

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop *BS*

DATE: 6/24/69

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JDM/ML
6076*

[REDACTED]

b7c

A newspaper column critical of the FBI in connection with our investigation of Martin Luther King has been sent to the Director by one [REDACTED]. Accompanying the newspaper column is a brief note from [REDACTED] which states, "I expect to see your response to this column, and have asked my senators to insist on it." [REDACTED] letter bears no return address, and the postmark on the envelope is not legible.

The newspaper column which was sent to the Director by [REDACTED] bears the by-line of Mike Royko; however, neither the name of the newspaper nor the date on which the column was published is indicated. In the column, Royko claims that about four years ago a former FBI Agent told him that during a trip to Washington he (the former Agent) had been briefed by the Director regarding "the contents of the (Martin Luther) King file." Royko then implies that the information which the Director disclosed to the former Agent about King "was plain old mud-slinging, on a level with the lowest scandal magazines and transom-peeking publications." Royko concludes, "If that's what Dr. King's file was used for, then I'll gladly second (Carl) Rowan's suggestion that Hoover be replaced." Royko does not name the former FBI Agent to whom he refers.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

Bufiles reflect that Mike Royko is a columnist for the "Chicago Daily News." On December 24, 1964, he wrote what apparently was intended to be a humorous satire on an open house held in the press room of the new Federal Building in Chicago which stated, in part, "Reporters, judges, FBI men, government prosecutors, private attorneys and assorted federal officials were standing around drinking, bragging and fibbing to each other." SAC M. W. Johnson immediately contacted the Executive Editor of the "Chicago Daily News" and protested that this was a complete fabrication and unscrupulous reporting. In subsequent editions of the December 24, 1964, issue of the newspaper, all reference to the FBI was deleted from Royko's column. At the time of this incident, SAC Johnson observed that Royko "is the type of writer who never has a good word to say about anybody or anything."

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

[Signature]
JUN 30 1969

REC 4

62-107432-3

CONTINUED - OVER 18 JUN 26 1969

5 [REDACTED] 7 1969
5 [REDACTED] 2 1969

b7c

PERS. REC. UNIT

CRIME RESEARCH

UNREC COPY FILED

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo

RE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION

For information. It is not felt that either [REDACTED] or Royko deserves the dignity of a reply.

fruts

Right to V
AD

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

b

R.B. [unclear]

b7C

[Handwritten mark]

EX-101

REC-128

July 2, 1969

44-4-39-170

[Redacted]

b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of June 24th, with enclosures, has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind remarks. Your support of this Bureau means a great deal to me, and I hope our activities will continue to merit your approval.

In response to your request, I am forwarding, under separate cover, one of my photographs which I have autographed to you.

I am returning the communications you sent since I know you would want to keep them.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
JUL 3 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
1 - New York - Enclosure
ReBucal 6-30-69 and ural 7-1-69.

a *TSB*
gan

NOTE

[Large redacted block]

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

51 JUL 22 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

Handwritten signatures and initials

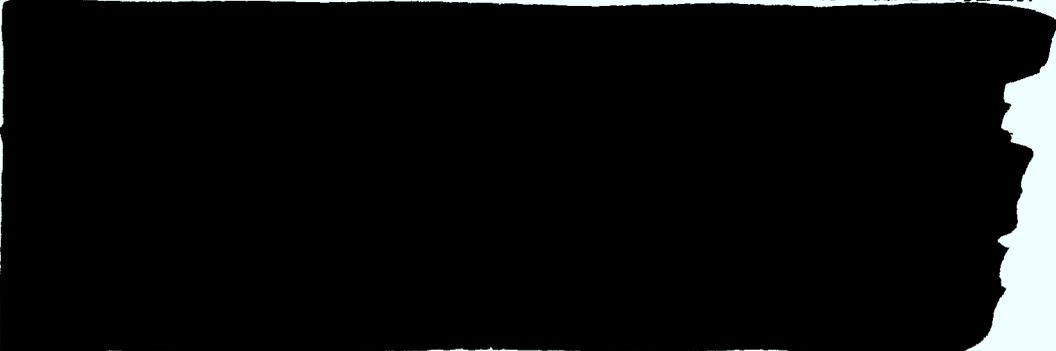
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

HON. J. EDGAR HOOVER

JUNE 24 1969

DEAR SIR

I AM SENDING YOU SOME CLIPPINGS YOU MAY WANT TO READ. I AM WITH YOU ONE HUNDRED PER.CENT ON EVERYTHING YOU DO. AS YOU BEING REPLACED THIS I CAN NOT SEE AS YOU WOULD NOT BE IN OFFICE ALL THIS TIME IF YOU DID NOT DO A GOOD JOB. THERE IS NOT A MAN AROUND WHO COULD REPLACE YOU. WE NEED MORE MEN LIKE YOU AND THE ONES LISTED HERE. REGAN, WALLACE YORTY, DALY, MARCI, PROCACCINO, CHAS, STENIG. WE SHOULD GIVE PRESIDENT NIXON A CHANCE. YOU MAY NOT AGREE WITH ME ON SOME OF THE MEN LISTED BUT THEY ARE ALL FOR LAW AND ORDER



MR HOOVER YOU WOULD HAVE MADE A GREAT PRESIDENT. I LOVE MY COUNTRY AND WHEN YOU KNOW YOU HAVE PEOPLE LIKE YOU TO KEEP IT SAFE ITS GOOD TO BE ALIVE. I WOULD LOVE TO GO BACK AND WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT BUT THEY WOULD NOT TAKE ME BACK AS A FIRE FIGHTER. DUE TO A HEART CONDITION AND SOME SMOKE IN MY LUNGS. IF I MADE SOME MISTAKES HERE PLEASE EXCUSE THEM. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU RECEIVE THIS LETTER. AND I PRAY THAT YOU WILL ALWAYS STAY HEALTHY. I WOULD LOVE AN AUTOGRAPHED PICTURE OF YOU IF POSSIBLE TO PUT OVER MY FIREPLACE.

EX-101

EC-128

RESPECTFULLY YOURS

22 JUL 7 1969



b7c

EXP PROC

ROYKO

LONG ISLAND

Long Island Press 6/23/69

FBI and the King Tap

By MIKE ROYKO

CHICAGO—The FBI has a lot more explaining to do about its motives for spying on the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

It has publicly described as "malicious" a column written by Carl Rowan that criticized the wiretapping of Dr. King's phones.

Clyde Tolson, associate FBI director, says the wiretapping was done for "national security" reasons, with the approval of the late Robert Kennedy, then attorney general.

That doesn't come even close to telling it.

One thing it doesn't explain is the following incident:

ABOUT THREE YEARS ago an ex-FBI agent I knew asked me to join him for a round of golf.

After the round, we sat in the clubhouse chatting. He worked the conversation around to Dr. King.

He told me that the FBI had been using a variety of electronic eavesdropping devices on Dr. King. Besides tapping his phone, they had planted listening devices in hotel rooms he used while traveling.

The result, he said, was a very thick file on Dr. King.

He gave me some examples.

They were very personal things. Naturally, if you bug almost anybody's bedroom long enough, you will hear personal things.

But none of the things this ex-FBI agent told me reflected in any way on Dr. King's "loyalty," his "Americanism," or seemed to be remotely related to "national security."

Nor did they reflect on his role as a leader in the civil rights crusade, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, or a figure of historic importance.

I asked the ex-FBI agent if his information was merely gossip or if he was sure about it.

He said that he had visited J. Edgar Hoover in Washington and had been brief-

ed on the contents of the Dr. King file. It was not uncommon, he said, for trusted ex-agents to be let in on such things.

OBVIOUSLY, I was supposed to be shocked by the things he told me. And I was. But not for the reasons he assumed. A famous man's imperfections don't shock me.

The shocking disclosure was that he was actually sitting there telling me such things.

They were none of my business, and they were none of his business. They were nobody's business but Dr. King's.

It was plain old mud slinging, on a level with the lowest scandal magazines and transom-peeking public actions.

There was no doubt in my mind then, and none now, that it was being leaked to me for the purpose of discrediting Dr. King.

The same type of thing, I have since learned, occurred in other cities, with other newsmen.

And it doesn't take much imagination to figure out why. Dr. King and Hoover had engaged in a furious public quarrel, Hoover, quite clearly, did not like Dr. King.

That's why I suggest that the FBI has not given an adequate explanation.

If the wiretapping was being done for "national security," I presume that it should have been kept a big secret.

Secret? How much of a secret was it if a newspaper columnist in Chicago knew of the eavesdropping? Or if a former agent—a private citizen—could talk about it?

