Airtel

1/5/79

To: SAC, San Francisco

From: Director, FBI (73-19004)

PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Enclosed for San Francisco are two copies each of Washington Field airtel dated 12/22/78 and an LHM dated 12/27/78 at Washington, D. C., captioned as above which are self-explanatory.

San Francisco is requested to disseminate a copy of the letter which was sent to Mr. McCall to the appropriate law enforcement authorities in the San Francisco Division who had jurisdiction over the investigation of the murder of Dr. Foster for their information.

Enc. (4)

73-19004

GLS:jns (VL)
(4)

RETURN TO MR. STOOPS
ROOM 3853

73-19004-1

22 JAN 8 1979

MAIL ROOM
JAN 5 1979
FBI

NOT RECORDED
APR 26 1979

APR 26 1979

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
[ ] Teletype
[ ] Facsimile
[X] Airtel

AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:
[ ] Immediate
[ ] Priority
[ ] Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
[ ] TOP SECRET
[ ] SECRET
[ ] CONFIDENTIAL
[ ] E F T O
[ ] CLEAR

Date 1/17/79

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: GILROB
BUFILE 98-46611
BSFILE 91-4219

TERCROSS
BUFILE
BOSTON 199-25

HEARNAP
BUFILE 7-15200
BSFILE 7-861

Re Bureau airtel to Boston, 12/13/78 which states in part, "Because of preferential allocation of resources, both monetary and personnel, that is given to IO and "Top Ten" investigations, they are considered important priority matters in the Fugitive Program. In order to insure that these resources are being properly utilized in fugitive matters, FBIHQ must be kept apprised of the investigative effort being expended in IO and "Top Ten" cases". Sacramento airtel to Boston, 1/10/79.

b7A [redacted]

3- Bureau (98-46611) (1- 199-TERCROSS) (1- 7-15200)
2- Albany
2- Baltimore (91-5176)
2- New Haven (91-3934)
2- New York (91-9195)
2- Philadelphia (91-7264)
2- Sacramento (91-3929) (Encs. 6)
2- San Francisco (91-3433) (Squad 10)
1- WFO (91-5251)
1- Boston (91-4219) (199-25) (7-861) JFR/lab (23)

7-15206

NOT RECORDED
14 JAN 29 1979

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

GPO : 1977 O - 235-529

[redacted]

Whereas, the Bureau has requested a bi-weekly summary airtel "because of preferential allocation of resources, both monetary and personnel" and the fact that the arrest of POWER is an "important priority matter", all leads are to be covered appropriately. [redacted]

LEADS

[redacted]

b7A

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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) 67A 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.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-15200-NR (1-17-79)

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir. ___
Adm. Serv. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Fin. & Perс. ___
Ident. ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 1/24/79

90125063-D

FROM : John C. Lawn

SUBJECT: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

PURPOSE: To request a document examination of undated letter to Cecil McCall, Chairman of U.S. Parole Commission from Reg Murphy, publisher, San Francisco Examiner, attached, by Laboratory Division.

DETAILS: On December 20, 1978, Cecil McCall, Chairman, U.S. Parole Commission, advised FBI he had received an undated letter on December 19, 1978, reportedly from Reg Murphy of the San Francisco Examiner. Letter contained reference to reported information on the activities of Patty Hearst prior to her kidnapping in 1974, and made mention of possible embarrassing consequences to authorities if she was released from prison. Letter claims that Hearst and Steve Weed were in on the murder of Dr. Foster months before her kidnapping. McCall questioned authenticity of the letter because of its formal nature, and he advised he knows Mr. Murphy personally and felt that the letter would have had a more informal introduction i.e., Murphy would have addressed him by his first name. McCall contacted Murphy telephonically on December 19, 1978, and inquired if Murphy had recently sent any mail to McCall. Murphy responded in the negative and, after further discussion, Murphy advised he had not sent any letter to McCall concerning Miss Hearst. Due to the publicity surrounding Hearst's recent request for executive clemency and eligibility for parole, an effort should be made to determine the possible source of this letter.

RECOMMENDATION: Document Section, Laboratory Division, is requested to compare the typing and paper utilized in the undated letter sent to Mr. McCall with known specimens on file pertaining to Hearst and her kidnapping and her related activites in an effort to identify the source of this letter.

[redacted]

Enc. ~~ENCLOSURE~~
1 - Mr. Moore
2 - Mr. Herndon
1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - [redacted] b7c

GLS:jas (VI)
(7)

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

5010-108

JAN 26 1979

FBI/DOJ

From:
Reg Murphy, Publisher, SF Examiner

To:
Cecil McCall
Chairman
U.S. Parole Commission
Dept of Justice
Constitution Ave & Tenth Street NW
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr McCall,

I'm writing this to you personnally and hope you'll keep it under your hat. Of late there hapw been rumors circulating which are most unsettling re Patty Hearst. We have been doing our best to get her out, but these latest rumors are most disturbing and we feel you must be informed about them in light of possible later developements.

Unusually reliable sources are saying she and Steve Weed were in on the murder of Doctor Foster months before her kidnapp, and that there are living witnesses to this being held somewhere, who will speak out at the most inopportune time to embarrass anyone who spoke our for her release, thus undermining xxxxx people's faith in their government even further.

I doubt these rumors, but you must be made aware of them. There is much complaining also that if she is freed, then we should have freed Loeb who was brainwashed by Leapold and many Manson followers as well.

I try to run a decent, honest newspaper here in San Francisco in spite of pressures I cannot tell you about. Therefore I have gone overboard to bring this other side of the question to your attention. Please be as honest as I and get rid of this letter after you have digested its contents. But I would not be a man if I didn't convey these doubts to you. Best wishes to your
Do not refer to this letter to me in any way shape or form.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - Mr. Herndon
1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Lile

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Herndon

DATE: 1/30/79

FROM : R. T. Kelly

SUBJECT: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST;
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Re memorandum from John C. Lawn to Mr. Moore, dated 1/24/79.

PURPOSE:

To report the results of Laboratory document examinations of a letter received by Cecil McCall, Chairman of U. S. Parole Commission, purportedly from Reg Murphy, publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, concerning the eligibility for parole of Miss Hearst.

DETAILS:

The following items were received in the Laboratory for examination:

Q1 Fifteen cent U. S. Postal envelope postmarked "SAN FRANCISCO, CA 9412A PM 14 DEC 1978" bearing the typewritten address "Cecil McCall (Very Personal) Chairman, U. S. Parole Comm. Dept of Justice Constitution Ave and Tenth Street NW Washington, DC 20530"

Q2 Accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr McCall, I'm writing this to you personally..."

Enclosures (2)

EX-140 REC-65 7-15-00 1139

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. J. C. Lawn
1 [redacted]

DE-48

16 FEB 2 1979

CONTINUED - OVER

JCL/kaf (7)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 73-1700 4

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

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum to Mr. Herndon
RE: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

It was determined that the typewriting on Q1 and Q2 is a style of pica type, spaced ten characters per horizontal inch, used on Underwood typewriters. That typewriting was not prepared on any of the typewriters used to prepare documents of known origin, previously submitted to the Laboratory in the "HEARNAP" investigation.

The typewriting on Q1 and Q2 was compared with specimens in the Anonymous Letter File, but no identification was effected. Photographic copies will be added to that file for future reference.

Examinations of the Q1 envelope and Q2 sheet of paper failed to reveal any indented writings, watermarks, or other significant features which might assist in determining the source of those documents.

The questioned documents were preserved during the Laboratory examinations in order to permit latent fingerprint examinations, if desired.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the results of the Laboratory examinations and the questioned documents be provided to the Criminal Investigative Division.

APPROVED:
Director
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Tech. Serv.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

RECORDED
1/26/79
jam

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded: 2/22/79 3:15 p.m. lms

Received: 2/22/79

To: ~~Mr. John C. Lawn~~ Criminal Investigative Division

NOTE: Expedite

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200

LAB. NO. 90125063 DMS

Re: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST;
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

YOUR NO.
LCHB-84715

Examination by: [redacted] 1/29-30/79

Noted By: [redacted]

Examination requested by: ~~Mr. John C. Lawn~~ Commutation

Reference: ~~Letter~~ dated ~~January 24, 1979~~ 2/15/79

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: LFB 2/22/79 ~~January 25, 1979~~

Specimens:

Q1 Envelope postmarked "SAN FRANCISCO, CA 341 PM 14 DEC 1978" bearing typewritten address "Cecil McCall (Very Personal) Chairman, U. S. Parole Comm. Dept of Justice Constitution Ave and Tenth Street NW Washington, DC 20530" Fifteen cent U.S. Postal the 2A

Q2 Accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr McCall, I'm writing this to you personally. . ."

Examination Completed 8:00 am 2/26/79 Dictated 2/26/79
Time Date Date

RECEIVED
1/30/79
[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: ~~Mr. John G. [illegible]~~ Criminal Investigative Division

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200-7939

LAB. NO. 901250068 D NS

Re: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, KIDNAPPING

YOUR NO.

Examination by: [redacted] 67C 1/29-30/79

Examination requested by: ~~Mr. John G. [illegible]~~ Bureau

Reference: ~~Letter~~ Communication dated January 24, 1979

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: January 25, 1979

Specimens:

Q1 envelope postmarked "SAN FRANCISCO, CA 941[redacted] PM 14 DEC 1978" bearing typewritten address "Cecil McCall (Very Personal) Chairman, U. S. Parole Comm. Dept of Justice Constitution Ave and Tenth Street NW Washington, DC 20530" — significant U.S. Postal; the — 2A

Q2 accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr McCall, I'm writing this to you personally. . ."

Mailed to Herndon from [illegible] dated 1/30/78

FBI/DOJ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NI [illegible] K [illegible]

FOIA

7-2

RECORDED
1/26/79
jam

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LATENT

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: ~~Mr. John C. Lawn~~
Criminal Investigative Division

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200-7939

LAB. NO. 90125063 D MS

Re: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST;
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

YOUR NO.

Examination by: [redacted]

~~LEFT PROCESSED~~
~~[illegible]~~

Examination requested by: ~~Mr. John C. Lawn~~ Bureau

Reference: ~~letter~~ Communication dated January 24, 1979

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: January 25, 1979

Q1+Q2 Returned to Div 6 [redacted] 1-30-79

Specimens:

Q1 Envelope postmarked "SAN FRANCISCO, CA 9412A PM 14 DEC 1978" bearing typewritten address "Cecil McCall (Very Personal) Chairman, U. S. Parole Comm. Dept of Justice Constitution Ave and Tenth Street NW Washington, DC 20530"

Q2 Accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr McCall, I'm writing this to you personally. . ."

FBI/DOJ

From:
Reg Murphy, Publisher, SF Examiner

To:
Cecil McCall
Chairman
U.S. Parole Commission
Dept of Justice
Constitution Ave & Tenth Street NW
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr McCall,

I'm writing this to you personnally and hope you'll keep it under your hat. Of late there hape been rumors circulating ~~which are most unsettling re Patty Hearst. We have been doing~~ our best to get her out, but these latest rumors are most disturbing and we feel you must be informed about them in light of possible later developements.

Unusually reliable sources are saying she and Steve Weed were in on the murder of Doctor Foster months before her kidnapp, and that there are living witnesses to this being held somewhere, who will speak out at the most inopportune time to embarrass anyone who spoke our for her release, thus undermining xxxxx people's faith in their government even further.

I doubt these rumors, but you must be made aware of them. There is much complaining also that if she is freed, then we should have freed Loeb who was brainwashed by Leapold and many Manson followers as well.

I try to run a decent, honest newspaper here in San Francisco in spite of pressures I cannot tell you about. Therefore I have gone overboard to bring this other side of the question to your attention. Please be as honest as I and get rid of this letter after you have digested its contents. But I would not be a man if I didn't convey these doubts to you. Best wishes to your

Do not refer to this letter to me in any way shape or form.

RM
SF Ca

Cecil McCall (Very Personal)
Chairman, U.S. Parole Comm.
Dept of Justice
Constitution Ave and Tenth Street NW
Washington, DC 20530

USA 15c

13477

U.S. COR CENTER DEC 19

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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7-15200-7940

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

MR. KENT

2-26-79

Robert C. Payne

PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

HEARNAP

Re memorandum from John C. Lawn to Mr. Moore dated 2-15-79.

PURPOSE: To report the results of the Latent Fingerprint Section examination of an envelope and letter received by Cecil McCall, Chairman of U. S. Parole Commission, purportedly from Reg Murphy, publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, concerning the eligibility for parole of Miss Hearst.

DETAILS: The following items were received in the Latent Fingerprint Section for examination:

Q1, fifteen cent U. S. Postal envelope postmarked "SAN FRANCISCO, CA 9412A PM 14 DEC 1978," bearing the typewritten address "Cecil McCall (Very Personal) Chairman, U. S. Parole Comm. Dept of Justice Constitution Ave and Tenth Street NW Washington, DC 20530"

Q2, accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr. McCall, I'm writing this to you personally..."

The specimens were examined and one latent fingerprint was developed on the envelope and two latent fingerprints were developed on the letter.

The latent fingerprints have been identified as finger impressions of Cecil Carlisle McCall, U. S. Air Force service #AF14544170.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

7-15200

NOT RECORDED
50 APR 18 1979

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. John C. Lawn
[redacted] - Enclosures (2)

JER:dep
(7)

b7C

1 - Bufile 73-19004
1 - Bufile 7-15200

66 APR 19 1979

Memorandum to MR. KENT
RE: PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY
Bufile 73-19004

RECOMMENDATION: That the results of the Latent Fingerprint Section examination and the questioned documents be provided to the Criminal Investigative Division.

FOIPA

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT HEARNAP

FILE NO. 7-15200

SECTION NO. Enclosures Behind File (Part I) of 3 Parts

(attendant "cover" documents for enclosures also placed herein as well as in body of file.)

HEARNAP 7-15200 PART 1 OF 3 PARTS

E.B.F SERIALS 5644,5813,6057

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/25/74

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

Via AIRTEL _____ AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (7-519) (P)

SUBJECT: HEARNAP
OO: San Francisco

Re Butte tel to Bureau, 2/21/74.

Enclosed for Bureau, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Portland is one copy each of Handbook and Directory for Campers, for Kampgrounds of America (KOA).

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM)
2 - Sacramento (Enc. 1) (AM)
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (AM)
2 - Portland (Enc.1) (AM)
2 - Butte
CWZ/cld
(10)

REC-88

7-15200-1176

4-2

14 ~~MAR 20~~ 1974

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 APR 4 1974

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 365-655 (11)

Handbook and DIRECTORY for CAMPERS

Includes Maps and Information on KOA Kampgrounds in the United States, Canada and Mexico

1-15200-1 1176

GAMES CAMPERS PLAY

Here are some thought twisters to make time go faster. In order that other members of your family may play "camper games," we suggest you use a separate piece of paper to jot down answers. Check the "Contents" pages for locations of other camper games and quizzes.

