 AUG 13 1968

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

way he handled the June 1967 Arab-Israeli crisis, that the swiftness and enormity of the UAR defeat demonstrated the inherent weaknesses in Nasirism, and because of this LAWZI has returned to espousing a more classical brand of Arab nationalism. In addition, in September 1967 LAWZI said he had seen quite a bit of the Soviet Press Attache in Lebanon before the latter was transferred from Lebanon; and that the Press Attache, both before and after the June 1967 crisis, tried to get LAWZI to accept articles for publication in Hawadith, for which LAWZI would be paid. LAWZI implied he refused this offer. It has also been reported by a reliable source that Chinese Communist diplomats from Damascus, Syria have visited the office of Hawadith, reportedly in connection with their subscription to this newspaper.

b. Shafiq ~~UMBARJI~~ was described in 1963 as chief local employee of ARAMCO Overseas Corporation, Beirut; has always been close to Egyptians and prominent Palestinian radicals; is himself a prominent Palestinian Arab politician. LEBANON

c. Yusuf SAIGH (SAYEGH, SAYIGH) is probably identical with an individual of the same name who is professor of economics at American University of Beirut and who "confessed" Arab Nationalist Movement (ANM) connections to a reliable source in February 1968. SAYEGH participated in a Mid-East Institute conference in Washington, D.C. in early May 1963 and was a delegate to the Palestine Entity Congress held in Jerusalem May 1964. ISRAEL
LEB.

d. Walid ~~HALIDI~~ is a professor at American University of Beirut and in 1966 was appointed to the Arab League office in Paris. He was a Leader Grantee to the U. S. in 1959 and taught at Princeton in 1960. In May 1965 he was described as violently anti-U. S. Other information shows he is a very active member of the ANM and was suspected of having connections with British Intelligence. FRANCE
LEB.
LEB.

e. Kamal ~~ABD-AL-RAHMAN~~ is possibly identical with one Kamal ~~ABDUR-RAHMAN~~ who, according to May 1946 information, was a Palestinian partner in the Trading and Contracting Company, Ltd. in Lebanon. He is probably identical with an individual of the same name who, according to January 1968 information, is owner of the CCC Engineering firm in Beirut and is also an ANM leader. LEB.

f. Hani ~~SALEM~~ is probably identical with Hani ~~SALAM~~ who in 1959 headed the Middle East Development Corporation in Kuwait. In September 1966 he was described as a civil engineer and vice-president of the newly-formed Bank of Lebanon and Arab World. In November 1967 he was reported to be on the Board of Directors of Intra Bank in Lebanon and president of Doha Company (Real Estate Development Company) LEB.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

3. Since SAIGH, KHALIDI, and ABD-AL-RAHMAN are reportedly connected with the Arab Nationalist Movement (ANM), we are attaching herewith a copy of CIA Special Report No. 0003/68A issued 19 January 1968 on the ANM. This Special Report is classified SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM.

CSCI-316/02732-68

Attachment:

Copy No. 1109 of CIA Special Report No. 0003/68A .

cc: Department of State (without attachment)

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date **7/31/68**Transmit the following in **PLAINTEXT**
(Type in plaintext or code)Via **TELETYPE** **URGENT**
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

FROM: SAC, WFO (173-135)

KENSALT.

RE PETE HAMILL, FREE LANCE WRITER AND RE NEW YORK TEL
WFO JUNE TWENTY-SEVEN LAST.

NICK THIMMESCH, WASHINGTON BUREAU NEWSDAY NEWSPAPER,
ADVISED HE HEARD SEVERAL WEEKS AGO HAMILL RESIDED IN NEW
YORK CITY AFTER RETURNING FROM IRELAND. HAMILL WRITING
FREE-LANCE ARTICLES FOR VILLAGE VOICE AND COSMOPOLITAN
MAGAZINE. HAMILL RETURNED EARLY AS DID MONICA MC CALL,
SIX SIX SEVEN MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CONTACT MONICA MC CALL FOR INFORMATION
REGARDING HAMILL AND INTERVIEW HAMILL.

P.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Teletype Unit
- 1 - New York (44-1640)
- 2 - WFO

JLP:nsr

(8)

REC 13

62-587-875

11 AUG 2 1968

54 AUG 12 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

6 AUG 7 1968

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/25/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (9-3883) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB, aka
John Lawrence;
RUSSELL E. PARSONS -
VICTIM
EXTORTION

0 KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtels to the Director, 6/21/68
and 7/17/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three
copies of LHM reflecting results of investigation in this
matter.