(For the record, the ex-agent was not a two-bit gumshoe given to flights of fancy. He was then a well-known and highly-respected investigator. He is today a famous and powerful man.)

And is the purpose of such official eavesdropping to gather spite-material, transom-peeking tidbits that will be whispered in the ears of opinion makers?

That, of course, is the greatest danger of Big Brother and his big ear.

If that's what Dr. King's file was used for, then I'll gladly second Rowan's suggestion that Hoover be replaced.

The scandal sheet business should be left to private industry.

(Chicago Daily News)



Mike Royko

b7c

MR HOOPER K... Mr Hoover

Keep up the good work.

ENCLOSURE

*Who at the FBI Isn't Telling Truth? - Art. 1

By Carl Rowan

WASHINGTON — Attorneys for former heavyweight boxing champion Cassius Clay have filed papers in U.S. Federal Court accusing FBI officials of lying about the wiretaps and buggings of the late Dr. Martin Luther King and Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims.

Clay's lawyers have cited some glaring discrepancies between statements made here the last few days by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and other top FBI officials and testimony in a recent Clay hearing in U.S. District Court in Houston, Tex.

The brief, filed in Houston last Friday, says the FBI has produced a "gap of credibility (that) now approaches a crater."

Access Denied

Clay's lawyers are seeking access to wiretap information and personnel that the government so far has avoided making available. The Clay hearing, in which the fighter seeks reversal of his conviction and five-year sentence for draft evasion, touched off the current furor over FBI wiretapping and bugging.

It was in these Houston hearings that the government conceded that it had illegally tapped the telephones of King and both wiretapped the phone and bugged the home of Elijah Muhammad.

A column by this reporter provoked the FBI to claim that the late Robert F. Kennedy, as Attorney General, both proposed and authorized the tap of King's phones. Kennedy's successor as Attorney General, Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, and his successor, Ramsey Clark, have both disputed the FBI claim that Kennedy proposed the wiretap on King, although they acknowledge that he approved it.

But the brief filed in Houston Friday may be of extreme significance because it could force the government to produce documents, wiretap and bugging transcripts, and other information that will leave the public without doubt as to who is lying.

Here are some of the glaring contradictions that are at issue:

1. Hoover told the Washington Evening Star that he had memoranda signed by Kennedy authorizing the wiretaps on King.

2. The Federal court brief claims that either Hoover lied in saying that the King wiretap was discontinued on April 30, 1965, or else FBI Special Agent Robert Nichols perjured himself in his Houston testimony.

3. The Houston brief calls the court's attention to another seeming discrepancy.

4. There apparently is no question in the Houston court proceedings that the wiretaps were illegal, whether Hoover,

Kennedy, or anyone else "authorized" them. However, in a letter to this reporter, Clyde W. Tolson, associate director of the FBI, took the position that the King wiretaps were beyond criticism because they were "within the provisions laid down by the then President of the United States."

Clay's lawyers claim that the Federal government is now trying to do "an apparent about-face" in a Chicago case involving anti-war activists who were indicted for inciting riots at the Democratic National Convention last August.

The government is arguing in that case that the President "has the constitutional power to authorize electronic surveillance to gather intelligence information concerning domestic organizations which seek to attack and subvert the government by unlawful means."

Clay's attorneys thus may hasten a ruling on whether the Justice Department and FBI, representing the President, can wiretap and bug virtually anyone or any group without court permission.

Clay's attorneys also seek to force the government to produce the mysterious FBI employee "AT-1379-S (1)" who supposedly did the actual eavesdropping on Dr. King.

They want the court to determine who, in this contradictory welter of FBI stories, is not telling the truth.

N.Y. DAILY COLUMN: JUNE 24 1969

90-4-37 - 17266

RECEIVED

JOHN E. KENEALY
1300 LAFAYETTE EAST
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48207

June 20, 1969

Mr. Mike Royko
Columnist
Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Michigan

Subject: Your article appearing 6/19 re 'BUGGING' KING - an analysis

Dear Mr. Royko:

Your article (copy enclosed) suggests your observation the motive for wiretapping Dr. King might be a) Mr. Hoover didn't like Dr. King (par F) and b.) Mr. Hoover resorted to using his agency to go into the scandal sheet business (par G).

Have you asked your lockerroom contact if the motive for wiretapping was "national security". Have you asked him the nature of the "national security"? Maybe you feel these questions are not important to your report of your lockerroom experience.

If the purpose of the wiretapping was national security and if national security should be kept secret (as you suggest par. F) And you had club house experience where the matter was discussed in some intimate details, and yet you did not find out what the motive was for the wiretapping (par A); then I would suggest your contact maintained his obligation of secrecy for the wiretapping.

As a matter of national policy do you think:

- a. Mr. Hoover should make public "national security" details of investigations?
- b. To whom should he make these motive known?
 - (1) you acknowledge your contact and other trusted ex-agents were "let in on such things" (par B).

You state (par C) "a famous man's imperfections don't shock me". This characteristic is admirable and one of a mark of perfection for yourself. Thus, you shouldn't be shocked at the imperfection of your lockerroom contact (par D) for his not being immune to being effected by revelations of famous men's imperfections.

I would suggest you contact your lockerroom contact to determine if the wiretapping had a "national security motive", then write another article on the subject so as it is complete.

cc:

(continued next page)

REC 13

XEROX
JUN 30 1969

JUN 27 1969

CRIME

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612

297
51 III 161060

pg. 2

It would be contrary to national policy for Mr. Hoover to do as your article alleges (go into scandal business because he didn't like Dr. King), and it would just as contrary to public interest if he were required to make public details of "national security investigations" because of imperfections of persons "let in on such things" (par D).

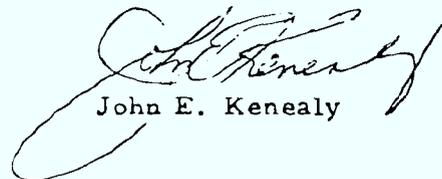
I feel you are definately on target with public interest when you publish possible use of our governmental agencies in conspiracies to accomplish personal motives of public officials.

Your exercise of telling of your expeirences as you see them and letting the chips fall where they may is also consistent with public interest as I, as a layman, see it.

I have made this analysis of your article for my own satisfaction and pass it on to you for what it is worth.

Keep up your good work and best wishes to you for the future.

Sincerely yours,



John E. Kenealy

cc: C. Tolson
Associate FBI Director



MARTIN LUTHER KING

6/19/69

FBI Hides Reason For 'Bugging' King

A CHICAGO—The FBI has a lot more explaining to do about its motives for spying on the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

It was publicly described as "malicious" in a column written by Carl Rowan that criticized the wiretapping of Dr. King's phones.

Clyde Tolson, associate FBI Director, says the wiretapping was done for "national security" reasons, with the approval of the late Robert Kennedy, then attorney general.

That does not come even close to telling us

ON THING IT DOESN'T explain is the following incident:

About three years ago an ex-FBI agent I knew asked me to join him for a round of golf.

After the round, we sat in the clubhouse chatting. He worked the conversation around to Dr. King.

He told me that the FBI had been using a variety of electronic eavesdropping devices on Dr. King. Besides tapping his phone, they had planted listening devices in hotel rooms he used while traveling.

The result, he said, was a very thick file on Dr. King.

He gave me some examples.

They were very personal things. Naturally, if you bug almost anybody's bedroom long enough, you will hear personal things.

They were things that I'm sure Dr. King would not want anyone else to know about.

If you bugged almost anyone's bedroom long enough, you would hear things that person didn't want anyone else to know about.

BUT NONE OF THE THINGS this ex-FBI agent told me about reflected in any way on Dr. King's "loyalty," his "Americanism," or seemed to be remotely related to "national security."

Nor did they reflect on his role as a leader in the civil rights crusade, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, or a figure of historic importance.

I asked the ex-FBI agent if his information was merely gossip or if he was sure about it.

He said that he had visited J. Edgar Hoover in Washington and had been briefed on the contents of the Dr. King file.

It was not uncommon, he said, for trusted ex-agents to be let in on such things.

Obviously, I was supposed to be shocked by the things he told me. And I was. But not for the reasons he assumed. A famous man's imperfections don't shock me.

The shocking disclosure was that he was actually sitting there telling me such things.

They were none of my business, and they were none of his business. They were nobody's business but Dr. King's.

It was plain old mud slinging, on a level with the lowest scandal magazines and transom-peeking public actions.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT in my mind then, and none now, that it was being leaked to me for the purpose of discrediting Dr. King.