SPORTS PUZZLE

How well do you really know your sports? Try the following puzzle to find out.

THE FOLLOWING PHRASES ARE USED IN WHICH SPORTS?

1. Service
2. Slide
3. Tallyho
4. First down
5. Break
6. Fore

IN WHICH SPORT ARE THE FOLLOWING USED?

7. Fly
8. Epee
9. Goal pads
10. Mouthpiece
11. Bird
12. Silks
13. Niblick

IN WHICH SPORTS ARE THE FOLLOWING USED AS MEASUREMENT?

14. Sets
15. Rounds
16. Frames
17. Eighteen holes
18. Periods
19. Aces
20. Quarters

FISHING FACT PUZZLE

In this two part puzzle, first supply the missing numbers to the phrases. Then add up all the numbers. The total will give you the year in which the first fish protecting act was legislated in the United States.

1._____ feet in a fathom.
2._____ Heinz varieties.
3._____ Great Lakes.
4._____ shooter (gun of the Old West).
5._____ Island Salad dressing.
6._____ degrees in a circle.
7._____ winks of sleep (a catnap).
8._____ permanent teeth in a human's mouth.
9._____ planets in the Solar System.
10._____ th Amendment (Women's Suffrage).
11._____ days, hath September, April, June . . .
12._____ square inches equal 1 square foot.
13._____ years equal 1 score.
14._____ R's (basics of education).
15._____ Sleepy People (song).
16._____ for the road.
_____ TOTAL

FLOWER TREE PUZZLE

To find out the names of the flowers and trees below unscramble the following words.

1. American wild flower
   S T O L U
2. Garden flower
   L H A D A I
3. Flowering tree
   C A L L I
4. American pine
   C H K M E L O
5. American shrub
   P J R E N I U

ANSWERS:

SPORTS: 1. Tennis, 2. Baseball, 3. Fox hunting, 4. Football, 5. Boxing, 6. Golf, 7. Angling, 8. Fencing, 9. Hockey, 10. Boxing, 11. Badminton, 12. Horse racing, 13. Golf, 14. Tennis, 15. Boxing, 16. Bowling, 17. Golf, 18. Hockey, 19. Badminton, 20. Football

FISHING FACT: The year was 1734. 1. 6, 2. 57, 3. 5, 4. 6, 5. 1,000 6. 360, 7. 40, 8. 32, 9. 9, 10. 19, 11. 30, 12. 144, 13. 20, 14. 3, 15. 2, 16. 1.

FLOWER-TREE: 1. LOTUS, 2. DAHLIA, 3. LILAC, 4. HEMLOCK, 5. JUNIPER

handbook and DIRECTORY for CAMPERS

COVER:
Near the end of another perfect day, a camper is silhouetted against a golden sunset over Pleasant Lake, 40 miles north of Phoenix, Arizona. Photograph by Jim Tellon.

STAFF:
Publisher ..... Donald Ryan
Publications Coordinator ..... James R. Graff
Editor ..... Rich Smith
Business Manager ..... Howard Jones
Art Director ..... Dennis Knittig
Production Manager ..... Dennis Heiser
Contributing Editors ..... Judy Delton, Helen Hawkins, Marilyn Felts, Sharron Perez

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES
NEW YORK The Webb Company
211 East 43rd Street 212-682-4727
CHICAGO The Webb Company
35 E. Wacker Drive 312-372-1111
ST. PAUL The Webb Company
1999 Shepard Road 612-647-7316

The KOA HANDBOOK FOR CAMPERS and KAMPGROUND DIRECTORY is distributed to campers at any KOA Kampground or RKOA Ranch Kamp. Requests to reprint should be sent to:

KOA HANDBOOK FOR CAMPERS Publication and Advertising Office: 1999 Shepard Road Saint Paul, Minnesota 55116 (612) 647-7220

Editorial design, printing: The Webb Company

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-15200- 1535

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
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4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☒ For your information: Applicable statute: Title 18, United States Code, Section 2510, et seq.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-15200-1535 EBF

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

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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

7-15200-2522 EBF

previously processed in
body of file
7-15200 Sec. 37

7-15200-2724 EBF

previously processed in
body of file

7-15200 Sec. 43

7-15200-2725 EBF

previously processed in
body of file

7-15200 Sec 43

7-15200-2994 EBF

previously processed in
body of file

7-15200 Sec. 45

7-15200-3388 EBF

previously processed in
body of file

7-15200 Sec. 54

7-15200-3465 EBF

previously processed in
body of file
7-15200 Sec 56

7-15200-3471 EBF

previously processed
in body of file

7-15200 Sec. 56

7-15200-3626 EBF

previously processed in body of file

7-15200 Sec. 57

FBI

Transmit in (Type in plaintext or code) via AIRTEL (Priority)

12-2-74
(Date)

To: SAC, San Antonio

From: Director, FBI REC-106 7-15200 3767

[redacted] b7C b7D

HARBLE FALLS, TEXAS
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 12-16-74

Enclosed you will find:

- [x] Two copies of self-explanatory communication from captioned individual.
- [ ] Two copies of self-explanatory anonymous communication.
- [ ] Other:

Take following action:

- [ ] Make discreet inquiries of established sources to determine reputation of captioned individual and/or organization. Under no circumstances should correspondent become aware of our interest.
- [x] Have correspondent interviewed to determine whether correspondent has any information of interest to Bureau.
- [ ] Furnish orally pertinent facts from enclosed communication to appropriate law enforcement officials. Do not relinquish control of the communication itself.
- [ ] Furnish orally pertinent facts from enclosed communication to appropriate law enforcement officials.
- [x] Submit results under above caption to reach Bureau no later than 12-16-74
- [x] Other:

~~Y-Disclosure~~

See page two.

1 - Dallas - Enclosures (12) (For information)
ReBucal and urcal 11-26-74

Enc. (34)

(Do not type below this line.)

JWS:lb (7)

MAILED 12
DEC 3 - 1974
FBI

Return To:

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

84 JAN 7 1975

(This line for LEFT MARGIN.) (Do not type BEYOND THIS MARGIN.)

b7C b7D

Airtel to San Antonio
Re: [redacted]

Based on available information, [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Unless your files preclude such action, have a representative of your office contact [redacted] acknowledge receipt of his letter, return the attached copies of his enclosures and determine whether he has information of interest to the Bureau. If he strongly requests a photograph of Patricia Hearst, furnish one to him. Submit results under above caption directed to the Correspondence and Tours Section, External Affairs Division.

b7c
b7D

JWS 1/27

[redacted]
Marble Falls, Texas, 78654
Tel: [redacted]

11-18-74

Mr. Clarence Kelley, Director, FBI
Room 7000
Washington, D. C. 20535

Certified return receipt requested

Dear Mr. Kelley:

This letter is in responce to your appeal as printed in December issue of ARGOSY, for help in the locating of PATTY HEARST.

My first inclination is to doubt your sincerety, in wanting to use every effort possible in locating PATTY HEARST. Second in fairness to you I must recognize the possi ble lack of communications in your organization.

I made a trip to Dallas at my expence, from here to offer my help. On Febuary 13th. I attempted to reach your agent, Mr. [redacted] who was to busy to see me. The matter and offer I wished to discuss was classified at that time, however as the PATTY HEARST matter appeared to have become a possible subversive matter I felt justified. I talked to Mr. [redacted] in the Dallas office and furnished him (in fact he madethem) copies of official cooresponding varifying the subject, in which he was to send to you. He called agent Mr. Charles Bates at San Francisco in regards to assistance, after waiting there for three days, I was in formed by [redacted] the FBI had no interest as there was no answer.

Mr. Kelley lets analize this for a moment. Here is a case where a supposed reliable retired military officer properly identified comes to your office at his expence, through a sense of responsibility, comes to the Dallas office and offers written proof of the possibility of his offer being sucessful, as tested by the (Headquarters Modern Army Selected Systems Test Evaluation & Review MASTER) Fort Hood, Texas. and other letters was absolutely ignored

For your information, after working and researching for a number of years I have developed a system of RADIATION detection and Evaluation by which once we have arrived at this Radiation Rate, we can identify the thing or object and locate it any time in the future.

Most of my work has been done with photographs, I value my work paraell with Finger Prints, as I studyed this science for two year in my earlier years, except it goes much further. For you to comprehend some of the end results. Every time we take a persons finger prints (which must be taken properly for any value, the same applies to RADIATION Identification, that is this particular kind of RADIATION). We take a photograph which is protected in a seperate envelope and given a RADIATION classification in number (again much like finger prints). This rate does not change and has many uses beyond finger prints. Many times I see where a robber bank

ENCL. IN WINTYLE

EXC. DOC.

robbers picture was taken at the seane of the robbery. We could not want any thing better than this He can change his appearence to where he can not be identified by appearence as in the photograph, his RADIATION will not change, and he can be located as well by this RADIATION.

After developing this I wanted it to be used in locating our prisoners of war. Consequently I went through various test at MASTER which included approximately one years of controlled test in which I was sucessful in locating and identifing certain officers placed in a tunell several hundred feet under ground by having there previous picture and an aerial photograph taken at 6000 feet. The same with Ammunition ect.

Major General Schuhmaker orthorized the test to be made he was suceeded in MASTER Command by Major General H. J. McChrystal The responsibility and setting up these test were under Mr. James H. Lyle, who has been transfered and is The President of USAACE Board, Fort Bragg, N. C. 2803 Tel. No. AC 919-396-4312/4808.

To make this short I am saying, I have proven under tests that I have been sucessful enough to substanciate my claims, subject to the photographs, and all work handeled with in the know requirements for sucessful RADIATION detection. Their is much work yet to be done in research. I do not this time have all of the answers and may not have for years, yet their has been enough accraticy to make use of my system right now.

I am enclosing the following.

Copy of letter from NOW Charles N. Adams USMC. Major Walch headquarters USMC can varify his discussion with Major Adams.

Copy of my letter to Major General H. J. McChrystal.

Copy of Major General H. J. McChrystal letter to me, Please note here nothing in my letter has been denied or quetioned, instead an invitation to submit a proposal.

Copy of letter to General Robert. E. Cushman Commadant USMC which he turned over to research and development USMC naming Major Walch as my contact.

Copy of letter from Colonel J. M. Johnson Development Branch DC/S (RD&S) in responce to my letter to General Cushman.

Copy of letter and proposal to Dr. George H. Lawerence.

Copy of Dr.Lawerence answer,

Copy of my letter to Major Walch.

Copy of Letter frpm Mr. James H. Lyle.

Please return copies, with your comments.

Sincerely and respectfully

[redacted] b7C b7D

Mr. Kelley I am stating the following.

I have reson to believe the following information could be correct, subject varification of and with a good clean photograph of PATTY Hearst Which I request you supply me.

By using a news paper photograph, which I find at times works, but does not agree with the real photographs used in test at Fort Hood, which I would stand behind. However test with Photograph such as a news paper has been found to be sucessful by researchers in England. We are not sure the radiation always carries foward in this type of photograph reprint.

With the above resavation, I believe it worth while to to place some value, depending on reciept of proper photograph.

From 5-24 10 am Patty Hearst was in Covina Calif. She was there on the 25th..26th. and on the 27th I found she had left.

On 6-1 11:30 Pm. I picked her up at Helena Mont.

On 6-2 at 4 Pm she was still their, at 7:30 she was headed east and at 11:30 she was on route #94 E. Glendive.

On 6-3 10 Am Fargo N. Dak.

On 6-4 2 Am. at Superior (Duluth) Minn. 604 11:45 on route 61 N to New Little.

On 6-5 She crossed the border to Canada at Ripigon (Grand)

6-6 2:30 Am. Sudbury Ont. 12 Pm Sturgeon Ont.

7-7 Attawa Ont. She has been here every since

9-16 In Attwa located in an aera bound by Bank & Kent---Slaters & Albert...Could be slight varation have a very small map.

10-15 Moved to an aera encompassed by Wellington , O' Connor, Elgin & Laurier

11-17 2 Pm Still their I don"t like to give info, on what I have to work with but I would investigate.

CERTIFIED
No. 265980
MAIL

"B" COMPANY
1st Battalion 23rd Marines
4th Marine Division FMF USMCR
1110 Barton Springs Road
Austin, Texas 78704

7 June 1972

Two experiments were conducted at the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Austin, Texas by [redacted], U. S. Marine Corps (Retired). These experiments were witnessed by Captain Jack L. EVANS, U. S. Navy and Captain Charles N. ADAMS, U. S. Marine Corps. The experiments were as follows:

Snapshots were taken of four Marines (enclosures 1-4). One Marine (enclosure 3) was placed in an indoor pistol range (enclosure 5). A snapshot was then taken of the outside of the pistol range. Through the use of his equipment and by taking radiation readings from the photos of the four Marines, [redacted] identified the Marine that had been placed in the pistol range.

A similar experiment was conducted using a cigar box. [redacted] took one cigar and took from it the cigar's radiation count. The cigar was then placed back in the box. The box of cigars was placed on the seat of a pickup truck. A picture was taken of the outside of the truck (enclosure 6). Pictures of five other automobiles were taken (enclosures 7-11). By using his equipment and the snapshots of the vehicles, [redacted] identified the vehicle in which the cigars were placed.

During both experiments [redacted] did not leave the office of the Marine Inspector-Instructor. All identification was made from photographs taken by a Marine Gunnery Sergeant who was not connected with nor had known [redacted] prior to the experiments.

Captain Jack L. EVANS, U. S. Navy contacted Mr. LUCAS of the Navy Research and Development Department for further evaluation of the equipment and techniques demonstrated by [redacted]

CHARLES N. ADAMS
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps
Inspector-Instructor

7-15200-3767 EBF

[redacted]

[redacted]ble Falls, Texas 78654

TELEPHONE [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

TO: Major General H. J. McChrystal
Commanding General HQ Masster
Fort Hood, TX 76544

DATE: June 8, 1973

" Certified mail return receipt requested "

FROM: [redacted]

Marble Falls, TX 78654

SUBJECT: Summary and evaluation of work done in radiation detection and location during the approximate period July 1, 1972 to April 1, 1973 under supervision of Mr. James Lyle, Engineering Support, DCS Logistics, HQ Masster, Fort Hood, TX

During the above period in which tests were made to determine the reliability and capability of the above subject, General Robert Shoemaker was in command of Masster and is probably more familiar with what transpired than the present General McChrystal. I am of the opinion that we have proven without doubt the capability in which I came to Masster with an attempt to establish. I believe this capability to be of a great asset to national security as it affords a means beyond any other method presently known by the use of radionic equipment by which radiations of all things, animate or inanimate, can be arrived at and later detected and identified. I wish to give the results of these tests as I see it.