One copy of the aforementioned LHM is being
furnished separately to the U.S. Attorney's Office,
Los Angeles, by the Los Angeles Office.

Two copies of the aforementioned LHM are also
being furnished to the New York Office for information
purposes and in the event future investigation will be
conducted in this matter.

Los Angeles will continue to maintain contact
with U.S. Attorney W. MATTHEW BYRNE, JR. for a prosecutive
opinion in this matter.

UNSUB SHOULD BE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF
THE THREAT TRANSMITTED OVER THE TELEPHONE.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
- 2 - New York (Encl. 2)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JFM/jmb
(6)

REC-79

JUL 31 1968

62-587-

NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 8 1968

ENCLOSURE

54 AUG - 8 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9-48245-5



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

July 25, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
Also Known As John Lawrence;
RUSSELL E. PARSONS - VICTIM
EXTORTION

On June 21, 1968, the following information was
received from Patricia Navarro, Receptionist at the law
office of Russell E. Parsons:

(See Page 2)

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/27/68

PATRICIA NAVARRO, 3313 Andrita Street, was interviewed at the law offices of Hildebrand, McLeod and Nelson, Attorneys at Law, 205 South Broadway, Suite 400. Miss NAVARRO stated she has been employed as a receptionist at the law firm since July, 1967. She stated attorney RUSSELL E. PARSONS is a member of the law firm.

She stated that at about 12:50 p.m. on June 20, 1968 she was on duty and answered the telephone. The operator was on the other end of the line and asked if Mr. PARSONS was in. She stated that she told the operator that Mr. PARSONS was not in and the operator left the name of JOHN LAWRENCE and New York telephone number 212-GR 7-1826. An individual, who later identified himself as JOHN LAWRENCE, who claimed he was the Executive Secretary for the Clemency Committee for SIRHAN SIRHAN, broke into the conversation and told the operator to put the call through. The caller said he wanted to speak to Mr. PARSONS. Miss NAVARRO stated that she told him Mr. PARSONS was not in but she would relay the message as soon as he returned to the office. The caller said that he would expect a call from Mr. PARSONS. Miss NAVARRO stated that the caller spoke in a gruff voice and he had a Jewish accent.

Miss NAVARRO stated that approximately 3:00 p.m. the same afternoon she answered the telephone and an operator on the other end of the line asked if Mr. PARSONS was in. She stated she told the operator that he was not. The operator then requested that he call JOHN LAWRENCE at New York telephone number 212-GR 7-1826. The person who identified himself as JOHN LAWRENCE told the operator to put the call through. Miss NAVARRO stated she recognized the voice as being that of the same individual who had called previously. The individual demanded that Mr. PARSONS call him and she told him that he was not in and that she would relay the message to him.

The caller said, "I'm going to tell you what I called to tell Mr. PARSONS". Miss NAVARRO said MIKE MC GOWAN, an investigator, employed by the law firm where she works, was standing in the reception room near her. She stated she motioned

- 2 -

On 6/21/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 9-3883

by SA PETER L. REDBURN and
SA JOHN F. MORRISON JFM/nmb Date dictated 6/24/68

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

to him to pick up another telephone. Miss NAVARRO stated the reason that she did this was the caller sounded upset and high strung.

She stated that the caller said he had heard about PARSONS and knew how he operated. He stated that Los Angeles criminal attorneys are "crooks" and that they will take SIRHAN "down the river". The caller said that SIRHAN is not allowed to see his family and that his brother has never had any visitation rights. The caller said, "We are out to get Mr. PARSONS" and "We are going to get you". Miss NAVARRO stated that she did not know what the caller meant by "We are going to get you". She did not know if that statement referred to her or the employees of the law firm where she works. The caller said that PARSONS is being paid \$150,000 to represent SIRHAN and that there are 250,000 Arabs who are very militant and are not going to let PARSONS get away with it. The caller stated, "You are not letting him select his attorney". He stated that SIRHAN is being taken for a ride.

Miss NAVARRO stated that the caller repeated himself quite often and he still sounded very upset and high strung. She stated Mr. MC GOWEN tried to talk to the caller but that the caller would not let him speak. She stated that after the call lasted for approximately five to ten minutes she told MIKE to disconnect the line. She stated she then hung up the telephone. Miss NAVARRO stated that RUSSELL E. PARSONS is one of the attorneys who has been selected to represent SIRHAN SIRHAN who is the accused slayer of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

She stated that she immediately contacted Mr. PARSONS and furnished him with the above information.