The same type of thing, I have since learned, occurred in other cities, with other newsmen.

And it doesn't take much imagination to figure out why. Dr. King and Hoover had engaged in a furious public quarrel, Hoover, quite clearly, did not like Dr. King.

That's why I suggest that the FBI hasn't given an adequate explanation.

If the wiretapping was being done for "national security," I presume that it should have been kept a big secret.

Secret? How much of a secret was it: if a newspaper columnist in Chicago knew of the eavesdropping? Or if a former agent—a private citizen—could talk about it?

(For the record, the ex-agent was not a two-bit gumshoe given to flights of fancy. He was then a well-known and highly-respected investigator. He is today a famous and powerful man.)

AND IS THE PURPOSE of such official eavesdropping to gather spite-material, transom-peeking tidbits that will be whispered in the ears of opinion makers?

That, of course, is the greatest danger Big Brother and his big ear.

If that's what Dr. King's file was then I'll gladly second Rowan's: Hoover be replaced.

The scandal sheet business—private industry.

b7c
an appearance and did so at approximately 5:50 p.m. I visited with [redacted] in the corridor for about five minutes and then stepped inside the Press Room, where I shook hands with the four newspaper reporters assigned to the space, congratulated them on their new space and departed. My best estimate is that I did not remain in the room more than one minute, as I had additional work to handle at the office. I did not participate in refreshments of any kind. It is to be noted that no other FBI Agent was present at the Press Room during their open house. This has been confirmed by me with the other reporters present.

While in the Press Room I noted two General Services Administration guards talking to the reporters. I later learned that they had advised the reporters that the open house had to be completed by 6:00 p.m. as that was the closing time for the Federal Building. I have also subsequently learned that the newspapers became incensed at the General Services Administration for cutting short their open house and that a great deal of ill feeling has arisen between GSA and the press because of this incident.

ROYKO in his original column stated, "Reporters, judges, FBI men, Government prosecutors, private attorneys and assorted Federal officials were standing around drinking, bragging and fibbing to each other." Later in his article, in an effort to be "humorous", he states, "The FBI Agents meanwhile stood stunned and ashamed..."

Chicago
Immediately upon noting this article in the first edition of the Daily News, I immediately contacted LAWRENCE FANNING, Executive Editor of the Daily News and emphatically called to his attention the fact that ROYKO's article was a complete fabrication and that I deeply resented this type of unscrupulous reporting. FANNING stated he would check on the matter and call me right back. I subsequently was called by FANNING, at which time he stated he wished to extend his most sincere apologies as he had talked with ROYKO and that ROYKO "had been fed some bum information". He stated the article would be rewritten in all subsequent editions and he would do everything in his power to prevent any recurrence of this type of reporting.

The aforementioned comments concerning the FBI, as the Bureau will note, were deleted from the subsequent article, which certainly is an admission of the complete error in ROYKO's reporting.

As the Bureau knows, the above is typical of the press in Chicago, particularly as far as the Daily News is concerned. They are constantly seeking sensational type of material which will sell their newspaper, oftentimes having very little regard for the truth.

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mike Royko

5th Was Popular The Day Justice Was Truly Blind

The inside story of the big raid on the press room of the new United State's Courthouse in Chicago has not yet been told.

Until now, the only facts that have filtered out are these:

- A Christmas party, with liquor, was being held Tuesday in the press room.
- Reporters, judges, FBI men, government prosecutors, private attorneys and assorted federal officials were standing around drinking, bragging and fibbing to each other.

An official of the General Services Administration—which is in charge of maintaining and guarding the building—walked into the room, put his fingers in his mouth, and whistled for attention.



ROYKO

- He told everybody that drinking is not permitted on a federal reservation. They got mad and went home.

These so-called facts were reported, of course, in the newspapers, on radio and television.

But now, as we say in this business, the true, inside story can be told.

ACTUALLY, when the GSA official walked in, the party was much too noisy for anybody to hear him whistling.

"Look," someone shouted, "there is a man standing there in the doorway with the fingers of both hands stuck in his mouth."

"Yes," someone else shrieked. "That is a strange thing to do."

But it was not considered strange by several of the federal judges.

They immediately recognized it as the classic legal thinking posture, known as "De Profundis Sapientia Venit."

Roughly translated, this means: "Out of the depths comes wisdom."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 12/21/64
Edition: PEB DART
Author: MIKE ROYKO
Editor: CREED C. BLACK
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

74-714-377
ENCLOSURE

"I believe it is a Supreme Court justice," shouted one judge, ~~bursting~~ into tears of joy, "visiting us and pondering a great decision."

The judges began leaping around, pointing at each other, and shouting: "Reverse him. No, reverse him. Him. No him."

Meanwhile, on the other side of the room several leading attorneys also were excited by the sight of the man."

"Whoopee," they cried out. "It must be one of our clients and he is trying to find a gold filling to pay the balance of his fee."

Several whipped out tooth pullers and tried to help him, while others rushed to the phones and called their wives about a trip to Miami.

The FBI agents, meanwhile, stood stunned and ashamed. They assumed he was a fellow agent who had brought dishonor to the bureau.

"Look at the cur," bellowed one agent. "He's standing there holding a bar of soap in his mouth. And he deserves it."

"What did he do?" another called out.

"I'm sure he's the agent that told his wife he didn't think Martin Luther King was such a bad guy. She turned him in."

The reporters at that moment were crowding around the GSA man, pleading with him to make a statement.

"He must be an unimpeachable source," said one. "They're the only ones who stand around that way."

"Them and high-level informants," said another.

"Or sources-close-to-the-administration," said a third.

One newsman, hoping to scoop the others, rushed to a phone, and whispered to his editor to hold the presses. "Finger-in-mouth, foot-in-mouth, what's the difference? I'm dead certain he's one of our diplomats back from Viet Nam."

OFF IN ANOTHER CORNER, the government prosecutors were moaning, weeping, or gnashing their teeth. They were convinced that it could only be one thing: A new young lawyer sent over by City Hall bosses to join their staff.

"I'm sure," moaned one, "that he is that alderman's nephew. The one that took the bar exam in a bar."

This would have gone on for hours, had not the GSA man grown weak from trying to whistle and toppled over in a faint.

His true identity was finally discovered while his effects were being divided among the reporters, who wanted a picture of his wife and children; the lawyers, who wanted a peek at his bankbook, and the FBI men, who wanted to know what organizations he belonged to, had belonged to, or intended to join.

And by the time he regained consciousness, his no-drinking announcement was meaningless, anyway.

All of the liquor was gone, and everyone had left for home. He had no choice but to file this report to Washington:

"I did what I could, but Justice got good and blind."

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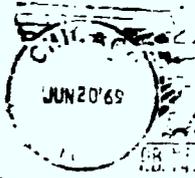
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"I did what I could. but Justice got good and blind."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

401 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Clyde Tolson
Associate Director
Federal Bureau of
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

VIA AIR

PERSONAL.

XEROX
JUN 30 1959

94-8-121-404

June 19, 1969

Clyde: Thought you'd appreciate the contribution to the following. Regards

Mike Royko



FBI's tapping of King phones

The FBI has a lot more explaining to do about its motives for spying on the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

It has publicly described as "malicious" a column written by Carl Rowan that criticized the tapping of Dr. King's phones.

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Nor did they reflect on his role as a leader in the civil rights crusade, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, or a figure of historic importance.

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The shocking part of it was that he was actually sitting there telling me such things.

They were none of my business, and they were none of his business. They were nobody's business but Dr. King's.

IT WAS PLAIN OLD MUD-SLINGING, on a level with the lowest scandal magazines and transom-peeking publications.