On or about July 1, tests started under the supervision of Mr. James Lyle as above stated. As I recall in test number one, I was given a picture of an M 1 rifle recently taken from a storage of M 1 rifles, along with a picture of the building in which these rifles were stored. This was rather a large building, two-story, as I recall, with several wings. By arriving at the radiation of the rifle, I was able to indicate in each part of this building where the rifles were located. In test number two, as I recall, I was given a picture of an officer and a picture of the building in which his office was located. My assignment here was to locate his office. This, as I recall, I did further identifying his radiation in other parts of the building. At this point the test was considered to be sufficient to justify further exploration and I was asked to come back several days later for further testing. At this time, Mr. Lyle gave me an aerial photograph taken at either six or ten thousand feet and pointed out to me a small spot which was the opening to an ammunition storage tunnel and gave me three or more pictures of officers and asked me if I could tell him if any of those officers were in that picture at the time it was taken. By using the standard procedures of arriving at the radiation rate of each officer, and then seeking that like radiation in the aerial photograph, I identified each officer as being present at the time or close approximation thereto. Further, the parts of the tunnel that each occupied, with a positive statement, as to

their occupancy of the right or left hand side and how far back in the tunnel they had proceeded at any time. Mr. Lyle immediately picked up the telephone and called a Colonel, whose name I do not recall, stating what I had done. This apparently had created a vast excitement. Mr. Lyle explained to me that this was some type of an underground office and the radiation that I had identified in the photographs would have had to penetrate an unknown quantity of steel and concentrate, plus several hundred feet of rock, plus the distance to the airplane, as this tunnel was in the side of a mountain or hill and was first constructed for atomic bombs. He then handed me three pictures of additional officers and a lady. I later learned he had every reason to believe they had never been in this tunnel which provided a positive test for accuracy and capability beyond any question. He asked me if I could find their presence. I told him, using the above described procedure, that all three officers had never been in the tunnel but they had been in front of the tunnel. Mr. Lyle called each officer and made a like statement: "I have a question to ask you. It is of utmost importance. Please be thoughtful and very careful in what you say. I want to know if you have ever been in tunnel # ?" The answer in all three cases was "No". Then the question was asked, "Have you ever been in the front of the tunnel or near its entrance?" All three answers were "Yes". In reference to the lady, I located her radiation in the far right edge of the photograph and it was confirmed that she had recently parked

working in the tunnel.

At this point the capability that I had attempted to demonstrate had been accepted as extremely successful and accurate. It was then decided by someone Mr. Lyle was reporting to, to try me on a type of numbers game. The persons or party that set this up did not and does not know the basic laws and rules in which we have discovered applying to radiation detection. Consequently, this test was doomed to failure from the beginning and was explained and demonstrated to Mr. Lyle as to why.

As I recall there was one or two other tests that fall in the same category and about this time someone decided that my successes had been due to my picking Mr. Lyle's mind, and suggested that all future tests be made without my having any physical contact with Mr. Lyle. Consequently, everything from then on was sent to me by mail, and at my request, to give me a test under field conditions. I received in the mail 15 to 20 or more photographs taken, I believe, at six feet of the ammunition storage area at Fort Hood consisting of both hill or mountainside tunnels and outside storage bunkers. My assignment was to determine where the bunkers and tunnels were located and indicate on each photograph what type of ammunition they contained and, when more than one, indicating so for each tunnel or bunker. As above stated, I was asked to be tested under field conditions. I was supplied with the live samples, not photographs in this case, of the following:

TNT for high explosive shells, composition B mortar bursting charge, propellent powder of small arms ammunition, the composition content in white smoke grenades, the same for red smoke grenades, using the standard system. I first arrived at the radiation rate for each type of explosive and searched for it in the photographs. It was reported to me by Mr. Lyle that I was 85% correct, possibly 90% an the other percentage inconclusive due to that percentage of records not being sure as to their previous accuracy. At this point again, we had proven without any question of doubt the capability we were attempting to prove.

To this point in the successful test there had not been any special photographs made or handling by anyone by which errors could be made except those tests previously stated that, in the first place, did not comply with the necessary procedures of handling radiation. At this point, someone asked for further tests and here is where we started running into trouble. Numbers of people were involved either in the handling or the placement of people in their correct locations, the correct handling of the film and probably many unknown effects, at this time. This test consisted of placing men, trucks, and ammunition at locations selected from an aerial photograph. This test was not successful and we did not know all the reasons as to why except I do have a strip of the film that indicates that at sometime in the overflight of the target area the shutter was open and could have permitted the

radiations to penetrate through the entire roll of film. Mr. Lyle and I decided that there were so many possibilities on this test, it was decided when presenting it to Col. Shimwell D.C.S.O. & P., to disregard the test. I might state at this time that I recall another test that was not a success and was handled in such a way that could be explained. I was mailed a number of pictures of military residents on base with a number of people. My assignment was to identify which people were in each house at the time the photograph was taken or approximate thereto. In this case, in some instances, a persons radiation would appear only in a specific place, as in the corner of a room only, in a location in the yard only, or in erratic locations. On evaluation we found that in every envelope where there was a house there would be a picture of a person enclosed in the same envelope next to both front and back of the house picture. In some instances, this being Polaroid pictures that were stuck together. It is a well-established fact under these conditions the radiation of a person in a picture stuck to the house picture the radiation would be carried into the house or place even though they were not there at the time of taking the picture. This is one of the fine points that we had overlooked to follow, in that in order to accomplish accurate work, photographs would have to be in separate envelopes. Just as this was demonstratable to be true, I believe all of the failures could be identified in a like manner if time and method of tests

permitted.

Another test was set up in approximately October whereby 45 soldiers pictures were taken and the blood samples of some of them. The idea here was to put these men in certain locations, again picked out from an aerial map and again under this system. We would not have proper control because it would be impossible for the men to be placed in the location marked in the aerial photograph and who could be positive that they did not change places later. At this time, after the photographs and blood samples, the weather was so bad photographic flights could not be made. There was approximately six weeks to two months before the tests were carried out and at that time many of the men whose pictures we had, had been transferred and we also had again the problem of how the aerial photographs were handled.

At any rate, this test was not considered all successful as there were at least 90 days, if my memory is correct, from the time of the start of the test until the completed work was given to me by mail. However, there is one outstanding factor of this test which I value more than I do any other part of the test and that is of the group of pictures and blood samples that were given me to pinpoint their locations in this photograph, I made the positive statement that three of the people were not in the photograph. In this case there were no errors in locations or other human errors, as their radiations simply were not in the photograph. While there could

be numerous answers as to errors made in the other 15 people. As I recall, some were properly located. An attempt to tie this down as to what caused the errors, I asked for the blood type of three men in which Mr. Lyle and I both agreed at the time would give us a possible key to a suspected problem. In trying to carry this further, two of the men had been transferred and one of them was home on leave, which made it impossible to the slightest degree to try to discover what caused the probable errors. However, this brings to mind that I am not, at this time positive, without further investigation even to the reliability of blood type "R" "H", as to its accuracy in this application. I am suspicious that one person taking drugs such as heroin might cause his radiation rate to be erratic. I found a radiation of this type in one of the three men who we were trying to locate for their blood types.

In summing all of this up, it must be realized I am attempting to demonstrate a capability that is rather difficult for physicists and other scientific people, particularly in the United States, to accept and I believe at this point we are overlooking the positive success made in important demonstrations and/or attempting to discredit them by the fact there were errors made at other times. I do not pretend to have all of the laws and rules and application of this system perfect, but I had hoped and think that I have proved that the capability exists and I can assure you that the Russian

Government is spending vast sums of money and channeling it into their technical and scientific research areas to perfect a like system of this capability. If one would read Physic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder one would find Russia is looking at this subject with a far more open mind than we in the United States. Everything in this publication is backed up by scientific papers and accomplishments. Statements or demonstrations of their sciences are given reference to the particular scientific documents or persons to substantiate each item. In fact, if one would search the scientific field he would find manypublications with reference to this capability and when these findings are consolidated and improved on by my method, it is not a new and recent discovery. In fact, the radionic equipment that I use is a basic takeoff of an instrument used in the medical field, and its ability to detect and match like radiations have been questioned, but a case in the English Courts has proven its capability. Without referring to numerous publications in which I will admit needs to be consolidated in the scientific area, one only has to look to a film edited by Dr. Thelma Moss of UCLA or Physic Magazine, June, 1971 for a report entitled, Physic Enigmas & Energies in the U.S.S.R. on the capabilities of a camera produced by Semyon & Valentina Kirlian, which is known in this science as Kirlian Photography, whereby pictures are shown where the radiation of ones fingers, coins, tree

leaves and other items have been captured in this type of photography. This proves beyond doubt that as previously stated, everything animate or inanimate gives off a radiation of its own and different from anything else. If one will then review a copy of Physic Magazine, July, 1972 again you will find Dr. Thelma Moss has an article titled, Radiation Field Photography. This is a later development in our country of a comparable camera and these pictures are in color which indicates, without a doubt, that the radiation that I contend definitely exists and is acknowledged by the scientific people. I believe that by consolidating the various discoveries and experiments together in this field, by adding to this my own improvements and discoveries, I am offering to the military something that we need to make an exhaustive study and be prepared to use this to its full application. This we cannot do too quick to compete with the knowledge that Russia already has in this field. I feel that it should be capitalized on to the fullest extend before its full capabilities are made known to the civilian world.

One of the outstanding capabilities that we have demonstrated at Fort Hood is in the absence of a competent detector of explosives such as a mine detector of the old days when mines were encased in metal and they are now being encased in non-metalic cases such as plastic we have, to my knowledge, no successful detection method. Today, by my method, we can fly over an area and photograph it and detect if there is a

mine field. In fact, anything we want to know. By previously arrived radiation rate regardless of depth in the ground or any other conditions to disguise it. We are arriving at a point to where it is impossible when this application is used for we are the enemy to hide anything from each other that falls within the realm of the discussion of this summary. For its full application one only has to use his knowledge and basic principles that I have made known in this summary to see the many and numerous applications. At Fort Hood your facilities probably, as of now, do not contain the technical staff to carry this work further as it should. The material you have made available to me has been most helpful, and enabled me to carry this work further than I ever could by myself. It is greatly appreciated. The time spent with you has been fruitful. I will give one example among many.

At the time of this work, Senator Boggs plane went down in Alaska and the Air Force was in the final stages of possibly one of their most extensive searches. I asked Mr. Lyle to permit me to offer to the Air Force at Bergstrom Air Force Base Austin, Texas. My assistance in searching for the photographs being taken for Senator Boggs radiation (which would have been arrived at from one of his previous photographs), if he felt that we had satisfactorily demonstrated the possibility of accomplishing this. This was done and Mr. Lyle briefed certain Air Force personnel on what could be expected.

The Air Force had me standing by for such a trip, when the search was called off. They explained to me that there were hundreds and possibly thousands of photographs involved, making my offer almost impossible to accomplish. This forced me into quick experimentation. Mr. Lyle, at my request, furnished me with a roll of film used in a previous test. I was able to confirm my convictions, that with a previous known radiation, (such as Senator Boggs in this case), I could search and determine in one minute the whole roll of negatives without development, to determine if such radiation existed anywhere in the roll. "This discovery can be worth more than all of the Armies and my time spent so far." His information was not given to the Air Force after the search was called off to my knowledge.

This summary is respectively submitted. Hopefully to be reviewed with an open mind as to its value and consequences if our enemies should develop and use this capability, while we ignore it. If this can be done; then I have accomplished my mission.

I suggest Mr. James Lyle, who I understand to be the assistant to Mr. Wayne F. Wilson, Chief of Engineering Support Masster, he asked to give his independent evaluation of the tests above outlined. Having been directly present, he would be unbiased in his evaluation and support in essence, this summary. Further, he would agree that we have accomplished too much in the way of positive success to ignore it by some

unexplained failures.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS MODERN ARMY SELECTED SYSTEMS TEST EVALUATION AND REVIEW (MASSTER)
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544

AFMAS-DCG

[redacted]
Marble Falls, Texas 78654

Dear [redacted]

I have discussed your letter with personnel within MASSTER, and have reached the conclusion that your idea maybe explainable as an engineering or a parapsychological phenomena. If your concept can be explained in engineering terms, you should submit your idea in as much technical detail as possible to either MASSTER or the United States Army Materiel Command. The address for USAMC is: Assistant for Special Projects, Research Development and Engineering Directorate, United States Army Materiel Command, 5001 Eisenhower Blvd, Alexandria, Virginia 22304. A common vehicle for such submissions is called an unsolicited proposal. MASSTER often receives such proposals from industry and evaluates them or refers them to an appropriate agency.

If, in your assessment, the technique is a parapsychological phenomena, I must inform you MASSTER is not currently chartered or equipped to conduct such research. I understand, however, that an experiment which might be related to the field of parapsychology has been funded and accomplished by the Advanced Research Projects Agency. If you currently feel that an investigation from the parapsychological point of view is more appropriate, I would suggest you contact them in Washington. The address is: Director, Advanced Research Projects Agency, Room 802, Architect Bldg, 1400 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

I want to thank you for your interest and wish you the best of luck in your future endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. McCHRYSTAL, JR.
Major General, USA
Deputy Commanding General

[redacted]
rble Falls, Texas 78654

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b7D

TELEPHONE
[redacted]

[redacted]

24-Sept. 73

General Robert. E. Cushman
Commadant U. S. Marine Corps.
Eigth & "I" Streets.
Washington, D. C.....20013

Dear General Cushman:

Please review the attached enclosers. The Army informed me they had placed a secret classification on the subject, with no one knowing what was going on but those actually involved.

Enclosers.

1. Statement from Capt. J. L. Evans Commanding Officer N&MCRC Austin, Texas

2. Statement From Now Major Charles N. Adams Inspector-Instructor USMCR, Austin, Texas.

3. My Letter to Major General McChrystal, Jr. USA Deputy Commanding General, MASSTER, Fort Hood, Texas.

4. General McChrystals letter to me.

In addition to the above, Mr. James Lyle my contact man at Fort Hood, and test supervisor, was instructed to meet with me off base so that I would not know locations, of possible survailance. We met many times, with the cooperation of Major Adams at the N&MRC Austin. At one time Major General S. Jaskilka USMC was present. An explaination was made to him of our presents, and what we were working on.

I first tried to make our research dept. at Quanitico aware of my development, and found no interest. Now that my work with the Army which extended for over 1 year, can be varified, and I under no contract or test condition. I would appreciate your review of these enclosers, and comments, before going elcewhere.

This is a matter in which the term " We can not embarres the Command" has been used to much with out evaluating the potential value, to National Defense in my oppenion. I have read in several publications where the Corps. trained men at Camp Pendelton to us DOWSING to locate items in Vietnam. This leads me to believe some where in our [illegible] there is a more open mind to such matters.

Further with your experience with the CIA, you can readily imagine the possibilities, of which I have only mentioned a few.

The application of the capability of the practice of MIND EXPANSION & THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPANDED HUMAN POTENTIAL when used in conjunction with RADIONIC EQUIPMENT is unlimited. Many people can be trained to do what I do. I offered to train 10 people for the ARMY to prove this.