She stated Mr. PARSONS told her to make a note of everything that took place during the two above described telephone calls. She stated that she is in the process of writing out her report to Mr. PARSONS. She stated that the report will contain no other information other than this shown above.

Miss NAVARRO stated that she does not recall ever talking to JOHN LAWRENCE over the telephone previously. She identified the voice as being that of a male. She said that Mr. LAWRENCE mentioned no other names of individuals, other than given above, during the telephone conversations.

³
LA 9-3883

The above interview was conducted in the office of Attorney JOSEPH E. HALL. No other persons were in the office at the time the interview was conducted.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
Also Known As: John Lawrence;
RUSSELL E. PARSONS - VICTIM
EXTORTION

On June 21, 1968, this matter was discussed with U. S. Attorney W. Matthew Byrne, Jr., Los Angeles, by Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for a prosecutive opinion regarding violation of the Federal Extortion Statute. Mr. Byrne said he would withhold an opinion in this matter in view of the sensitive nature and its connection with the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He recommended that no investigation be conducted by the FBI. Mr. Byrne said he would confer with officials in the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., regarding this matter prior to furnishing an opinion.

On July 16, 1968, Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert L. Brosio, Chief of the Criminal Division, advised that Mr. Byrne has not reached an opinion in this matter. Mr. Brosio said Mr. Byrne recommended that no further investigation be conducted.

As of August, 1967, the New York City Telephone Book listed John M. Lawrence and his wife, Marjorie M. Lawrence, as residing at 57 West Tenth Street, New York, New York, telephone Number GR 7-1826.

The name John M. Lawrence appears in a news sheet entitled, "Insight", published by Federated Americans Against Israeli Racism (FAIR) and bearing the dateline New York, New York, September, 1967. The New York City Police Department has advised that John M. Lawrence, 57 West Tenth Street, New York, New York, is a pro-Arab and is considered a "nut".

On July 11, 1968, Alex P. Pawluk was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. He advised he is the brother John M. Lawrence, also known as John Lawrence Pawluk. He said his brother has been living in New York City and he assumes he has changed his name legally to John M. Lawrence. Alex Pawluk said his brother has a brilliant mind and has a law background but has no degree or license. He said his brother has concern for the "underdog" and has been a crusader of causes. He often tests constitutionality of laws and therefore often runs afoul of the law. Pawluk cited an outstanding example of one of his brother's causes which occurred in 1964 in Colorado when he

UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
Also Known As John Lawrence;
RUSSELL E. PARSONS - VICTIM
EXTORTION

fought against a local tax on a water project. As a result, the State of Colorado had him committed to a mental institution for several months.

On June 27, 1968, records of the Patient Records Section of the Colorado State Hospital disclosed the following information concerning John M. Lawrence, also known as John Lawrence Pawluk and John L. Pawluk, described as being born December 4, 1921, at Fort Worth, Texas.

On May 8, 1962, he was diagnosed by the Medical Commission at Denver, Colorado, as "Hypomaniac psychosis with paranoid mechanisms". On May 16, 1962, while confined at the Colorado State Hospital he was diagnosed as a "Schizophrenic reacting paranoid type". While confined he listed his brother, Alex Pawluk, as "All matters handled by his brother".

The above records are confidential and can only be obtained by the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

On June 26, 1968, the Denver Police Department furnished the following identification record, FBI Number 4 385 647, regarding John L. Pawluk:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

(100-600)

100600

Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER 4 385 647

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
USINS El Paso Texas	John L. Pawluk #E-72940-4	5-15-43	Selective Service Violation	Fed Auth Albuquerque
SO, Albuquerque, N.M.	John Lawrence Pawluk #--	5-15-43	Imm.	
Comm., 11th M.D.	John Lawrence Pawluk #ND11/GN2-1101(MP45)	laborer 5-26-45		
PD Los Angeles Calif	John Lawrence Pawluk #127233	12-8-48	Susp 211 PC (robb)	
SO Los Angeles, Calif	John Pawluk #B-83416	12-8-48	susp. robb.	
PD San Diego, Calif.	John Pawluk #51246	2-28-49	vag. W.A. and D.P.	no comp. on D other pending 4-6-49 compl signed on D1 the Peace & days suspend Dism on vag. wandering ab
SO Kearney, Nebr.	John L. Pawluk #49-102	7-22-49	Ob. 11q. for indians	
WH, Riker's Island, N.Y., N.Y.	John Lawrence #354779	11-21-50	DC 2	6 mos.
PD Denver Colo	John Lawrence Pawluk #X-27992	4-8-55	822.30-1 (drk)	
Erlo Co Pen Alden NY	John Lawrence Pawluk #0-50835	5-5-55	vio 1990-1 PL (RR Tresp)	\$5.00 fine 0 5-10-55
PD Denver Colo	John M. Lawrence #100600	4-24-62	writ of commitment	