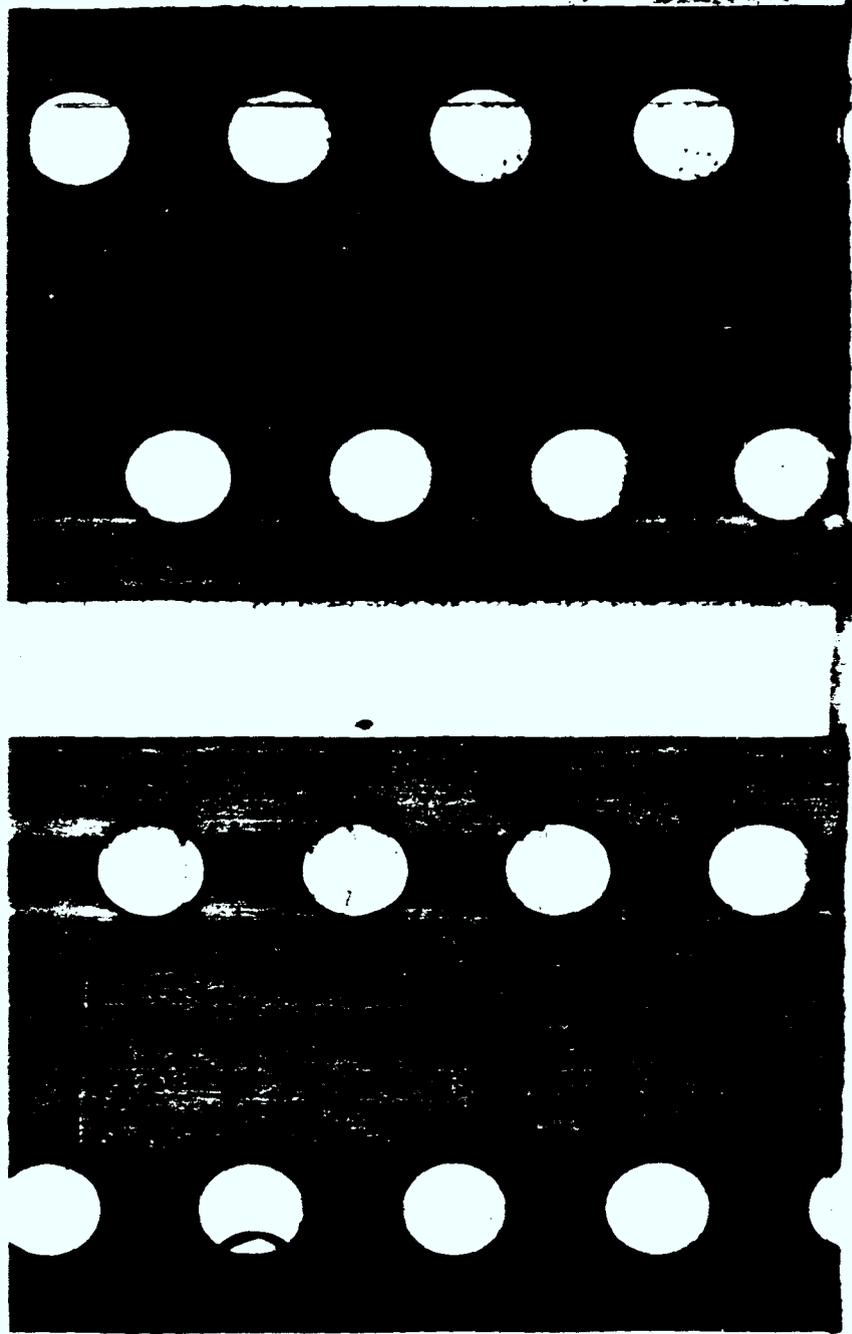
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94-8-121-584

11



8-4-66

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Secret? How much of a secret was it if a newspaper columnist in Chicago knew of the eavesdropping? Or if a former agent — a private citizen — could talk about it?

(For the record, the ex-agent was not a two-bit gumshoe given to flights of fancy. He was then a well known and highly respected investigator. He is today a famous and powerful man.)

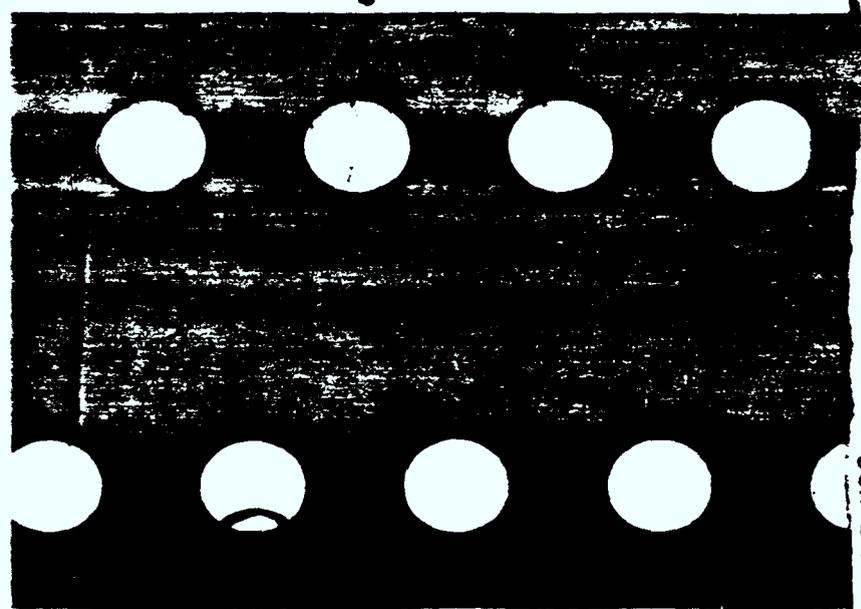
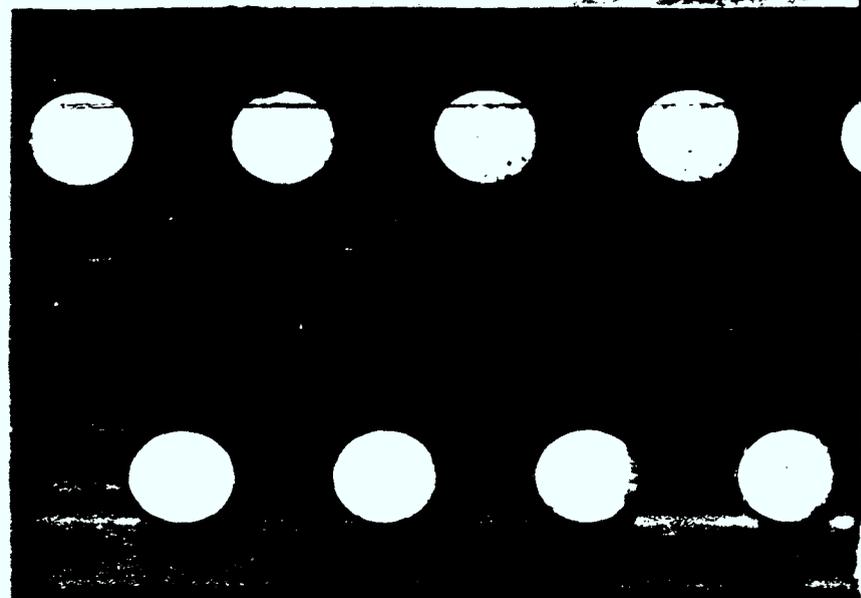
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That, of course, is the greatest danger from Big Brother and his big ear.

If that's what Dr. King's file was used for, then I'll gladly second Rowan's suggestion that Hoover be replaced.

The scandal-sheet business should be left to private industry.

JUN 30 1969



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: September 13, 1972

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: FRANK ANNUNZIO (DEM.)
U. S. CONGRESSMAN
7TH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

COPIES MADE - DATE 12/21/72 BY [redacted]
FOR REVIEW AT FBIHQ AND/OR DELIVERY
TO HSCA RE REQUEST DATED [redacted]
(SEE BUFILE 62-117290)

- Felt _____
- Baker _____
- Bates _____
- Bishop _____
- Callahan _____
- Cleveland
- Conrad _____
- Daibey _____
- Jenkins _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Ponder _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

Congressman Annunzio directed a letter to the Attorney General enclosing a story from the July 29, 1972, issue of "Human Events," (copy attached), which claimed that a secret Justice Department report revealed by newspaperman Mike Royko tells of former Congressman Roland V. Libonati stepping down on orders from Mafia "boss" Sam Giancana who had selected Annunzio as his successor. Annunzio inquired of the Attorney General as to whether such a file exists and if so, why it was made available to a newspaperman.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

There is no indication in Bureau files that Mike Royko ever received any information concerning this from the FBI.

ACTION:

This is for information.

SEP 14 1972

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Cleveland

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

b7D

b7C
D

b7C

b7C

b7C

REC-9 94-60449-6

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
HANK SURVEILLANCE AND INSURANCE
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Congress of the United States

Frank Annunzio

Washington, D.C. 20545

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530
AUG 10 1972

AUGUST 14, 1972

Honorable Richard C. Kleindinst
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Kleindinst:

The July 29, 1972 issue of Human Events carries a statement which in part describes a secret Justice Department report concerning my "emergence as a politician."