My first interest was to prove, under proper controled conditions that by arriving at the radiation rate of people or things from a photograph. I could then locate and identify the same radiation when it appeared in an aerial photograph. Wanted to prove the possible capability existed to locate our prisoners of war. This capabiltiy I feel has been properly demestrated, and can be attested to.

If you find this of interest to the Corps. or the Navy, I would be happy to come to Washington to discuss this further. I might say at this Point. General McChrystal sent Mr. Lyles to Washington to relay this verbaly to the Defence Dept. I am informed there was interest and they wanted an other test an assigened a Army officer to work with Mr Lyles. The two later decided after reviewing what had been done any further test would only be a duplication. therefore the letter from General McChrystal.

Sincerely

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67D

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

IN REPLY REFER TO
RDD-28-lcb
16 OCT 1973

57C
57D

[redacted]
Marble Falls, Texas 78654

Dear [redacted]

I have discussed the contents of your letter dated 8 June 1968 concerning "Radiation Detection and Location" with Dr. George H. Lawrence, who is the Director of Human Resources Research at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Dr. Lawrence expressed interest in the apparent capabilities of your device and agreed to examine the documents that you provided with your letter. In addition, Dr. Lawrence advised me that he would welcome any additional information that you would care to provide. His address is:

Dr. George H. Lawrence
Director, Human Resources Research (ARPA)
1400 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22204

Your interest in assisting the Marine Corps Research and Development effort is appreciated. Accordingly, if we can be of further assistance please contact Major John V. Walsh (Code RDD-28) Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Navy Annex, Washington, D.C. 20380.

Sincerely,

J. M. Johnson, Jr.
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Head, Developments Branch DC/S (RD&S)

[redacted]

rble Falls, Texas 78654

TELEPHONE [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dr. George H. Lawrence

Asst. Director,
Human Resources Research (ARPA)
1400 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington Virginia, 22204

b7C
b7D

Dear Dr. Lawrence:

[redacted] is desirous of submitting an unsolicited proposal to your organization. Enclosed (under separate cover) is a proposal which is a result of approximately ten weeks of research and experimentation conducted by [redacted] at MASSTER, Fort Hood, Texas. At the conclusion of the test and demonstration phase, and as a result of a summary report by [redacted] to Maj-Gen. H. J. McChristal, Jr., Dep. Commanding Gen., AFMAS-DCG, MASSTER, Fort Hood; Gen. McChristal forwarded an advisory letter to [redacted] in which a suggestion was made that, perhaps, an unsolicited proposal would be received favorably by his organization or the U.S. Army Materiel Command Asst. for Special Projects, Research and Dev. Engineering Directorate.

More recently, [redacted] sent a letter to General Robert E. Cushman, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, and as a result thereof, [redacted] received a letter from Col. J. M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, Head, Development Branch DC/S (RD & S) advising that your Office would welcome any additional information that [redacted] would care to provide concerning the Radionic testing and evaluation previously conducted at Fort Hood and elsewhere.

Very little discussion exists within the proposal concerning the Radionic Computer used by [redacted] during the testing-evaluation conducted at Fort Hood. We have purposely excluded this since it would perhaps compromise propriatory information concerning the development aspects of this advanced special purpose piece of equipment which is a result of several years of R & D and financial investment by [redacted]

Should the interest be in DOD for such a program or certain aspects of it as we have described within the proposal, our company would then very definitely make the device a part and parcel of the program with only the commercial aspects withheld by our company.

The spectrum of supporting data and references within the proposal were selected, in some instances, to illustrate specific points and at other times, to point out both the reliable and non-reliable areas of research and application presently being conducted throughout the world by various elements of the commercial, governmental, and scientific community.

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We have tried to weave a thread of urgency for launching the proposed program at the earliest possible target date since we firmly believe all indices point toward the necessity for military expertise and funding, not only as applied behind the Iron Curtain, but within the United States as well. [redacted] can not overemphasize the relevance of this program which should begin at the very earliest possible date. We are talking about practical applications and techniques which can be implemented immediately toward the solution of specific and unique military problems. We have proven this under harsh test conditions defined by and carried out under the jursidiction of a military installation and observed by complements of high level military staff who have verified the results of the tests.

The first ten pages of the proposal carry the entire text with the remainder being supporting data and documentation. These ten pages should provide the needed insight for a determination of possible interest by your office. When preliminary examination of the proposal is completed, [redacted] and myself personnaly will welcome an opportunity to visit your staff's offices for the purpose of clarifying information or providing personal interface with the staff toward a possible negotiation of contract or alternative methods of implementing the pilot phases of a military program under our management and surveillance. We will welcome working with your staff toward implementing any minimal level or broad scope level of operational guidelines that you may presently be functioning under.

We recognize that budgetary constraints may not be favorable for launching a program of any significant level and in this respect, we are prepared to work as management supervisors within a DOD facility using a staff of military or civil service personnel and screening of excess property for the needed laboratory equipment. Such a method would require a very modest level of funding with results of a practical nature immediately achieveable.

Sincerely;

[redacted]

Nov. 19, 1973

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY
1400 WILSON BOULEVARD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209

November 28, 1973

[redacted]
Marble Falls, Texas 78654

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Dear [redacted]

I think perhaps the degree of my interest in this area has been somewhat over estimated. My observations and discussions lead me to believe at present that there has not been discovered a sufficiently reliable and researchable parapsychological phenomenon to justify investment of ARPA R&D funds; nor are our programs in biofeedback and brain-behavior relationships relevant to parapsychology.

Thank you for your interest in us.

Sincerely,

George H. Lawrence
Deputy Director
Human Resources Research

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7d [redacted]

NSOLICITED PROPOSAL: Research-implementation and experimentation in ata Intelligence Retrieval using Psycho-bio-cybernetic techniques.....and Personnel Training Program for Growth Awareness-Mind Expansion (GAME)

O: Human Resources Research (ARPA) 1400 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, Va.

TTN: Dr. George H. Lawrence, Asst. Director

ASIS FOR PROPOSAL:

[redacted] has recently completed a series of in-depth experiments, demonrations, tests, and evaluations within the disciplines of psycho-bio-cybernetics d parapsychology. One phase of this investigative research and experimentation as conducted at Fort Hood, Texas under the supervision of Mr. James Lyle, Engneering Support, DCS-Logistics, Hq., MASSTER,

he above R & D testing conducted over a period of 10 months or so, resulted in a eries of letters which we believe makes the submitting of this proposal of vital impstance to DOD. A letter was received by [redacted] from Maj. Gen. H. J. cChristal, Jr., (1) Deputy Commanding General, AFMAS-DCG,, Fort Hood which as in response to a brief summary report (2) received by Gen. McChristal from [redacted] A subsequent letter was spatched by [redacted] to Gen. Robert E. Cushman, Commandant, U. S. arine Corps and as a result of this correspondence, a letter was received by the [redacted] from Colonel J. M. Johnson, Jr., USMC, (3) Head, Developments ranch DC/S (RD & S) wherein Col. Johnson indicated such a proposal or relevant ata may receive favorable reception by the Director for Human Resources Research ARPA).

NTRODUCTORY SYNOPSIS:

It is believed convincing experimental proof was demonstrated at Fort Hood and at ther military facilities (4) in that, namely, [redacted] s the test subject, proved to a statistically significant level of confidence that, with he aid of Psionic-Radionic Devices or electronic instruments such as the device wned by [redacted] and tested at Fort Hood; radiation of a unique nature indgenous to any object concerned, animate or inanimate, can be detected, categorized nd located by it's geographical coordinates as determined by the instrument.

It is further believed that additional testing and demonstrations would be anti-climactic and superfluous to the needs in establishing the credibility of the techniques and methods proposed for use. Reliability of witnesses and conditions under which testing was conducted is of unquestionable character.

Second, it is believed that such techniques can be of high military value and are presently used by Iron Curtain Countries (see "Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain" by Ostrander and Schroeder also "Psychic Discoveries by the Russians" by Martin Ebon) and sporadically used even by our own DOD Agencies. As an example...In the course of Vietnam war fighting, the Marines developed dowsing or radionic devices from common household coat-hangers which were then used by the Marine Corps engineers searching for Vietkong tunnels, booby traps and land mines. According to official published reports, when they walked over a hidd enemy tunnel or near a land mine, the wires suddenly spread apart, as if an unsee hand had pulled them. Credit for initiating and teaching the "new" techniques to t Marines belongs to Louis Matacia, an operation analyst at the Quantico, Va. Mar Base.

[redacted] believes that selected "average" individuals, through a process of uniquely specialized training, can learn to use such devices and through experie eventually divorce oneself from the need for such devices. The individual would re tain a high latent ability to continue making such investigative-diagnostic decisions Even though such devices are reported to be used by astute medical doctors and su eons (see.."The Extra-sensory Mind" chapt. 8, by Dr. Kenneth Walker, M.D.), they are still in a very embryonic state of development (5) (6) (7) and one aspect of the proposal is concerned with R&D toward an increased level of confidence and so istication in a family of such devices.

Third, it is proposed to offer a program of investigative study building upon a prog of known, scientifically accepted, presently available, practical techniques which would provide a system of training suitable for all levels of military or civilian pe nel. A library of relevant documents, reports and papers would be assemblied. T course of instruction would be designed to significantly enhance the individual's per ceptive, intuitive and creative qualities, in addition to improvements in his memor personality, ability to cope in situations supercharged with tension (8) emotional strain, danger and anxiety.

Some aspects of the proposal may be quite similar in nature, however, we believe more in-depth and advanced, than the parapsychological training program presentl offered at the Navy Fort Rosencrants Training Center, San Diego, California under Managing Director Robert Nees and Dr. Pope, a Center bio-scientist. It is not intended to detract any of the value from their program since the content of it is quite acceptable and worthwhile.

Mindology* (9)...is a word coined by [redacted]

[redacted] used to describe a system of study and learning for an Expanded Mental Awareness and which is a major element of the fundamental concept of this program proposal.

Mindology is a state-of-the-art system concept for the "Development of Human Potential" designed to carry any individual to a mental state of Growth Awareness...Mind Expansion (GAME) whereby the student will have the faculties for using Altered States of Consciousness (10) "ASC" associated with verbal (11) non verbal (12) (13) formulae enhanced when appropriate by Bionic-feedback and monitoring (14) electronic devices.

Dr. Toy's Mindology concept (15) of training evolved from his research into nationally recognized systems of training which, for example, encompasses pertinent parts of Dr. Jacobson's internationally recognized system of "Progressive Relaxation" (16) also relevant parts of Dr. Schultz's "Autogenic Training" (17) and techniques tested and applied even in a harsh prison environment (18) for verbally and non-verbally altering, at the individual's own will, his brainwave-patterns (19) from the Alpha-Theta Border Region (20) where recent research (21) indicates mental perception is greatly enhanced, heightened and expanded.

The present Mindology techniques involves classroom training for groups of 15 to 30 students or Home Study text reinforced by tapes containing "conditioning exercises" (22) designed to introduce altered states of awareness. It is a system or concept of heightened awareness to sensory inputs (23) of physiological and psychological nature for the control of emotional responses, subconscious cues and other stimuli not normally perceived (24) or reacted to by one's five basic senses.

Most recently, research into ASC (25) indicates that the beneficial aspects of controlling the Alpha-Theta Brainwaves (26) is received by learning to shift one's brainwaves through various frequency domains beginning at 3.5 Hz (Theta) and extending up through the Alpha (7.5 to 16 cycles per sec.) region. Such transitions are especially beneficial (27) for enhancing creativity.

The scope of this proposal does not attempt to document or categorize the 5,000 to 10,000 scientific reports, books and documents (both classified and non-classified) which presently exist, however, a small cross section is presented intended to portray the broad spectrum available as research material. Alpha-Theta training (28) is not difficult to introduce and various facets of it have been used commercially and academically through-out the world (29) especially behind the Iron Curtain (30) and by the Canadian gov't (31) agencies to enhance or implement accelerated learning programs in such formidable subjects as college level language, mathematics, music and art.

A commercial program was even introduced into a school-hospital (32) at Beaumont

Texas for children with learning disabilities on an experimental basis. In spite of the dramatic results, lack of funding prevented the full program from continuing. Stature professional-personality-motivation development programs such as the Napoleon Hill "Laws of Success, Inc." (33) are exuberant over the prospects of using these techniques as an adjunct to their system of training.

Such a system of Mind Training, when properly implemented is also a pre-cursor to a "learned" bionic-radionic operator capability such as the qualities [redacted] has so aptly demonstrated at Fort Hood and elsewhere. Many simple techniques go into such programs for motivating, stimulating and exciting the imagination and enthusiasm of potential trainees. Some of these techniques are excellent for mental exercises alone such as the one illustrated in (34) wherein a retired Coast Guard Captain, Charles Sharp, was taught by Dr. Toy to do a simple feat of psychokinesis (selecting and willing clouds to disappear). The technique known as "Cloud Zapping" has been scientifically documented and written up in books many times. In the four photos shown to Dr. Quentin Kentnen, M. D. of Port Angeles, Wash., who was the photographer and in the beginning quite a disbeliever. To dissipate a cloud of the size shown in the photos requires about 30 seconds to one minute, however, as stated the technique is for entertainment and motivational value only.

Even Aerospace giants recognize the deep significance of the hidden powers of the mind and conduct research (35) even into such unorthodox subjects as psychic healing. For example, the Lockheed MSC Management Association co-sponsored, in co-operation with the Academy of Parapsychology and Medicine, an International Symposium on "The Varieties of Healing Experience"...Exploring the Psychic Phenomena in Healing" which was held at De Anza College, Cupertino, Calif. on October 30, 1971.

Generally, throughout the scientific community, we are not so fortunate. A recent publication "The Guide Book for the Study of Psychical Research" by Robert H. Ashby states: "There is surely no field of study in which the concepts, beliefs, and biases of our 'common sense' world clashes so violently with the data collected and analyzed by sholars as psychical research or, as it is frequently termed today... parapsychology. Nor is there any discipline which aims at following the scientific methods whose data and theories are so widely disclaimed by the orthodox scientists would doubtless contend that psychical researchers have not established that there is anything to investigate. In short, the scientific community at large still rejects the data that indicate that 'paranormal phenomena', i.e., occurrences which do not fit into currently known patterns, behavior, or theories, ever occur."

"Such a situation in scientific circles, following ninety years of careful research into psychic phenomena might be termed a paranormal phenomena itself. It is, however, true that this attitude has gradually changed during the last 25 years and that increasing numbers of young scientists in many fields are open-minded about Extra-Sensory Perception and feel that psychical research is an important area of

study. The changing climate of opinion was indicated in a most encouraging way in December 1969 when the American Association for the Advancement of Science 'AAAS' accepted the Parapsychology Association as an Affiliate Member."