-7-

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE NOT ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

16-70552-4

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT,
Also Known As John Lawrence;
RUSSELL E. PARSONS - VICTIM
EXTORTION

The records of the San Diego, California Police Department were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI on June 28, 1968. They reflected that John L. Pawluk, FBI Number 4 385 647, was arrested on a vagrancy charge in San Diego on February 28, 1949. On April 6, 1949, the vagrancy charge was dismissed and he was given a thirty-day suspended sentence on a charge of disturbing the peace. A referral sheet regarding John Pawluk at the San Diego County Department of Mental Health reflected Pawluk was considered a problem while confined in jail and it was recommended that he be sent to the "Psycho" ward for examination and recommendation. A social report dated March 24, 1949, set forth the following information regarding John Pawluk, described as a white male, born December 4, 1921, at Fort Worth, Texas:

He was diagnosed as having a "Personality Disorder".

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (9-48192)

DATE: 7/23/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (9-3881) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
KARL UECKER -
VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY -
VICTIM;
CHILDREN OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY -
VICTIMS
EXTORTION
OO: Los Angeles

KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Director, 6/20/68,
and Los Angeles airtel to the Director dated 6/17/68,
titled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka John Lawrence; RUSSELL E.
PARSONS - VICTIM, EXTORTION."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and three
copies of an LHM reflecting results of investigation conducted
in this matter.

One copy of the LHM has been forwarded separately
by the Los Angeles Office to the U.S. Secret Service,
Los Angeles, and to the U.S. Attorney's Office, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles will continue to maintain contact with
U.S. Attorney W. MATTHEW BYRNE, JR. for an opinion in this
matter.

UNSUB SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN
VIEW OF THE THREAT CONTAINED IN THE LETTER.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9-48192-6

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 4)
- 2 - Los Angeles

JFM/jmb
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX 109

9-48192-6

REC-52

15 JUL 25 1968

62-587-
NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 5 1968

*Five Copies
SIX
Classifying (W)*

56 AUG 8 1968



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

July 23, 1968

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
KARL UECKER - VICTIM;
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY - VICTIM;
CHILDREN OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY - VICTIMS
EXTORTION

Investigation in this matter was instituted upon
the receipt of the following information from Karl Uecker.

(See Page 2).

9-48192-6

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/21/68

KARL UECKER, Waiter, Ambassador Hotel, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

On June 19, 1968, he received a letter addressed to him at the Ambassador Hotel from an unknown writer. This letter, written entirely in German and postmarked June 16, 1968, in Frankfurt, Germany, contained a threat against the life of UECKER because of the part he played in the capture of SIRHAN SIRHAN after the shooting of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY at the Ambassador Hotel on June 5, 1968.

UECKER, a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident of this country for the past 11 years, could not provide a word for word translation of the letter; however, he could determine phraseology stating that he and his 15 year old son would die or be killed. The letter also refers to the United States' participation in the Vietnam conflict as being the basis for the assassination of Senator KENNEDY.

According to UECKER, the writer of the letter claims to have visited Vietnam and witnessed atrocities committed by American soldiers. The writer also intimates that the assassination of Senator KENNEDY is only one of a series that is to be perpetrated. The name of EDWARD KENNEDY is mentioned in the letter, and, although the letter is not signed, the back of the letter's envelope bears the title of the German - Arabic committee, FFM, Germany. UECKER could not provide any information regarding this committee or the initials FFM. UECKER is from Dusseldorf, Germany, and does not have any friends or acquaintances in Frankfurt; however, he believes that the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY and the fact that he was one of the first persons to grab SIRHAN SIRHAN after the shooting received extensive coverage in the German newspapers and that these newspapers are probably the writer's source of information. UECKER's son is, in fact, 14 years old and resides with his father in California.

- 2 -

On 6/19/68 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 9-3881

by SA JOHN M. CALLAGHAN and
SA J. FRANCIS SULLIVAN/JMC/asi Date dictated 6/20/68

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²
LA 9-3881

UECKER could not provide any other pertinent information that would aid in identifying the writer of the letter he received.

The following description was obtained through interview and observation:

Name	KARL UECKER
Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	6'
Weight	200 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Birth Data	March 9, 1932 Dusseldorf, Germany
Occupation	Waiter
Employment	Ambassador Hotel Los Angeles, California
Citizenship	American (naturalized)