The article goes on to say that a newspaper man, Mike Royko, quotes from the report as follows: "Congressman Roland V. Libonati stepped down of order from (Mafia boss) Sam Giancana --- Giancana had already selected Frank Annunzio to replace Libonati. Annunzio will follow dictates of mob."

This letter is to officially inquire if such a file exists, and secondly, if such a file exists, why was access to the file made available to a newspaper man?

The article in Human Events is filled with lies and distortions, and since I have never engaged in any criminal activities nor to my knowledge been associated with any criminals in my entire life, I can only assume that the mention of the secret Justice Department report referred to in the Human Events article is also a fabrication.

In conclusion, let me assure you that if your Department has any questions about any aspects or any portion of my life, private or public, or any members of my family, I will be glad to provide you with any information that you seek and to cooperate with you in any manner.

I look forward to an early reply.

Sincerely,

FRANK ANNUNZIO
Member of Congress

1A/aa

94-60449-6

Hoellen vs. Annunzio

Nowhere in the nation are the battle lines more clearly drawn than in Illinois' 11th Congressional District, where an old-line, mob-connected congressman is battling for his political life.

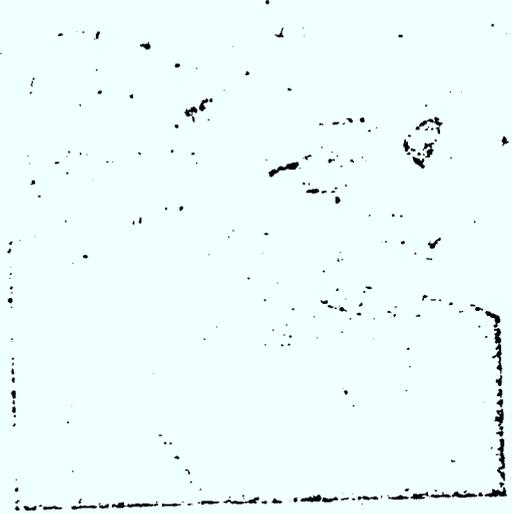
The lawmaker is Frank Annunzio, a four-term Democrat who now represents the state's 7th Congressional District. When reapportioners put him into the same district with Rep. George Cellins, a black, Annunzio packed his bags and moved into the 7th, currently occupied by Rep. Roman Pucinski. "The Pooch" is giving up the seat to run for the Senate.

The make-up of the northside Chicago district has already caused Annunzio to do an about-face on several crucial issues. Pucinski, a one-time extreme liberal, was able to survive in the district only by adopting a hard-right attitude on "social questions" like school busing, the "War on Poverty" and welfare. Annunzio, whose ACA rating is an almost invisible 2 per cent, suddenly reversed himself and opposed busing and low-income housing.

The switch has probably come too late. GOP nominee John Hoellen, an alderman for 25 years, will rip into Annunzio's "real record"—his four 1971 votes in favor of busing, his opposition to the Internal Security Committee and the Subversive Activities Control Board, even his opposition to a constitutional amendment permitting voluntary prayer in the schools.

Hoellen is far better known in the district than the incroper Annunzio. Since 1947, he has been most outspoken member of the City Council and a persistent critic of graft and corruption in the administration of Mayor Richard Daley.

Hoellen's record of good government reform contrasts sharply with that of his opponent. During the 1950s Annunzio was a partner in a notorious "insurance firm" with Buddy Jacobson and John D'Arco, leaders of the corrupt First Ward Democratic Organization with repeated ties to organized crime. Until 1963, Annunzio remained a Chicago "businessman." A secret Justice Department report, revealed by Chicago



HOELLEN

newsman Mike Royko, tells of Annunzio's emergence as a politician:

"Congressman Roland V. Libonati stepped down on orders from [Mafia boss] Sam Giancana... Giancana had already selected Frank Annunzio to replace Libonati. Annunzio will follow dictates of mob."

Libonati's administrative assistant had been Anthony P. Tisci, Giancana's son-in-law and his lawyer. Annunzio not only retained Tisci as his administrative assistant but gave him a 50 per cent pay hike to \$19,000. Then in May 1965 a federal grand jury probing organized crime called Tisci who invoked the 5th Amendment time and again.

When the non-partisan Better Government Association asked the Chicago Bar Association to recommend his dismissal, Tisci suddenly developed a "heart ailment" and resigned from Annunzio's staff. Two months later, he was picked up along with notorious racketeers Nick Civella, Tony Accardo and 'Buster' Wortman—when St. Louis police raided a high-level confab of Midwestern crime barons.

A tireless and effective campaigner, Hoellen ran two very strong races against Pucinski in 1965 and 1968.

Richard Nixon carried the 11th District easily four years ago and is expected to do so again. (Hoellen for Congress Committee 730 West Irving Park, Hill, Chicago, Ill. 60641) 6094-6

HUMAN EVENTS
7/29/72

REC 67

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	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mike Royko



FBI's tapping of King phones

The FBI has a lot more explaining to do about its motives for spying on the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

It has publicly described as "malicious" a column written by Carl Rowan that criticized the tapping of Dr. King's phones.

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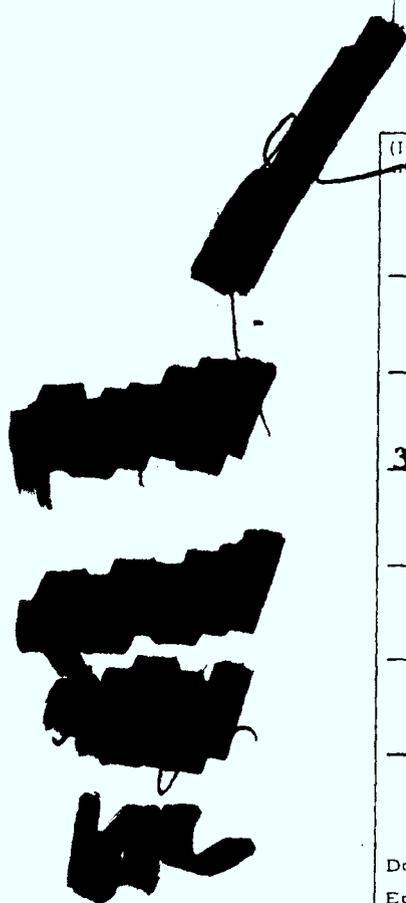
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 6-19-69
Edition: BLUE STREAK
Author: MIKE ROYKO
Editor: ROY N. FISHER
Title: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-14-80 BY SP-1
Character: 100-35356
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

EX-111

REC 67

100-118
NOT RECORDED
191 7 69

file 5-68

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The scandal-sheet business should be left to private industry.

FBI

Date: 5/22/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: CONTROVERSY OVER CHICAGO
BOARD OF EDUCATION BUSING
PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968
RM
OO: CHICAGO
CG file 157-2466 (P)

Agency G-2, 170, OSI, CRD, SS
Date Forw. 5/25/68
How Forw. R/S
By: Rab / ed

CONTROVERSY OVER ANNOUNCED
CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
BUSING PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968
RM
OO: CHICAGO
CG file 157-2518 (P)

700

1-8360
5-2

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

0 RACIAL MATTERS - CHICAGO

Re Chicago teletype dated 5/21/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of
an LHM captioned as above and suitable for dissemination.

One copy of this LHM has been furnished the
USA, U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I,
113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The Springfield Division has been furnished
2 copies of this LHM for information purposes.

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
- 2-Springfield (Encls. 2) (Info.) (RM)
- 4-Chicago
(1-157-1662)
- (1-157-413)
- met
- (10)

ENCLOSURE

XEROX REC-19

JUN 7 1968

b7c

157-6-9-6751

14 MAY 24 1968

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 JUN 11 1968

PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

CG 157-2466
CG 157-2518

[REDACTED]

b7D

For the information of the Bureau the second source is [REDACTED] for the Chicago Division, who received the SNAP literature mentioned in LHM in her mail box and accordingly turned this literature over to the Chicago Office.

b7C

Chicago following and will report any pertinent information to the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

May 22, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. CG 157-2466

CG 157-2518

CONTROVERSY OVER CHICAGO BOARD
OF EDUCATION BUSING PLAN,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968

CONTROVERSY OVER ANNOUNCED
CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM BUSING
PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968

[REDACTED]

b7D

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

ENCLOSURE

6451

CONTROVERSY OVER CHICAGO BOARD
OF EDUCATION BUSING PLAN,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968

CONTROVERSY OVER ANNOUNCED
CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM BUSING
PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mike Royko is a
columnist for the "Chicago Daily News", a major
Chicago daily newspaper of general circulation, who
recently wrote an article critical of [REDACTED] and his
associates. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 15, 1968, a second source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, furnished
literature which was placed in the mail boxes of
Catholic parishioners and neighbors residing within
the confine of St. Ferdinand's Roman Catholic Church,
5900 West Barry, Chicago. The literature discloses

b7D

**CONTROVERSY OVER CHICAGO BOARD
OF EDUCATION BUSING PLAN,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968**

**CONTROVERSY OVER ANNOUNCED
CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM BUSING
PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968**

a group has been organized in St. Ferdinand's Parish opposing the busing plan concerning the Catholic schools announced by John Cardinal Cody, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago in January, 1968. This group is identified as the St. Ferdinand's Neighbors and Parishioners (SNAP). The above mentioned literature requested the parishioners and neighbors of St. Ferdinands to join SNAP in protesting the present policies of the Archdiocese of Chicago concerning busing by putting a penny in the collection basket on Sunday, May 12, 1968, which has been designated by the Roman Catholic Church as Catholic Charities Collection Day.