One last point in this respect; in short, it appears that to establish for himself PSI as a reality, the scientist must already believe, partially at least that it could exist. This has proven too much of a departure for most scientists, and it is not surprising that their attempts to repeat Dr. J. B. Rhine's or other such scientific experiments have been not generally too successful. And so, they have gathered far less evidence of PSI than psychical researchers when, for conviction, they have needed far more.

Psychologist Ernest R. Hilgard explains whey in Science Digest, Nov. 1965. "To demonstrate something highly implausible requires better evidence than to demonstrate something plausible. The reason is that supporting evidence for the plausible finding comes from many directions, while the implausible one must hang from the slender thread of nonrandomness until certain systematic relationships are found that tie it firmly to the known.

Why do we have so much trouble understanding the mechanisms by which such things become a reality? The means for tying it to the known has been apparent all along, however, it remains for someone to tie them all up in a nice tidy bundle. For example, if we turn to the astute medical reference book "The Neurosciences", second study program, published by the Rockefeller University Press, 1970, chapter 47 on Neuroendocrine Communication (36) and chapter 68 on Neurotransmitters and Neurohormone and Neurosecretory neurons, we learn that the brain, through actual thought processes , causes the neurosecretory neurons to secrete "messenger enzymes" and hormones which are dispatched to specific organs, glands and tissues of the body. These messenger enzymes or hormones can then activate or deactivate the manufacture and use of other body hormones, enzymes and molecules thereby controlling through such "messengers" the level of activity of physiological functions of the entire body, in essence, our sickness, recovery and/or health. One has only to accept, as some scientists do, the minds ability to communicate by ESP and telepathy to understand, a scientifically acceptable, explanation of how psychic healing may become a reality.

Other "sixth or forgotten sense" functions of the mind and body, such as tactile vision (37) are just as logically, scientifically, and clinically explained. By knowing the mechanisms by which such "sight" can occur in totally blind people, training in tactile sight (38) can become a reality even in a University environment such as the program at Georgia State at Atlanta.

Some of our nation's better technologists (39) and even Astronauts such as Dr. Edgar D. Mitchel (40) do accept and recognize the frontiers of the mind and are now beginning to dedicate their professional and financial lives to it's study. Dr. Mitchel is so strong a believer that he takes full page advertisements in national magazines describing his "Exploration of Inner Space" and that he is the founder of a new

"Institute of Noetic Sciences" at Palo Alto, California.

In retrospect, our federal agencies have traditionally maintained a "conservative attitude" of "wait and see" where such controversial and innovative technological milestones of the world are born. We have only to remind ourselves of the develop ment of such epochal events as the submarine, Dr. Goddard's roocket, and ad infi itum to bring this fact clearly home. Even so, we have always been able to recov beautifully or even overshadow their strides through the use of sheer material and manpower resources and the mustering of our national expertise for rapidly mobil- izing once the path has been charted.

The "Frontier of the Mind" may turn out to be this nation's Achilles' Heel simply because it is not a "mustering of resources" but a mustering of the "powers of th mind", an area where some of the other nations are extremely adept. Even now, i may be quite late to begin marshalling our Noegenetic Resources if we are to keep pace with the Iron Curtain countries.

We propose, as a first simple step, the study of Mindology and it's implementation which can be realized with a very minimal cost factor. We also recommend the use of bionic-radionic equipment where applicable as an important and ancillary phase to the program. Along with this, we recommend the compilation of a pertin- ent library of research material to support and validate it's appliccable component We recommend a program of investigative research into all aspects of parapsychol ogy and mind expansion-motivational techniques which will include an appropriate electronic-computer laboratory.

Why should DOD be the source of funding for such a program? and why now?

Even ignoring the reports concerning the millions of dollars the Russian, Bulgar- ian and Checkoslovakian governments are pouring into such research, the indices are also quite apparent within our own country. Dr. Paul Chance, Manuscripts Editor of "Psychology Today" in the October issue 1973 states: "In the past severa years Parapsychology has moved from being the unwanted stepchild of Science to it new Darling (41). It has been recognized by the AAAS, by psychologists like Jeron Frank and anthropologists like Margaret Mead, and by some of the highly pragmati Soviet physicists. Why the sudden change? Some of the reasons is the stature give it by nationally recognized authors such as Dr. Andrija Puharich, M. D. in his book; "Beyond Telepathy", by Dr. Stanley Krippner in his Book "Galaxies of the Mind," by Dr. Charles Tart in his book "Altered States of Consciousness," etc.

Dr. Chance, in his interview with Dr. Stanley Krippner, Director of the famous Maimonides Hospital Dream Laboratory, Brooklyn, N.Y., stated:..."something I was wondering about. If you can get information about people and future events, an if you can control objects, then telepathy, clairvoyance, precognition and psycho- kinesis would appear to present at least the potential for controlling the behavior of

others for your own selfish reasons. As long as paranormal phenomena are only poorly understood they are no threat, but once we can use them effectively, they are subject to abuse."

The above statement is no idle meditation by Dr. Chance. Several corporations within the U. S. have cycled over fifty thousand civilian students through classroom encounters having varying systematic aspects of parapsychology training. The more prominent of these corporations is Motivation Research Center, Silva Mind Control and Mind Dynamics. The national news media has given these lecture-training sessions an abnormal amount of attention ranging from ridicule to perhaps, unwarranted praise. Look (42), Life, Mademoiselle, Wall Street Journal and prestigious (43) newspapers, in addition to nationally recognized talk shows such as Dave Frost and Johnny Carson have given them prime time for discussions and exhibitions. If the raw commercialism and "overkill" are removed from such programs, they contain elements of parapsychological training of deep significance.

It is said the mind consists of three basic compartments; the subconscious which is simple power and intuitive knowledge without direction, the conscious mind, of course, is the carnal or mortal mind which sees and reasons with life and things which "appear" to be, and; the superconscious or Divine Mind (44) frequently referred to as the all-pervading or Cosmic Intelligence. It is this "Infinite Intelligence" latent within all normal individuals, generally quiescent or dormant, similar to a mighty volcano "rumbling and groaning" in moments of intuitive insight, waiting impatiently to become harnessed, that we wish to polish and hone to a feather edge.

MILESTONES AND PHILOSOPHY OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Specifically, we are discussing and proposing a bi-directional program of engineering research toward a feasible and implementable program of training applicable to all levels of military and civilian personnel. Such a program will unquestionably enhance and significantly improve their employment or professional, social and personal life, and,...as a consequence, become a relevant improvement in their ability to serve their DOD agency, whatever the capacity or functional assignment.

The second aspect of the program would deal more specifically with a family of parapsychology tools, techniques and applications. The development of a definite "Sixth Sense". The British Cosmologist, Dr. Fred Hoyle, has said: "When science begins the study of non-physical phenomena, it will make more progress in one decade than in all the centuries of existence." We are seeking, not ten years, but a program involving a minimal three years to implement for DOD.

In W. Clement Stone's periodical, "Success Unlimited", John E. Gibson, in a discussion "How's Your Sixth Sense Working"? attempts to define when a hunch is really [illegible] and when it is merely wishful thinking and just what is intuition? The dict-

ionary calls it "non-intellectual perception." Psychologists call it "intuitive thinking"...and recently science has been putting it under the clinical microscope to see what makes it tick. Harvard University's Dr. Jerome S. Bruner sums the findings of the National Academy of Science's Conference on the subject as follows:

There are two kinds of thinking...analytical and intuitive. Analytical or logical thinking proceeds a step at a time. In contrast, intuitive thinking is a mental short cut, and does not advance in careful, well-defined steps. The intuitive thinker arrives at an answer with little if any awareness of the process. Dr. Bruner and his colleagues concluded from their studies that through intuitive thinking a person may often arrive at solutions to problems which he would not achieve at all...or at best more slowly...through analytical thinking. "The warm praise," says the Harvard Research Analyst, "that scientists lavish on their colleagues who can earn the label "intuitive" is major evidence that intuition is a valuable commodity in science as well as everyday life." The case for intuition (45) in the arts (music, writing, etc) is just as strong.

All human abilities are fallible, and subject to error. Intuitive thinking can come up with the wrong answer just as logical thinking can. Also a great deal depends on the individual and how his intuitive thinking faculties function. Dr. Eric Berne, a well known psychiatrist, has made an extensive study of the dynamics of intuition, and has published a number of scientific papers on his findings. "The intuitive person," he says, "can sense when this faculty is functioning. My studies show that when one has ..."that feeling" one rarely makes a mistake. But when one doesn't have that feeling, one's guesses or judgment do no better than the laws of chance."

Vassar psychologists Malcolm R. Westcott and Jane H. Ranzoni made a study of several hundred students to determine if intuitive people's personalities differ from others. It was found that the successful intuitive thinkers (those who tended consistently to solve test problems correctly, without being furnished the clues which would be required to reason out or analyze the problem) differed markedly from the others in their personality traits and general world outlook.

They were found to be alert, quick, confident, foresighted, informal, spontaneous, and independent. They had a far greater interest than the others in reading, art, music, literature or drama. 86% of them worked creatively, most of them in writing. They also differed sharply from the others in that they had a strong interest in sweeping abstract questions of philosophy, esthetics, and human values. They were extremely articulate, often expressing themselves on these subjects with startling clarity and brillance. They can live with doubt and uncertainty, even enjoying risk and seeking out instabilities in the world.

IN SUMMARY:

[redacted] proposes:

1. A program of investigative research and report preparation will be conducted

leading to the verification or refute of one's ability to apply Extrasensory Perception (ESP) Telepathy, Bionic-Radionic-Radiesthesia techniques, etc to unique military data intelligence problems. Hopefully, the proposed program will demonstrate an ability to screen, select and train individuals to meet and solve sensory data problems that remain unsolved solely by the use of input data normally available to the five basic senses.

2. A program of prepared instructions for training the typical, average, normal individual to apply greater will power, awareness and perception to his everyday problems. A staff of instructors will be trained adept at implementing the six to eight week course of instruction. A special effort will be given to prepare the course so that it will not be considered as training in parapsychology or its ancillary disciplines, but will carry the character of a Mind-Motivation-Personality-Self Image program of development.

3. A program of investigative research, using test subjects known to have special qualities such as those possessed by [redacted] leading to a determination of, and answers to, the question concerning whether such talents are genetic, learned or accidental and to answers to whether the talents are scientifically repeatable, trainable and reliable.

4. Assuming (1) (2) (3) above are valid and to prove, establish, embellish or discredit their validity; a small research laboratory of instruments will be assembled and used in pursuit of the above answers. A family of electronic instruments necessary to satisfactorily execute such a program would be assemblied. The devices shown under (14) would be part of such a laboratory set-up. Especially the Neural Efficiency Analyzer by Associates International, Inc would be a key part so that an individual baseline of IQ or neural intelligence could be established. Since most standard intelligence tests are of questional value, it would be important to have the Brain Response Correlates of Psychometric Intelligence of the test subjects to provide the necessary baseline for conducting (3) above.

The Cyborg Corp. instruments for Biofeedback in Medicine, Therapy and Research Applications also identified in (14) would be important. In addition to these, a small computer such as the HP 2100 series, an XY plotter, graphic display and printout equipment should be a part of the laboratory. Much of the above needed items can be obtained from DOD excess property with relatively minor modifications needed.

The latest Radionic-Radiesthesia instruments would be acquired and thoroughly researched to establish their validity. Assuming that they have an acceptable degree of validity, research would be conducted to improve the state of the art of such devices and/or determine if they can be eliminated entirely.

[redacted] would respond to a DOD desire for such a program or any adaptation of it in one of the two following proposed methods.

PROPOSED METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Based upon a suggested cost-plus, contract with a fixed fee, [redacted] would work as a support contractor at a DOD selected military facility or establish an independent laboratory in the proximity of a military complex. This would permit a reasonable interface with the required assistance of military personnel and equipment in addition to the ERIC and ASTIA types of library research materials, documents and data references.

2. An alternative proposal would be for the two principals involved from [redacted] a Consultant to work directly under the surveillance and organizational chain of one of the arms of DOD (NAVY-Marine- Army or Air Force) either as Civil Servants or even return to Military Officer status on a temporary duty basis with this specific assignment as a dominant criteria.

Should DOD be interested in a program concept such as outlined in this proposal, personnel o[redacted] would become readily available for the necessary interface negotiations and resolution of problem and task areas.

*A bibliography of all the enclosed reference material is enclosed at the end of the proposal. Articles and individual items were selected to illustrate specific points of concern thoughout the proposal. Because of the importance [redacted] to the proposal, his condensed resume is enclosed as the last item within the proposal covers.

[redacted] considers it a great privelegé to offer the contents of this proposal for the review of Human Resources Research (ARPA) 1400 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia, 22204.

[redacted]

rble Falls, Texas 78654

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[redacted]

[redacted]

12-4-73

Major John V. Walch
(Code RDD-28) Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.
Navy Annex.
Washington, D. C.....20380

Dear Major Walch:

I am not sure you were supplied with a copy of the enclosed letter from Dr. George H. Lawrence.

Enclosed also a copy of letter to Major General McCrystal Jr. U. S. Army. Explaination of this letter is contained there in as well as my comments.

About the only thing I can add, is to say I regret there has not been a meeting of the minds, according to Mr. Lawrence. However if we were working on such a program, I to would not want to admit it, and Mr. Lawrence answer would be in order, yet there is something here I do not understand.

I have spent so much time, and resourses in developing, the subject to date, and am so postive as to its military applica-tion, that I hate to discard the military at this point. I suggest with the proper interest, arrangements could be made with in our Corps, to where we could take advantage of this capability, on a smaller scale. If we wanted to go in to explorative work, all the equipment we need is a vailable as surplus equipment at NASA, (Houston) and other places.

I would appreciate it if you would explore this idea, and lets talk afterwords.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

1 April 1974

[redacted]
Marble Falls, Texas 78654

Dear [redacted]

Received your letter and packet about 10 days ago and am now just getting around to writing as I have been quite busy. Was very glad to hear from you and the update. Yes, I am very well satisfied with my position here and the ACE Board is in a new and different phase of testing which I find interesting.

Would like to give you some words of encouragement; however, my big hope was ARPA and Dr. Lawrence has made their position clear.

During the work at Hood I felt, and think you did, part of the problem was in photographics. In the article you sent from The Sciences, Mr. Donald Leavitt seems to bear this out. He points out --- "film rewound too tightly/charges --." If you recall the work at an ammo dump, this film was processed in a normal fashion, and the results were good. The last test we had special film handling, to include not rolling, and the test was unsuccessful. Therefore, one may suspect this measured radiation could be this electrostatic charge mentioned by Mr. Leavitt. Photographic techniques and film are an area for investigation as we have both stated on prior occasions.

I will be interested in hearing any change in the status, good or bad, of your endeavor to get this work recognized.

Sincerely,

James H. Lyle

JAMES H. LYLE

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/9/75

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-15200)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (7-1976) (P)

SUBJECT: HEARNAP
(OO:SF)

b7c

(Information Concerning Psychic DOROTHY ALLISON)

Enclosed for the Bureau and receiving offices is one copy of two tapes made with [redacted] and three news clipping of her work.