SNAP further relates in the above mentioned literature that it is scandalous for the church to:

1. "To force a change in religion upon those who desire a true Roman Catholic religion."
2. "Allow the "Word and Worship" series of books to be taught to our children that omits many of our basic beliefs and contradicts many others." (The "Word and Worship" series of books are catechisms presently used by some schools in the Archdiocese of Chicago which advocate racial justice and alludes to the guidance of the late Reverend Martin Luther King by the Holy Spirit. Because this series advocates racial justice it has had, in the past, a controversial reputation in the Archdiocese of Chicago).

CONTROVERSY OVER CHICAGO BOARD
OF EDUCATION BUSING PLAN,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968

CONTROVERSY OVER ANNOUNCED
CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM BUSING
PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1968

3. "pay tuition in a private school and have the children educated in a way that does not meet with our wishes."
4. "To waste Money, Money, Money...from taxes and donations on a busing program when the money could be better used to build more schools and train better educators."
5. "To claim the busing program is voluntary when a possible voluntary protest is ordered stopped in an intimidating letter sent to the parents by the Priests and Sisters of St. Ferdinand's Parish."

One copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the following local agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois,

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois,

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(7)(C) - (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
157-6-9-6791

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/7/72

Attached reports threat to bomb three banks in each of three cities: Chicago, New York and San Francisco. A letter sent to news media, including radio stations, states bombs were placed in safety deposit boxes in the banks in July, 1971, and have long range timers. The letter outlines how such bombs might be used in other situations such as under highways and buildings under construction such as the new FBI headquarters. Letter closes with "Free All Political Prisoners, Remember George Jackson and Sam Melville." Jackson was a black prisoner killed in a 1971 escape from a California prison and Sam Melville was an inmate killed during the Attica, New York, prison uprising.

The Department has been advised of the facts in this matter and has requested investigation by the Bureau. The field has been telephonically instructed to initiate investigation to determine identity of subject and/or subjects in this matter.

kah EM/HEM

R AG

big
D

FBI

"TREAT AS ORIGINAL"

1972

Transmit the following in

PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **FACSIMILE**

URGENT

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Miller, Jr.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Dalbey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Cleveland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ponder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winkert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Walters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Handwritten: 100 ST 157

TO: DIRECTOR, AND SACS, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO **BANK BOM**
 UNSUBS; THREAT TO BOMB; FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, NYC DASH VIC; MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO., NYC DASH VIC; MARINE MIDLAND GRACE TRUST CO., NYC DASH VIC; CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO DASH VIC; FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO DASH VIC; NORTHERN TRUST CO, CHICAGO DASH VIC; BANK OF AMERICAN, SAN FRANCISCO DASH VIC; CROCKER DASH CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, SAN FRANCISCO DASH VIC; WELLS FARGO BANK, SAN FRANCISCO DASH VIC. BOMBING MATTER.

Handwritten: b7c

[REDACTED] DAILY NEWS, CHICAGO ADVISED THAT OFFICE RECEIVED SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER ADDRESSED TO ~~WIR~~ ROYKO, C/O CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, FOUR ZERO ONE NORTH WABASH, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, CONTAINING A FOUR PAGE HAND PRINTED LETTER ON YELLOW LEGAL SIZE PAPER. TAPED TO PAGE ONE OF LETTER WAS KEY TO SAFE DEPOSIT BOX NUMBER EX-115 THREE NINE SIX, CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK.

Handwritten: REC-18 174-2650-422

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF ABOVE MENTIONED LETTER:

Handwritten: b7c

Handwritten: tev

JAN 20 1972

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-0-310-125

FEB 8 1972

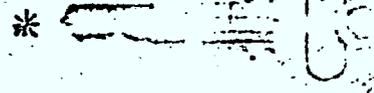
XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

55 JAN 5 1972

Handwritten: [Signature]

Prototype Bombs In Symbolic Banks

During July 1971 nine unusual prototype bombs were planted in different banks across the country. These bombs were placed in safety deposit boxes in the vaults of the banks listed below. Enclosed is one key to one of these boxes



New York City:

1. First National City Bank - 107 William St.
Box No. 6160 Key No. —
2. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. - 40 Wall St.
Box No. 215 Key No. 59
3. Marine Midland Grace Trust Co. of N.Y. - 110 Broadway
Box No. 1716 Key No. 372

Chicago:

- * 4. Continental Illinois National Bank - 231 S. La Salle St.
Box No. E-396 Key No. E-396
5. The First National Bank of Chicago - 1 First National Pl.
Box No. 47440 Key No. 305637
6. The Northern Trust Company - 50 S. La. Salle St.
Box No. 7936 Key No. 2002

San Francisco:

7. Bank of America - Market-New Montgomery
Box No. 1508 Key No. R537
8. Crocker-Citizens National Bank - 1 Montgomery
Box No. 2511 Key No. —
9. Wells Fargo Bank - Market-Montgomery
Box No. 3114 Key No. 3114

What makes these demonstration time bombs unusual are the long range timers used in them. Clock timers used in time bombs typically have a cycle of 12 hours and can therefore be set only up to 12 hours in advance. The timers used in this demonstration bombing have a cycle of 7 months or 217 days. With such a functioning timer a bomb can be planted up to seven months in advance of its intended time of detonation.

The principle is simple. Calendar clocks and watches have 7 day weeks and 31 day months. Any given day and date combination repeats itself only once every 217 days. Let today be any given day and date (e.g., Sunday the 31st), then the timepiece "day" and "date" of any future day can easily be calculated. Every time the target "day" comes up on the timepiece one switch is closed for 24 hours. The same happens to another switch when the target "date" comes up. Only when the target "day" and "date" come up together are both switches closed at the same time completing the detonation circuit.

The prototype timers were made of low quality cordless electric clocks. In future bombing they will be highly reliable, nearly silent electronic watches. Similarly, the slow burning powder

placert in these safety deposit boxes would instead be a compact plastic explosive.

Kidnapping people and demanding property (or money) in exchange for their lives exemplifies the anti-life property value of our sick and brutal society. The Movement in America would do better to kidnap property and offer it in exchange for the freedom of our people.

How would one kidnap a luxury hotel, a corporate office building or a superhighway and demand the release of political prisoners as ransom? Simple again. A seven month time bomb could easily be embedded in the structure of a building under construction (e.g., the new F.B.I. building in Washington) under the roadbed of a highway not yet paved over. In 3 or 4 months continued construction would make the device virtually undetectable. The authorities and the public would then be told who is to be freed in exchange for the exact location of the device. They would also be told how much time remained on the timer. In case the authorities should choose not to believe that the threat is real, then planting two devices and telling the media where one of them is located would cure that misconception.

Of course, the power structure could refuse to meet our demands. They would then have the option of sitting around for months waiting for some portion of one of their empty toys to blow up. Who will want to vacation in that hotel, meet in that boardroom, or drive on that superhighway for the next few months?

FREE ALL POLITICAL
PRISONERS

Remember George Jackson and Sam Melville

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OUTSIDE SOURCE

April 22, 1977

BY HAND

Inspector James Powers
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 6296
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Inspector Powers:

As we discussed in our telephone conversation yesterday, enclosed is a copy of a newspaper article written by Mike Royko asserting that an FBI report describes a situation in which a hostess

[REDACTED] was engaged in making reports to the FBI in the guise of conducting a visit to a new resident. I have also enclosed a transcript of a portion of the Donahue TV talk show in which the subject of Mr. Royko's article expands on the alleged incident of a Welcome Wagon hostess reporting information to the FBI. Attached to the transcript is a list of the TV stations currently carrying the Donahue show.

REC-18 DE-26 190-961-3

[REDACTED]

the date of the alleged FBI memorandum reported in Mr. Royko's article is said to be November 30, 1970.

[REDACTED]

We are anxious to ascertain whether there is any way that the Bureau can assist us in determining the precise situation and circumstances surrounding the alleged memorandum

3 ENCLOSURE

b7c

FOIA

NBK

[REDACTED]

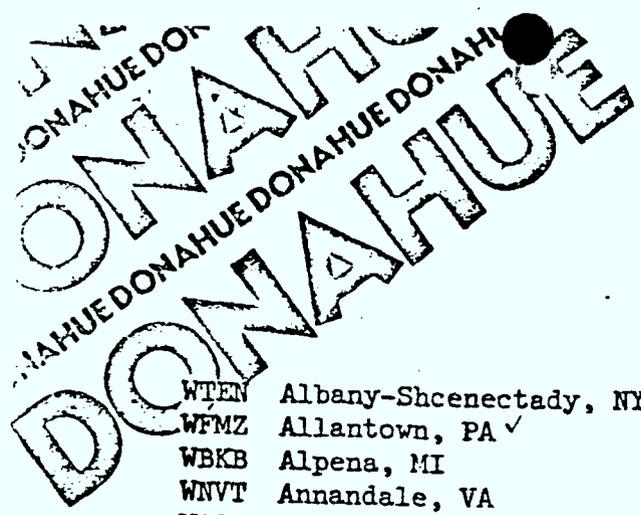
Inspector James Powers
April 22, 1977
Page 2

reported in Mr. Royko's article. We understand, of course, that the Bureau is constrained in providing information of this kind by statute, but we would like to explore if there is some way within the law that we can establish the precise facts. I look forward to meeting with you in your office at 3:00 p.m. on Monday, April 25th. We appreciate your courtesy and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Enclosures

b7c



NOW IN 94 MARKETS!

WTEN Albany-Schenectady, NY
WFMZ Allantown, PA ✓
WBKB Alpena, MI
WNVV Annandale, VA
WAGA Atlanta, GA
WRDW Augusta, GA
WBAL Baltimore, MD
WBNG Binghamton, NY
WKBW Buffalo, NY
WPTZ Burlington, VT-Plattsburgh, NY
WMT Cedar Rapids, IA
WCIA Champaign, IL
WCBD Charleston, SC
WOWK Charleston-Huntington, WV
WBTV Charlotte, NC
WVIR Charlottesville, VA
WTVC Chattanooga, TN
WGN Chicago, IL
WLWT Cincinnati, OH
WEWS Cleveland, OH
KCBJ Columbia-Jefferson City, MO
WTVM Columbus, GA
WCMH Columbus, OH
KXAS Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX
WDTN Dayton, OH
KOA Denver, CO
WOI Des Moines, IA
WJBK Detroit, MI
WEAU Eau Claire, WI
WTVW Evansville, IN
KTHI Fargo, ND
WBBH Ft. Myers, FL
WPTA Ft. Wayne, IN
KFSN Fresno, CA
WGVC Grand Rapids, MI
WLUK Green Bay, WI
WXII Greensboro-Winston Salem, NC
WSPA Greenville-Spartanburg, SC
WTNH Hartford-New Haven, CT
KDOG Houston, TX
WTTV Indianapolis, IN
JWXT Jacksonville, FL
WTAJ Johnstown-Altoona, PA
KODE Joplin, MO
KCMO Kansas City, MO
WBIR Knoxville, TN
KVVU Las Vegas, NV

WLYH Lebanon, PA ✓
WLIO Lima, OH
WLKY Louisville, KY
WMAZ Macon, GA
WPLG Miami, FL
WITI Milwaukee, WI
KMSP Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN
WSM ~~Nashville, TN~~
~~KOCO Oklahoma City, OK~~
KETV Omaha, NB
WESH Orlando-Daytona Beach, FL
WTAP Parkersburg, WV
WRAU Peoria, IL
WPVI Philadelphia, PA ✓
KPHO Phoenix, AZ
WIIC Pittsburgh, PA ✓
KOIN Portland, OR
WGAN Portland-Poland Springs, ME
WJAR Providence, RI
WTVR Raleigh-Durham, NC
KOTA Rapid City, SD
KTVN Reno, NV
WTVR Richmond, VA
WSLS Roanoke-Lynchburg, VA
~~WOKR Rochester, NY~~
WCEE Rockford, IL
KCRA Sacramento-Stockton, CA
KTVI St. Louis, MO
KTVX Salt Lake City, UT
KCST San Diego, CA
KTVU San Francisco, CA
KCOY Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA
WJCL Savannah, GA
KTIV Sioux City, IA
WSJV South Bend-Elkhart, IN
KXLY Spokane, WA
WWLP Springfield, MA
KYTV Springfield, MO
WTOG Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL
WTWO Terre Haute, IN
WSPD Toledo, OH
WKPT Tri-Cities, TN
KVOA Tucson, AZ
WTRF Wheeling, WV-Steubenville, OH
WWAY Wilmington, NC
WBRE Wilkes Barre-Scranton, PA ✓
WHIZ Zanesville, OH

Welcome Wagon Lady Was Snooper In '60s

CHICAGO — A Chicago woman recently wrote to the FBI and asked what they had on her.

A lot of people are doing this, especially those who were involved in the peace and civil rights movements during the 1960s. They are curious about who was spying on them.

The FBI sent the woman copies of some of the reports that had been shipped from Chicago to Washington about her peace activities.

She got a terrible shock. And I don't blame her.

It turns out that she was spied on by the Welcome Wagon lady.

Yes, it is true. I've seen the FBI report. That nice lady who shows up when you move into a new neighborhood, especially in the suburbs, and gives you coupons for free dry cleaning, bakery rolls, shoe repairs and so on. She tells you where you can find different services and asks for a little information about you and the family.

(Actually, it is a commercial enterprise, something like an advertising agency. The company gets the free samples from the merchant, who also pays a fee to have it displayed this way.)

This is what the FBI report said. (I've changed the woman's name and address.)

"U.S. Government Memorandum
"To: Director, FBI
"From: Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago

"Date: 11-30-70

"Subject: Jane Doe.

"The records of the 'Welcome Wagon' determined that the subject and her husband moved to Glencoe, Ill., on Oct. 3, 1968, and formerly resided at 5689 South Harper, Chicago. In Glencoe, they resided at 663 Fernwood, a home purchased by husband Joe Doe. The records disclosed at the time that they had two children, ages 5 and 9. The husband is employed as a sales executive for . . ."

There were all kinds of snoops and sinks during that turbulent period. Law-suits have brought out that you couldn't trust anybody. That clenched-fist, slogan-shouting, bushy-haired young man you met in a tree in Grant Park was really Agent 68291. In his beard was a tape recorder, taking down all of your slogans.

But the Welcome Wagon lady? The warm-hearted person who gave you the free ticket to the laundromat, when you

felt so alone in the new community? The person you suddenly felt so comfortable with that you disclosed that your husband worked at Lefty's Bowling Alley? A government snoop?

The woman named in the report said: "I vaguely remember when she came around. She dropped off the usual coupons for merchandise, asked a few questions about where we used to live, what my husband did, and things like that.

"But it never occurred to me that I was really talking to J. Edgar Hoover. I would have told her to shove the tickets from the laundromat."

I called the FBI to ask if they had really used the Welcome Wagon to do their snooping for them. I never saw Efrem Zimbalist Jr. resort to such unmanly methods.

An FBI spokesman said: "If it is in the memo, then there was probably some dealing with the group."

Are you still doing that?

"We can't address that question one way or the other."

So I called Welcome Wagon at its national office in Memphis.

The president, Mrs. Barbara Marshall, emphatically denied that her company gives information to the FBI. At least not now.

"I wasn't here in 1970," she said, "but let's talk about the present.

"We want to cooperate with government agencies, but we couldn't give them information without consent (of the person being snooped.) We would require a subpoena. We would require some legal compulsion.

"If the FBI came to us and said: 'Did you call on Mrs. Whoever?' I would tell them they needed a subpoena."

Mrs. Marshall, who has been president since 1972, said she doesn't know what the policy of the company was before she was hired. But now, she says, you do not have to hesitate telling your Welcome Wagon lady anything. Their lips are sealed.

She sounded sincere and I believe her, and so if you want to tell the Welcome Wagon lady how many children you have, go ahead.

But I'm suspicious of that kid with the Girl Scout cookies.