On 4/4/75, the complete first tape was made in the presence of two SAS of the NYO, ALLISON and her husband, ROBERT and psychiatrist, Dr. RICHARD RIBNER at his office, 25 Central Park West, NYC. Allison was under hypnosis. The second tape which consists of half of one side is ALLISON and Agent's comments after hypnosis.

ALLISON is not seeking any publicity in this case and appears to have a sincere desire to help the FBI locate HEARST. She has related to SA [redacted] the NYO her previous involvement with this case at the San Francisco Office. Her current feeling is that HEARST is or will soon be in Florida. This feeling she gets through her psychic powers is related in the first tape. Copies being sent to Tampa as she appears to be speaking of an area in that field division.

ENCLOSURE

REC-112

7-15200-564

(2) - Bureau (Enclosures 5)
2 - San Francisco (ATT: SA [redacted] Oakland) (7-855) (Enc.5)
2 - Tampa (Enclosures 5)
1 - New York

RNM:acr
(8)

ENCL BEHIND FILE

REC-26 ST-103

6-11

15 APR 21 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 AUG 26 1975

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

Enclosed three news clippings provide some background regarding ALLISON. During the past week she has appeared on T.V. regarding kidnapping in Union City, NJ (NY 7-2171).

Contact with ALLISON during March and April, 1975, has failed to place HEARST in a particular locale however efforts continuing towards that end. No leads developed from information in enclosed tapes at this time.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Attempt to determine any significant portions from enclosed tapes that may apply to your division.

TAMPA

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA. Attempt to determine any significant portions from enclosed tapes that may apply to your division.

7-15200-5644 EBF

LAB LOG #: C070103 4 BYT 7/15/80
A COPY OF Q3 SIDE A ONLY
maxell
COMMUNICATOR SERIES
AV
C90
CASSETTE

Psychic: The New Year Will Be a Blue Year

By BRUCE CHADWICK

New Jersey's leading psychic, who says her predictions are generated by thoughts that suddenly sweep into her head, has bad news about the New Year for everybody but Pittsburgh Steelers fans..

Dorothy Allison of Nutley, who has worked with police in different parts of the state for six years and has been involved in cracking 22 cases, took time out from her ESP trips yesterday to share her predictions for the New Year with The News.

The psychic, 52, is working on several murder cases and knows nothing about football, but she closed her eyes and predicted that the team with gold in its uniforms (Pittsburgh) would win the Super Bowl Jan. 12, scoring 34 points. Fortunately for the bookies, she could not call the point spread.

Mrs. Allison's other predictions were glum:

● A terrible airplane crash in England during the second week of February.

○ A disastrous fire in a large theater near water near New York next summer. Hundreds will be killed (her description matches the Jones Beach theater).

● Many bombings, from the air or on the ground, throughout Italy.

● Both Greece and Italy will be involved in some kind of military engagement, although not with each other.

● President Ford will become very ill near the end of 1975, and may decide not to run in 1976.

● A leading American military figure will die of a sudden heart attack early in 1976.

● On Jan. 12, former government officials will be splashed all over the headlines or current officials will be fired or resign.

● One prominent man or a member of his family in both the movie world and government will mysteriously disappear in 1975.

● An unknown young man will rise meteorically in entertainment or sports. His first or last name will begin with R (probably Richard, she says) or his film, play or team's name will start with R.

● The economy will keep getting worse until early 1978.

Mrs. Allison refused to venture any predictions about either the Watergate defendants or Vice President Rockefeller. "I don't like to get into politics at all," she said.

The psychic is considered extremely legitimate and reliable by the police. Her predictions, they say, always come true.

In January 1968, she was discussing a minor police matter with Sgt. Don Vicaro of the Nutley police when her face went white. She turned to Vicaro and blurted out, "I see disaster . . . death . . . for one of the Kennedy brothers. Robert or Ted will be murdered, in a place where food is prepared, Far West, by a dark-looking man from the Middle East. Kennedy will be shot to death . . . and I see a dark car hurtling through the air. . . ."

Police Praise

The following June, Robert F. Kennedy was slain in the kitchen of a Los Angeles hotel by Sirhan B. Sirhan. A year later, a black car hurtled off a bridge in Chappaquiddick with Edward M. Kennedy and Mary Jo Kopechne.

Last June, Mrs. Allison predicted a missing plane would be found by Dec. 9 in a particular area. On Dec. 9 hunters discovered the plane in Jefferson Township and, police said, the area was just as the psychic described it.

"Inevitably, whatever she says will come true. It may not happen tomorrow, or next week, or next month, but it will. She tells us she sees sites where bodies will be found, or where suspects will be arrested. In every instance, that happens soon afterward," Sgt. Vicaro said.

News photo by Pat Carroll

Dorothy Allison
Psychic solutions to crimes

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

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

The New York Daily News p. 5 Vol. 56 No. 162

Date: 12-31-74
Edition: New Jersey
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character: Misc.
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

62-109031-
7-15200-5644 EBF

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Nutley Sun 3-6-75 No. 36 P. 1

The John DeMars Search: Many Knights, One Psychic

The far-reaching, intensive search for John A. DeMars ceased February 20 when the 30 year old Nutley banker's body was found floating in the shallow waters of the Passaic river. In the two months following his disappearance, DeMars' fellow Nutleyites had literally left no stone unturned in conducting the search. In the end, it was the effort of a Jersey City archer searching for a stray arrow along the Passaic eastern riverbank that brought the DeMars hunt to a close.

The main participants in the two-month search were the Nutley Police, members of the Knights of Columbus Council 6195 — and Nutley's own psychic housewife, Dorothy Allison.

Nutley Police Detective Sal Lubertazzi stressed that from the beginning, the DeMars investigation was hampered by a lack of solid clues. The missing man's trail went cold the moment he walked out his office door at the Chemical Bank in Manhattan's financial district.

Sitting around Mrs. Allison's kitchen table Friday, Lubertazzi said, "We didn't have anything to work on, so we looked for him two ways; as if he was alive and as if he was dead."

Reports from people who thought they spotted DeMars took Nutley Police to a veteran's hospital in East Orange and Long Branch down at the shore.

Neither of these reports shed any light on the situation. "But we checked them just the same," Lubertazzi said. "We were willing to look into any possible angle at all."

The Knights of Council 6195 fared little better in their private investigation. At one time or another, the Knights retraced the likely path DeMars may have taken that Friday. They looked into some unlikely ones as well.

Starting with the financial district, Knights passed out a police flyer with DeMars picture on it. They took the flyer

(Please See "The Search" on Page 7)

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

The Nutley Sun, Nutley, N.J.

No. 36

P. 1

Date: 3-6-75

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character: or Classification: Misc

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

62-14031-

The Search for John DeMars

(Continued From Page 1)

with them on DeMars' regular Erie-Lackawanna commuter train. They walked up and down the tracks in either direction of the Lyndhurst station where DeMars was first thought to have left the train. In addition, the Knights arranged for a helicopter to scour the Hackensack meadowlands at low altitude.

The Knights didn't stop there. They carried the leaflet to the streets of three boroughs in New York City. They checked the Bronx, Brooklyn, Greenwich Village, Chinatown, even the Bowery for any sign of DeMars at all.

Nutley's psychic housewife tried to help the investigation in her own way. When first contacted by DeMars wife Elaine and mother Mrs. Alice DeMars, Mrs. Allison turned her powers over to the matter and soon came to the conclusion DeMars was dead.

On January 11, having just returned from a day of fruitless searching, Nutley Police Sergeant Don Vicaro, who has worked with Mrs. Allison on many previous occasions, suddenly asked Mrs. Allison, "Where is John DeMars?" Something clicked in Dorothy's mind and suddenly she saw a river, a row of tires, an ice pond, an amusement and the number 166. "The area smelled like fish," she recalled Friday.

Mrs. Marie Marucki, a friend of Mrs. Allison's, and Knight Frank Ventura both thought of the Passaic River upon hearing the description. Despite her past unfamiliarity with specific geographical locations, Mrs. Allison also said the area described was the Passaic.

The psychic's information hardly came as news to the Nutley Police. From the outset of the investigation, the Passaic river seemed a logical place to look for DeMars. Less than a week after his disappearance, Detective Sergeant LeRoy VanDerWende was out in a Rescue and Emergency Patrol Cruiser along the Passaic River traces of the body. Lubertazzi also took a turn on the river at this early point of the inquiry.

"We kept returning to the Passaic in between other leads", Lubertazzi said. The first Police search of the river was conducted assuming DeMars had ordered the train stopped outside Lyndhurst. Police learned the man who got off got right back on again and turned their attention toward a check of the New York City morgue and Chemical Bank accounts to which DeMars might have had access. Chemical Bank told Police a check might take months.

Meanwhile, John Miller, a Nutley resident who was on the December 20 afternoon train, told Nutley Police the train had actually stopped on the tressle over the Passaic river.

The Knights soon found the area which fit the one Mrs. Allison described but could find no body. The place was on the Kearny side of the Passaic near the Two Guys store. The amusement area turned out to be an archery range while the row of tires was found attached to a nearby cyclone fence used as a backstop for sleigh-riders in the winter. These were located approximately 50 yards away from the riverbank - the bank from which DeMars' floating body was first spotted. The number 166 was found on the side of a river barge moored three or four miles away near the Erie-Lackawanna railroad trestle.

Mrs. Allison didn't expect the Knights search of this area would reveal anything the first time. She had designated February 21 as the day DeMars body would be found and was naturally not surprised that although the Knights readily found the area she described, they found no body.

Bob Herb, a Bergen County Police Detective who is working with the psychic on an unrelated case, and Mrs. Marucki both said they remember Mrs. Allison saying the body would be found February 21. In addition, William Callanan, Director of the Nutley Department of Consumer Protection told the Sun he met Mrs. Allison by chance and heard her say DeMars wouldn't be found until the 21st.

P. 2

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

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Nutley psychic named day when plane wreck would be found

Wednesday 12-18-74 P.31

By JOHN V. LYONS
Herald-News Staff Writer

JEFFERSON — Five months ago, Dorothy Allison, a Nutley psychic, told the families of two men missing in a light aircraft that if their plane was not found by July 15, it would be located on Dec. 9.

As the date drew near, members of both families became resigned to the inevitability of their loss and the wife of one of the missing men went out two weeks ago to buy a black dress.

On the morning of Dec. 9, a hunter trekking through the woods half a mile south of Jefferson Township Middle School came across the wreckage of a four-passenger Beechcraft Musketeer and the bodies of Richard Wyler, 49, of Washington Township, and Albert Sutler, also 49, of Bayport, N.Y.

A week ago Mrs. Ruth Wyler, her daughter Day, 19, and Nutley Police Sgt. Don A. Vicaro took Mrs. Allison to the scene of the crash to examine the wreckage and determine how accurate the clairvoyant was in describing the site.

Vicaro, who has worked with Mrs. Allison since 1968 on cases ranging from missing persons to murders, wanted to know exactly what the terrain looked like and to see if any landmarks matched those she "saw" while under hypnosis. He explained that the seer must occasionally be "drawn out" when she gets a psychic inkling and it helps to have a previous case to prompt her.

Mrs. Allison was called in on the case by Mrs. Wyler shortly after the plane disappeared.

Although the pilot, Mr. Sutler, did not file a flight plan when they left Lufken Airport in Cincinnati June 7, it was assumed they were headed for Teterboro.

The night they left, radio messages were received at 7 p.m. in Zanesville, Ohio, and at 8 p.m. in Johnstown, Pa. The weather was overcast, but there was a three-mile visibility at Tereboro when the plane was lost.

Mrs. Allison agreed to take the case and, under the direction of Dr. Richard Ribner, a New York psychiatrist, was hypnotized to prevent her clairvoyant ability from becoming confused. In Dr. Ribner's office July 1, she says, she did become confused, mixing the Wyler-Sutler plane crash with another that happened near Johnstown, July 4.

In the July 1 session, which was tape recorded, she said the 8 p.m. radio call was not from Sutler's plane, but that there was another plane in the area. She said Sutler was having trouble with the craft, that an odor was making him dizzy and that he tried to land.

She discribed a large body of water to the right of the plane, a valley, and a big boulder. She said she had to climb the rock to see the water and abandoned mines and commented she couldn't understand why she had to make the climb, because she usually looks down on scenes when under hypnosis.

According to Vicaro and Mrs. Wyler, Mrs. Allison told them at various other times that she "saw" the name "Yankee Doodle

the Herald-News, CLIFTON, N.J.

12-18-74

P.31

Classification: MISC
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

62-14031-

Dandy." An American Yankee crashed July 4 before reaching Johnstown, Pa., but was not discovered until July 20.

Again under hypnosis, Mrs. Allison said she felt Sutler "made a U turn" before he landed and when asked what time the crash took place, she said 10 p.m. If, contrary to what she said, Sutler called Indian Head Airport, which serves the Johnstown area, at 8 p.m. his air travel time to the scene of the crash would have been about two hours.

There were other little details she gave the searchers, such as the color of an article of clothing that was later found near the wrecked plane, the "feeling" of a government name and what was determined to be a military installation, the impression that one of the men had gotten clear of the wreck and was leaning against a tree. She also described large rocks all over the ground and "something gold" leaning against a tree.

When the plane was discovered, one of the bodies was found still strapped to a seat and leaning up against two trees. At the site, which is located a few miles from Picatinny Arsenal, a large part of the wing had burst open and the brilliant golden interior glinted in the sun. The water and valleys and abandoned mines were all considerately where they were supposed to be and gigantic chunks of glacial rock made up the highest point in the area and on which the wreckage was found.

As for the government name, "Jefferson" fits, as does the name of the reservation where the Musketeer went down: Mahlon Dickerson. It was named after an early 19th century governor, U.S. senator and Secretary of the Navy.

As in other cases, Mrs. Allison made mistakes in the Sutler-Wyler plane crash. She, Vicaro and Mrs. Wyler spent several fruitless weekends last summer scouring the hills of Pennsylvania for the plane, but they maintain the topography of those areas was in some cases identical to that in Jefferson Township and that they were basing their search on the clairvoyant's confused description of two plane crashes.

Vicaro says he has worked with Mrs. [illegible] on 20 murders and countless types of cases over the past eight years and he is amazed at her accuracy.

"She is correct 75 per cent of the time," he maintains, "and we're not sure she's completely wrong the other 25 per cent. I've seen her mix up cases before, and it isn't uncommon for her to tell us something that doesn't happen for weeks or months afterwards."

He said some police departments are wary of using the services of a psychic, because of problems with introducing evidence in court. Vicaro is not hesitant about recounting the story of their first case together. It concerned a lost child who Mrs. Allison said would be found with its shoes on the wrong foot. More than two months after his disappearance, the body of the baby was found in a drainage pipe. The child had dressed himself the morning of his death and put his shoes on the wrong feet.

FBI

Date: 4/9/75

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-15200)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (7-1304) (P)

HEARNAP
OO: SF

[redacted]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one Xerox copy, San Francisco one original microfilm copy, and Los Angeles one Xerox copy each of [redacted]

The above enclosures were made available on a confidential basis to SC [redacted] by [redacted]

Atlanta taking no action regarding the information contained in these enclosures and it is being furnished for review by Los Angeles and San Francisco for appropriate action.

REC-102 7-15200-5645

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

APR 11 1975

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - San Francisco (7[redacted]) (Enc. 2)
2 - Los Angeles (7-1627) (Enc. 2)
2 - Atlanta
RWT:clf
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 AUG 27 1975

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

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

79 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) 6 7D 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.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-15200-5645 EBF

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

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FBI/003

FBI

Date: 4/22/75

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

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-15200)
(ATTN: SA THOMAS COLL, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (7-1976) (P)

SUBJECT: HEARNAP
(OO: SF)

Enclosed for Bureau are two copies of the tape recording of JACK and NICKI SCOTT taped at New York City on 4/21/75. One copy of this tape recording is also enclosed for San Francisco.

For information of the Bureau and San Francisco, JACK and NICKI SCOTT were interviewed on NBC television program, "Tomorrow" which was aired at 1:00 AM on 4/22/75. The SCOTTs were accompanied by their Attorney, MICHAEL KENNEDY and the program was hosted by NBC's TOM SYNDER.

ST 109

REC-16 5813

b7c

21 APR 24 1975

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
(1 - SA [redacted] External Affairs Division)
1 - San Francisco (7-855) (Enc. 1) (INFO)
1 - New York

JJJ:bkh
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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

14 SEP 22 1975

7-15200-5813 EBF

LAB CATALOG NO. CO 701034 B VT 7/15/80
A COPY OF G1 SIDE 1 ONLY
30 Minutes per Side Running Time
maxell
COMMUNICATOR SERIES
AV
C60
CASSETTE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Moore

DATE: 5-23-75

FROM: Mr. Heim

REC 99

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW OF JACK AND MICKI SCOTT AND BILL WALTON, WORLD WIDE SPECIAL, CHANNEL 7, WASHINGTON, D.C., 11:30 p.m., 5-22-75
"HEARNAP

Captioned program, entitled "Geraldo Rivera: Good-Night America," consisted in part of interviews with the Scotts and Walton concerning the Hearnap investigation. Also interviewed were attorneys William Kunstler and Gerald Lefcourt, both of whom were highly critical of the FBI handling of this case. Defending the FBI and the U. S. Government position in the Hearnap investigation was Jeffrey St. John, a conservative writer.

The External Affairs Division, in cooperation with the Washington Field Office, has obtained a tape recording of the pertinent portions of this show. A preliminary review of the material discussed disclosed no new material pertinent to the Hearnap investigation.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is noted that all of those interviewed were highly critical of the FBI with the exception of Mr. St. John. When Mr. St. John attempted to defend the FBI's actions in this case, he was ridiculed by the moderator, the other interviewees, and the audience. Mr. St. John was frequently interrupted and was denied an opportunity to present his position in this matter.

REC-102 6057

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. The attached tape is being forwarded to the General Investigative Division for further revie

JUN 18 1975

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. Wannall

RSY:vag (8)

84 SEP 30 1975

Enclosure

7-15200-6057 EBF

LAB CATALOG NO. 00701034 EVT 7/15/80
A COPY OF Q2 BOTH SIDES
30 Minutes per Side Running Time
maxell
COMMUNICATOR SERIES
AV C60 CASSETTE
Japan Component, Assembled in R. Korea

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT HEARNAP

FILE NO. 7-15200

SECTION NO. Enclosures Behind File (Part II) OF 3 Parts

[redacted] (attendant "cover" documents for enclosures are placed herein as well as in body of file)

HEARNAP 7-15200 PART 2 OF 3 PARTS

E.B.F SERIAL 6505

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/16/75

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-15200)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (7-506)(P)

SUBJECT: HEARNAP

Enclosed for the Bureau are an envelope and a 60-minute tape cassette received at the Panama City, Florida Resident Agency.

For the information of the Bureau, one side of this tape (with the writing on it) consists of Lawrence Welk music and Jimmy Dean music. The other side consists of a rambling, frequently incoherent, conversation between an unknown male and unknown female concerning a number of topics. It appears both were intoxicated at the time the recording was made. Of pertinence to the HEARNAP are statements made about midway through the conversation wherein the male subject alleges he knows the location of PATRICIA HEARST and alleges that he was questioned concerning the HEARNAP in San Antonio a year ago. Major portions of this recorded conversation are inaudible at Jacksonville and the remainder generally incoherent. Therefore, the envelope and cassette are being forwarded to the Bureau for whatever action deemed appropriate.

Efforts to determine who placed the envelope and cassette in the mail at Panama City, Florida, have been unsuccessful.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

EX-110 7 / 10 6505

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Jacksonville
KMC/cam
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-16

ENCL BEHIND FILE

12 JUL 19 1975

Approved: WMA/jw Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 OCT 21 1975

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 340-000 (11)

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVID
FEDERAL BUREAU
WASHINGT

DE
BUREAU OF I
WASHINGTON,

SPECIMEN
TO
FBI

7-15200-6505

LAB# 00701034 EVT 7/15/88
A COPY OF Q4 Side 1 only
maxell
COMMUNICATOR SERIES
C90
AV CASSETTE

LAB# 00701034 EVT 7/15/88
B Copy of Q5 both sides
maxell
COMMUNICATOR SERIES
C60
AV CASSETTE

FILE DESCRIPTION

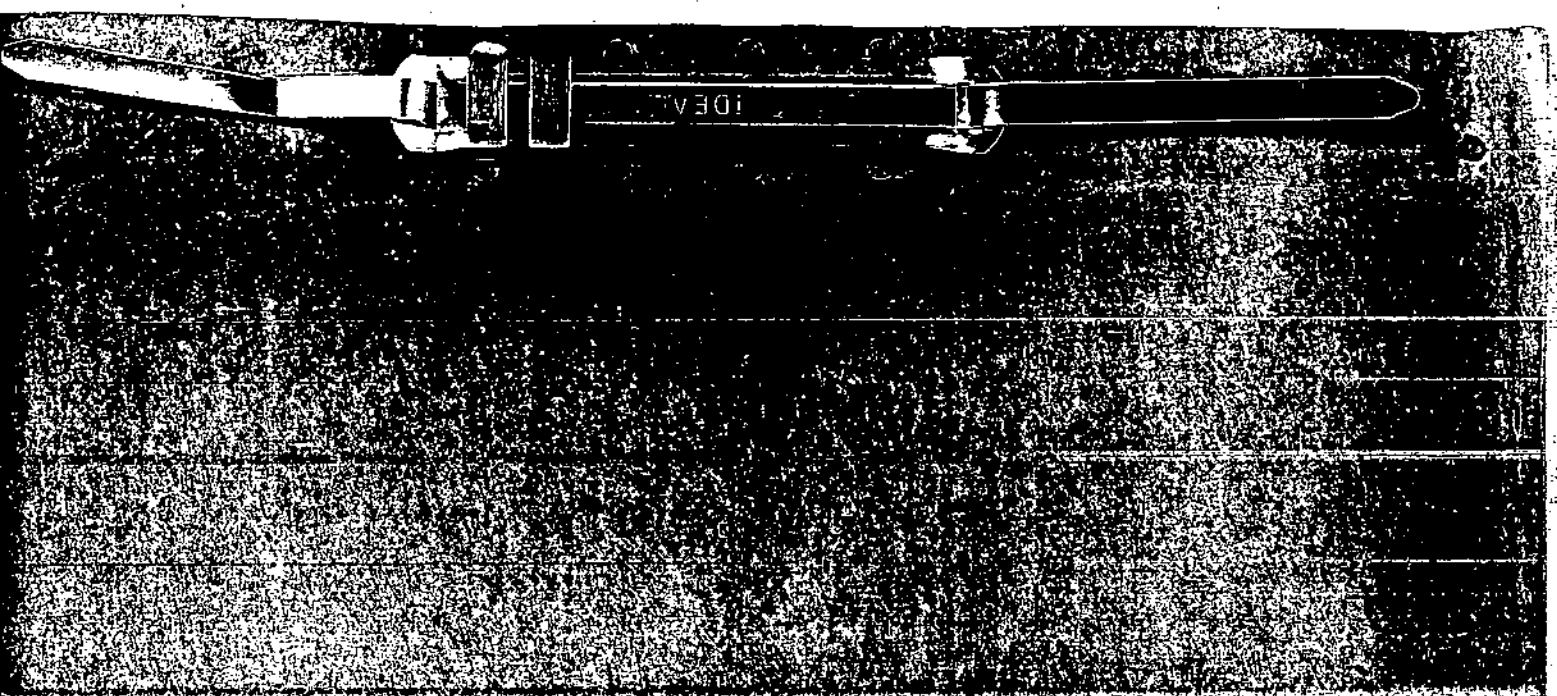
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT HEARNAP

FILE NO. 7-15200

SECTION NO. Enclosures Behind File
(Part III) of 3 Parts

[redacted] (attendant "cover" documents
for enclosures are placed herein
as well as in body of file)



HEARNAP
FILE #7-15200
SECTION PART 3 of 3 parts
Enclosure Behind File

FD-71 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/16/76

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

Via TELETYPE AIRMAIL
(Priority)

(Hearing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Division of Legal Counsel

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (62-7668)

SUBJECT: EMILY HARRIS;
WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs, vs.
CHARLES W. BATES, individually and officially
Special Agent in Charge, FBI,
San Francisco, California;
ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, individually and officially
Assistant Director in Charge, FBI
Los Angeles, California;
CLARENCE KELLEY, individually and officially
Director, FBI;
L. STEELE LANGFORD, individually and officially
Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office,
San Francisco, California;
JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., individually and officially
Assistant U.S. Attorney,
San Francisco, California;
ROBERT L. STEVENSON, individually and officially
Public Relations Officer, Justice Department,
San Francisco, California;
ERIC A. NOBLES, individually and officially
Chief, Criminal Division, U. S. Attorney's
Office, Los Angeles, California;
DWAYNE KEYES, individually and officially
U. S. Attorney, Sacramento, California;
JOHN HOWARD, individually and officially
Acting District Attorney, County of Los
Angeles, June 27 - October 14, 1975;

ST-101 RE: 59 7-15200-7470 X

(2) Bureau (Enc. 9 ENCLOSURE
Los Angeles

ENCL BEHIND FILE

RJ/LMR
(4)

17 JAN 22 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 JUN 8 1976

JOHN VAN DE KAMP, individually and officially
District Attorney of Los Angeles County;
SAMUEL MAYERSON, individually and officially
Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County;
WILLIAM B. SAXBE, individually and officially
Attorney General of the U.S., January 4, 1974 -
February 6, 1975;
EDWARD DAVIS, individually and officially
Chief of Police, Los Angeles Police Department;
DONALD H. SCOTT, individually and officially
Chief of Police, San Francisco Police Department;
DON HANSEN, individually and officially
Assistant Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,
San Francisco Police Department;
GARY KERN, individually and officially
Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau, San Francisco
Police Department;
JOHN M. PRICE, individually and officially
District Attorney, Sacramento, California;
GEOFFREY BURROUGHS, individually and officially
Chief Deputy District Attorney, Sacramento County;
GARY BRODA, individually and officially
Officer, Los Angeles Police Department;
JAY R. STROH, individually and officially
Chief of Police, Inglewood, California;
EDWARD LEVI, individually and officially
Attorney General of the U.S.;
EARL WHITMORE, individually and officially
Sheriff, San Mateo County;
EVELLE YOUNGER, individually and officially
Attorney General, State of California;
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, individually and officially
Commissioner, Board of Police Commissioners,
City of Los Angeles;
CV760034
USDC, Central District of California

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies each of a summons, complaint, and exhibits to complaint filed in captioned civil matter.

Service was made on Assistant Director in Charge (ADIC) ROBERT E. GEBHARDT on 1/15/76. Service was effected by certified mail directed to ADIC GEBHARDT at the FBI, Los Angeles Division Headquarters, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

LA 2-7668

For the information of the Bureau, ADIC GEBHARDT intends to request representation by the Department of Justice in captioned matter. A letter setting forth such request and directed to the Attorney General will be forwarded with a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing the factual background of the civil suit and factual responses to the allegations contained in the complaint within ten working days.

Copies of the summons, complaint, and exhibits to complaint are being forwarded to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, under separate letter.

MARK ROSENBAUM
FRED OKRAND
JILL JAKES
MARY ELLEN GALE
VIRGINIA SLOAN
ACLU Foundation of Southern California
633 South Shatto Place
Los Angeles, California 90005
Telephone: (213) 487-1720

LEONARD I. WEINGLASS
RUTH ASTLE
2025 Avon Street
Los Angeles, California 90026
Telephone: (213) 748-6100

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs, -vs- CHARLES W. BATES, Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., San Francisco, California; ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, Assistant Director in Charge, F.B.I., Los Angeles, California; CLARENCE KELLEY, Director, F.B.I.; L. STEELE LANGFORD, Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, San Francisco, California; JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., Assistant U.S.Attorney, San Fran- cisco, California; ROBERT L. STEVENSON, Public Relations Officer, Justice Department, San Francisco, California; ERIC A. NOBLES, Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California; DWAYNE KEYES, U.S.Attorney, Sacramento, California; JOHN HOWARD, Acting District Attorney, County of Los Angeles, June 27-October 14, 1975; //	No. CV 760034 ALS EXHIBITS TO COMPLAINT

7-15200-7470x EBF

JOHN VAN DE KAMP,
District Attorney of
Los Angeles County;
SAMUEL MAYERSON,
Deputy District Attorney,
Los Angeles County;
WILLIAM B. SAXBE,
Attorney General of the U.S.,
January 4, 1974 - February 5, 1975;
EDWARD DAVIS,
Chief of Police, Los Angeles
Police Department;
DONALD H. SCOTT,
Chief of Police, San Francisco
Police Department;
DON HANSEN,
Assistant Inspector, Inspectors'
Bureau, San Francisco Police
Department;
GARY KERN,
Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,
San Francisco Police Department;
JOHN M. PRICE,
District Attorney, Sacramento
County;
GEOFFREY BURROUGHS,
Chief Deputy District Attorney,
Sacramento County;
GARY BRODA,
Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept.;
JAY R. STROH,
Chief of Police, Inglewood,
California;
EDWARD LEVI,
Attorney General of the U.S.,
EARL WHITMORE,
Sheriff, San Mateo County;
EVELLE YOUNGER,
Attorney General, State of
California;
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Commissioner, Board of Police
Commissioners, City of Los Angeles;

Defendants.

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LAPD Seeks to Link SLA, Police Death

Guns Seized in Arrests of Harrises, Patty Tested for Bullet Comparison

BY DAVID ROSENZWEIG
Times Staff Writer

Laboratory tests are being conducted to determine whether one of the guns seized during the arrests of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris was used in the killing of an off-duty Los Angeles police officer, it was learned Friday.