MUSIC - When former Nixon Aide, Morton Halperin, discovered that he was being wiretapped, he took the Nixon Administration to Court for invasion of privacy and he won. How many of us are under supervision by the IRS or the CIA or the FBI? One Chicago woman found her Welcome Wagon Lady working for the FBI. Stopping the super snoops, a sober look at U.S. Intelligence on the next Donahue. MORE MUSIC.

HALPERIN - The FBI has determined for itself the various political groups ^{it} its politics/does not like. The Klu Klux Klan, the Communist Party, the Anti-War Movement, the Women's Movement, the Environmental Movement who were doing things that it did not like. It then took the law into its own hands, investigated those organizations, put spies in those organizations, and slipped into manipulate the activities of those organizations, when it knew what those groups were doing was legal but it just didn't like the politics of the organizations.

DONAHUE - Also, one never knows when one is being spied upon. Certainly Adelle Hawkin didn't know. Mrs. Hawkin, you are a citizen of the Chicago area, this is the craziest story I have every heard in my life. Mike Royko did a column on Mrs. Hawkin recently, although I don't think you were named in the column, but I appreciate your candor and your willingness to identify yourself. What happened to you?

HAWKIN - Well, when the Freedom of Information Act was passed, I sent for my files. Now, I had been active in the Peace Movement and I figured they must have a file on me and so I sent for my file and it took some time, but I got a letter from the FBI saying that if I would send them I guess it was \$5.00 or \$5.50 they would send me my files and they sent 55 pages of files, most of which was pretty well deleted, but one of the items that they didn't delete was the fact that the Welcome

Wagon Lady, I had just moved to the suburbs in 1968 and I was visited by the Welcome Wagon Lady who I am sure many of the people in the audience know what the Welcome Wagon is, they give you free tickets for cleaning and what-have-you and welcome you and it is an advertising gimmick and they ask you about your family's income and how many cars you have and how many children you have and what your husband does and this information found its way into the FBI file on me.

DONAHUE - The Welcome Wagon Lady was an FBI spy?

HAWKIN - That is right. She acted for the FBI.

DONAHUE - They are all over the place. (Laughter from the audience)

HALPERIN - (Jokingly) Will you ask the one in the audience to stand up? (More Laughter) You mean the one we were chatting with before?

DONAHUE - I don't know whether your views were that clearly defined. This is not a contest really, but can you imagine?

HAWKIN - Well no. No, my first thought was nothing is sacred. You know, the Welcome Wagon Lady, my goodness. (More Laughter)

DONAHUE - I guess you don't want anybody bombing people, innocent people, so if we can stop that with the wiretap, that is going to be o.k. with both of us, I think.

HAWKIN - You are asking me to answer an absolute, and I can't.

DONAHUE - Maybe we should review just for your sake and mine.

HAWKIN - ALL RIGHT

DONAHUE - Under what conditions is a wiretap legal? Let's pretend that we suspect this terrorist here, o.k.? What do I have to do as a

HALPERIN - The first thing that has to be done, and let me say, my own view is that we should never wiretap. You ask me what the law is

HALPERIN - Made every decision not to stop it because the FBI interests were not in preventing violence but in discrediting that movement by permitting the violence to take place.

DONAHUE - We chatted with Adelle Hawkin who we have established was spied upon by the Welcome Wagon Lady who was apparently engaged by the FBI for that purpose.

HAWKIN - The Welcome Wagon Lady, yes, I was talking in reference to what Morton was saying. There also seems to be evidence that the FBI acted as provocators in many of the organizations and actually incited them to do violent acts, thereby causing the problems.

HALPERIN - Wasn't the person who comes in and you know and the people demonstrations weren't enough, let's go raid the draft board or tear down this building or shoot somebody turns out to be the FBI informant.

HAWKIN - In many of the Chicago peace groups this happened. I mean the people who said you know let's get out there and be loud were actually the ones that were planted by either the FBI or the Chicago Red Squad.

DONAHUE - At the time the Welcome Wagon Lady was visiting you, you had moved into a suburban Chicago neighborhood, you were the typical profile of the white suburban housewife with two ? kids.

HAWKIN - Two children, two girls.

DONAHUE - The only things maybe might have taken you a little bit out of the mainstream is that you became, you remained politically active and you attended what would be in very imprecise language called liberal meetings.

HAWKIN - Well, I was active in Women for Peace, and which was a very active group of women that protested the war, they started out protesting the nuclear testing in the atmosphere and moved on to protesting the war.

DONAHUE - What are your feelings as you look back on this? Do you realize that you were spied upon that there was a dossier on you in the FBI Headquarters in Washington?

HAWKIN - I was horrified to think that well, I was horrified to think that the Government would be wasting all of this money, No. 1, on legal lawful political activities. The citizen has a right to protest the Government activities that they feel are wrong. I was sort of amused by the Welcome Wagon thing, I mean that despite the fact that I was horrified that this happened, this was I think sort of typical of the kinds of information that the FBI gathered and then again everything seemed to be tied in the Riot Squad does the same thing, I mean there were newspaper clippings, I was active in marches and things so they pick up pictures and articles and everything.

DONAHUE - Pierre Devose better be a Frenchman.

DEVOSE - I am a French speaking Belgium.

DONAHUE - I see, and your residence here in the United States is for a duration of or has been for a

DEVOSE - I was practically born here. I came here about 40 years ago.

DONAHUE - I see. I was going to ask you about you know whether or not your view of America has changed from the time you arrived here.

DONAHUE - They had. Albert Jenner had a dossier did he not? He was surveyed so to speak? Mr. Jenner being the Republican counsel for the Watergate Committee?

HALPERIN - There are examples of that kind which are virtually endless. There is a file on Congressman Ralph Metcalf, which identifies him as a Congressman. That kind of thing which is obviously serious spy work. I mean they are clearly protecting us from something, probably a Congressman, is rife in the files, but more importantly I think is the political key to those files. Everything in those files is related in one way or another to political activity. Usually the political activiey the machine didn't like at all.

DONAHUE - I still feel

TAPE IS INTERRUPTED HERE.

DONAHUE - Spied upon by the Welcome Wagon Lady.

QUESTION FROM LADY TO HAWKIN - Do you feel that you know and how do you really know that you were spied upon?

HAWKIN - Well, when I sent for my FBI files under the Freedom of Information Act, this was in there. That is how I found out about it. I don't feel any fear from it because I certainly I won't answer any more questions until I become a little more sophisticated in my outlook but the only feeling I have is that one of outrage.

LADY ASKING THE QUESTION - I think I would have that same feeling. Especially, cause you have to be skeptical of everyone and truthfully, I think that our whole judicial system really needs to be revamped, I don't think we as citizens really have a fair shakedown when it comes to criminal offenses and are afraid to report something and if we do see it because we are going to be retaliated against and I think that is a lot of the problem with our United States.

HAWKIN - It elicits paranoia.

APPLAUSE FOR THE LADY.

DONAHUE - I must break, we will be back in just a moment.

STATION BREAK HERE

DONAHUE - The Court did not find him

HALPERIN - (Some man's name Guiltfoot or something) found that even though he had provided my name that he did not have sufficient responsibility to the continuation of the past that he should be held liable for damages.

QUESTION FROM MAN IN THE AUDIENCE - We wanted to know if you knew how did they get into your home for the tapping?

HALPERIN - They don't have to get in. It is exactly like you order an answering service. The FBI has leased lines and if the phone company wants to tap your phone, they simply connect your phone line from their main headquarters to an FBI leased line and they are tapping your phone.

LADY FROM THE AUDIENCE - Mr. Halperin, I was just wondering, Mr. Halperin said he had a responsibility to sue and I was just wondering how he arrived at the 20 and half million dollars, I mean do you

TAPE IS CUT AGAIN.

HAWKINS - Well, there is a form letter that you have that Warnberg (spelling) organization has that you write to the agencies that you feel to be involved with the FBI, CIA, the

DONAHUE - Might as well cover them all, if you are going to do this send one to everyone.

HAWKIN - Right, I mean everybody that carries out some sort of surveillance every agency.

DONAHUE - You know it became a badge, you know a lot of people are very disappointed that they weren't on the honor list.

HALPERIN - The people that run the risk that if they write in for their file, they may be told they don't have one.

DONAHUE - Right, that would kill me, I am not even going to write to them.

HALPERIN - Well, she did, the suit was brought on by my wife, I think

DONAHUE - And the telephone company was a defendant in the case and exonerated by the

END OF SECOND TAPE.