The officer, Michael Lee Edwards, 25, was found manacled with his own handcuffs and shot six times at close range in an abandoned fire-gutted apartment house in South-Central Los Angeles on May 12, 1974.

His slaying came four days before the Inglewood sporting goods store shooting spree in which the Harrises and Patty were implicated, and five days before the South-Central shootout that claimed the lives of Donald DeFreeze and five other suspected Symbionese Liberation Army members.

Federal and local investigators believe the entire SLA contingent had arrived in the Los Angeles area about the first week of May, 1974.

Edwards, who had been assigned to the LAPD's 77th Street Division, was shot through the head, neck, back and leg with a large-caliber weapon, believed to have been a 9-mm. handgun. Three bullets were recovered during an autopsy.

Two 9-mm. pistols were among 15 weapons confiscated from the apartments used by Patty and the Harrises after their arrests by FBI agents in San Francisco last week.

In Los Angeles, homicide investigator Gary Brock said the gun believed used by Edwards' killer or killers was "similar" to one of the weapons seized in the Hearst-Harrises arrest. He declined to describe the bullets recovered from Edwards' body, but other sources close to the investigation said they came from a 9-mm. gun.

Beyond the similarity of weapons, Brock said investigators had unearthed "some other evidence" that pointed toward a link between the SLA and the officer's killing. He refused to elaborate.

The weapons taken from the Harrises' and Patty's San Francisco apartments have been sent to the FBI crime laboratory in Washington where they are being test fired.

Brock said his office has requested data from the test-firings so it can be compared with bullets taken from Edwards' body. Results are expected within the next two weeks.

This is not the first time investigators have tried to establish a connection between the SLA and Edwards' murder. After the SLA shootout in South-Central Los Angeles on May 17, 1974, detectives tested the weapons used by the slain SLA members but were unable to link them to Edwards' death.

For a time, authorities thought a large key found on DeFreeze's body might have belonged to Edwards, but that also fizzled out.

Edwards was last seen alive late Friday night, May 11, 1974.

On temporary assignment to a street gang task force at the 77th Street Division, he went off duty after dark. He then, dressed in civilian clothes, drove to the Police Academy in Elysian Park where he attended a party for a fellow officer. The Police Department maintains recreational facilities there for off-duty personnel.

He was believed to have left the party about 10:30 p.m. apparently bound for his parents' home in Long Beach.

He never made it. His body was discovered about 2 a.m. the next day by two boys in the abandoned and boarded-up single-story apartment house at 1224½ W. 60th St., 11 miles from his parents' home.

His hands had been clasped behind his head in his own handcuffs and his red sports coat had been yanked up over his head. Missing were his wallet, service revolver and his gold 1972 Ford Pinto. The car was discovered abandoned the next day at 186th St. and New Hampshire Ave.

Inside the charred apartment, police found a number of discarded film wrappers, giving rise to some speculation that the killers might have photographed their victim before fleeing.

But investigators at that time discounted such speculation, saying the film wrappers apparently had been left by arson investigators a month earlier after a blaze that had gutted the building.

exh.A

Attorney Issues Delays Harrises' Arraignment

Emily Seeks Team That Is Politically in Tune With Her

Los Angeles Times
CC PART II
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1975

BY WILLIAM FARR and PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writers

The arraignment of Emily and William Harris on an 11-count Los Angeles County Grand Jury indictment was postponed for a week Friday to give the pair more time to decide on

On Thursday, Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public information officer, had called the Rolling Stone article "essentially correct."

Bates confirmed reports that the FBI laboratory had been asked by local authorities to perform ballistic tests on weapons recovered in the arrest of Patty and the Harrises to see if the weapons could be connected to the murder by a sniper of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Results of such tests have not yet been disclosed.

Later Friday at a noon briefing with reporters, Stevenson said there would be no indictment of the Scotts "in the next few days," but would not foreclose the possibility of charges being brought later. Again, he called the Rolling Stone story "essentially correct," but added he was "not going to go through the article item by item."

In another development Friday, Terence Hallinan, one of Patty's attorneys, disclosed that an affidavit she signed when asking for release on bail was based initially on information provided by a source other than Patty.

The affidavit, filed in federal court after her arrest Sept. 18, said Patty was terrorized by her SLA captors and forced to take part in their activities.

"I was told about Patty's life in the underground by someone else, and then I confronted Patty with the facts about what happened to her," Hallinan said. "She broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Patty then confirmed and embellished on information supplied by the other source, Hallinan said.

At the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City, where Patty is being held while undergoing psychiatric tests, a Catholic priest was refused permission to see the newspaper heiress because she was "tired and emotionally distraught."

"Everyone else is trying to get to her mind," the Rev. Sylvio Masante, 63, said of the psychiatrists and attorneys who have spent hours interviewing Patty. "But what about her soul?"

Masante said he decided to try to see Patty, who was raised a Catholic, after he learned that no priest had been able to visit her since her arrest.

exh. B

MAJOR BASE

Patty Hid Out 3 Months in Sacramento

BY LARRY STAMMER and WILLIAM ENDICOTT
Times Staff Writers

SACRAMENTO—For at least three months, Symbionese Liberation Army fugitives Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris made Sacramento a major base of operations during which time detailed plans for a half dozen bank robberies were prepared, The Times learned Monday.

The proposed Sacramento area robberies, which were professionally conceived down to the drawing of floor plans and timing but which never came off, were in addition to two other holdups that are suspected of which netted $15,000 and resulted in the death of a woman customer.

The Times also has learned that William Harris, using the alias of Steve Brooks, bought a station wagon which authorities believe can be linked to the robbery of the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael at which the woman, Myrna Opsahl, was killed by a shotgun blast.

Both U.S. Atty. Dwayne Keyes and Sacramento County Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Geoffrey Burroughs were reviewing evidence Monday preparatory to filing murder and robbery charges stemming from the two holdups—at the Crocker bank and the Guild Savings and Loan Assn.

There was no indication whether Patty would be one of those charged.

However, in San Francisco, the FBI said that among the effects found in the Outer Mission District apartment where Patty and Wendy Yoshimura were arrested not 12 days ago were papers from the Crocker bank and a green scarf similar to one worn by a suspect in that robbery.

Also found by authorities at the Hearst-Yoshimura apartment were a 9-mm. automatic pistol and five smaller 380-mm. bullets were found on the floor of the bank after the robbery and a red notebook with notations about San Francisco banks, along with six pages ripped out of a San Francisco telephone directory listing San Francisco banks.

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 2

L.A. TIMES: 9/30/75

1 of 2

exh. C

Sacramento Was Major Base for Patty, Harrises

Continued from First Page

Though the FBI and local law enforcement agencies would neither confirm nor deny it, The Times learned that plans for the proposed robberies were recovered from the Precita Ave. flat in San Francisco where the Harrises were captured.

Indications were that all the banks had been carefully cased and that the Crocker bank, which had no camera surveillance system, ultimately was chosen to be hit. It was robbed April 21.

According to an inventory released Monday by authorities in San Francisco, pages from a loose-leaf notebook found in the Harrises' apartment contained references to at least two Sacramento banks.

The banks were identified as "Wells Fargo-La Sierra" and "B of A—Marysville."

There is a Wells Fargo branch bank on La Sierra Drive in Sacramento and a Bank of America branch on Marysville Blvd.

The inventory also showed a page headed "savings and loan," which contained several addresses not released by the FBI.

Two months before the Crocker holdup, the Guild Savings and Loan Assn. in north Sacramento was hit, and money from that robbery reportedly was used by Harris the following day, Feb. 20, to buy a 1965 Chevrolet station wagon from a Sacramento produce house.

The car, which was bought in response to a newspaper ad, was paid for with $20 bills.

Bundles of identifiable $20 bills reportedly were taken in the Guild holdup.

Then, on April 7, a Ford Mustang, one of two getaway cars used in the Crocker bank robbery-murder, was stolen in Sacramento. On April 8, a local garage was rented to house the vehicle. Four days later, a Pontiac Firebird also used as a getaway car was stolen in Oakland.

Sources said that on April 16 and 17, stolen license plates were placed on the two getaway cars. The robbery was executed four days later. Both cars later were found less than two miles from the scene.

The purchased station wagon has not been found but is believed to have been used by persons involved in the Crocker robbery to make good their escape from the Sacramento area, along with a second car, a 1957 Ford Galaxie, which was bought here eight days after the holdup—again with $20 bills.

The Galaxie, believed by authorities to have been bought by SLA sympathizer Steven Soltsh, was recovered in Pacifica, a San Francisco suburb, on the day Patty and the Harrises were arrested.

Soltsh was arrested the same day and since has been indicted on a charge of harboring a fugitive.

His fingerprints, along with the prints of another SLA sympathizer, James W. Kilgore, were found during the course of the Crocker robbery investigation, according to Times sources. Kilgore still is at large.

Harris used the Brown alias in obtaining a student identification card from Sacramento City College. His wife, Emily, and Patty also held such cards under fictitious names. Emily used Suzanne Langhear and Patty used Sue Hendricks.

L.A. TIMES · 9/30/75

exh. C

Direct Hearst Link to Killing Denied

BY ROBERT FAIRBANKS
and ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writers

SACRAMENTO—Law enforcement officials indicated Thursday they have no evidence that would link Patricia Hearst directly with the killing of a Sacramento woman during a bank robbery here last April.

However, reliable sources said money taken from the San Francisco apartment used by Patty and Wendy Yoshimura has been tied to the crime and is the immediate cause of an intense new phase in the Patty Hearst-SLA investigation.

Although FBI officials, as well as state and local law enforcement officers, declined all comment, this much has been revealed.

—Money from the robbery was in Patty's apartment, though apparently not in her immediate possession.

—Steven Soliah, 27, accused of harboring fugitives because he rented the apartment, was Patty's close associate and his fingerprints were found during the bank robbery investigation.

—A composite drawing made from witnesses' descriptions of a woman involved in the robbery resembles Patty. However, it has also been said to resemble Kathleen Soliah, Steven's sister, who was still sought for questioning Thursday.

—Two 9-mm. pistols were taken from the apartments used by Patty and by William and Emily Harris (it was not known which guns came from which) and several 9-mm. bullets were found near the bank.

The bullets bore markings indicating that they had been in a pistol and ejected without firing. There is a possibility that the markings can be traced to a particular gun.

Also, police reportedly were checking the 9-mm. pistols against the bullets that killed prison reformer Wilbert (Popeye) Jackson and school teacher Sally Vote in San Francisco last June.

—Pieces of cloth found in Patty's apartment are being checked to determine if they may have come from garments used in the bank robbery.

9-26-75

exh. D

EXCERPTS FROM MANUSCRIPT

SLA Plan to Trade Patty for Two Suspects Told

BY PHILIP HAGER and WILLIAM FARR
Times Staff Writers

SAN FRANCISCO—The original intent of the Symbionese Liberation Army in kidnaping Patricia Hearst was to trade her for the freedom of two SLA members held in the murder of an Oakland school superintendent, it was reported Wednesday.

This initial purpose of the abduction was given in a manuscript—apparently written by several SLA members—found in the home of William and Emily Harris after their arrests, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

Purported excerpts from the manuscript were published in the Examiner, whose president is Miss Hearst's father, Randolph.

The U.S. attorney's office here and Charles W. Bates, agent in charge of the San Francisco FBI office, "deplored" apparent leaks that might have resulted in the publication of parts of the manuscript.

Demands for the release of Russell Little and Joseph Remiro were never made, the manuscript reportedly said, because of Randolph Hearst's handling of a free food giveaway forced upon him by the SLA.

"Hearst offered a few crumbs of food to some of California's poor people and expected everyone to sympathize with him," the manuscript was quoted as saying.

"Actually, he had decided to gamble with his daughter's life in an attempt to keep the masses of people ignorant of his total wealth and power."

Little and Remiro were convicted in Sacramento—on a change of venue—of the murder of the school superintendent, Marcus Foster. They are now facing trial in Los Angeles—on another change of venue—on charges arising from a shootout with Concord police.

The manuscript reportedly also gave details of Miss Hearst's abduction in Berkeley on Feb. 4, 1974:

"We had two backup teams. They were positioned about three-quarters of a block away from Miss Hearst's apartment . . . one to the north and

Please Turn to Page 11, Col. 1

exh. E

SLA Intent to Trade Patty for 2 Murder Suspects Told

Continued from Third Page

one to the south . . .

"By the night of the assault we were psyched up and ready to go. We had carefully tested all our equipment; we had studied maps and floor plans.

Steven "Weed (Miss Hearst's finance) screamed so loud that about 25 neighbors and cheering bystanders poured into the street, and then a few even tried to get involved. We fired over the people's heads . . .

"Our retreat was beautiful. One of the backup cars led and the assault car followed."

Neither Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department press officer serving as spokesman for U.S. Atty. James L. Browning, nor Bates would comment on the validity of the Examiner story.

Bates, however, said: "It's not the thing (releasing such information) that law enforcement is supposed to do. We've been extremely careful here about this kind of thing. Very few people in our office have access to this kind of information. I don't want anything to harm any prosecution."

In Los Angeles Wednesday, Will Lewis, general manager of radio station KPFK, refused to turn over to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury the original copy of a "communique" he purportedly received from the SLA.

He told reporters he was willing to go to jail again "if necessary" rather than produce the document for the grand jury.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Stephen Trott said the document is being sought in connection with a continuing grand jury inquiry into the SLA's activities in Southern California and the group's threats to kidnap persons.

Lewis' attorney, Mark Rosenbaum, filed a motion to quash the grand jury subpoena seeking the document, and a hearing to argue the issue has been scheduled for Oct. 24 before Superior Judge M. Ross Bigelow.

The communique believed to be from the SLA was delivered to KPFK, The Times, the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Diego Union and radio station KGB in San Diego last Saturday.

It was addressed to the Weather Underground and "other comrades in arms." Authorities are not yet sure of its authenticity.

Trott said the reason investigators want the original from KPFK is to check it for fingerprints. He pointed out that The Times already has surrendered the copy it received.

Lewis spent 19 days in jail for contempt of court last summer after refusing to comply with an order to turn over to a federal grand jury a tape that contained the voice of Miss Hearst. He also refused to deliver a written letter from an organization that identified itself as the Weather Underground.

Ultimately, however, he surrendered both the tape and the letter.

L.A. Times 10/9/75

exh. E

Hearst Broke With SLA, Magazine Reports

Converted to Feminism by Radical Companion, Rolling Stone Claims

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) —Patricia Hearst, in her last days as a fugitive, switched allegiance from the Symbionese Liberation Army to feminism and became homesick for her family, Rolling Stone magazine said Saturday.

In a copyright story made available to news media 10 days before its scheduled publication date, the magazine told of the heiress' growing disillusionment with the SLA and a nagging desire to visit her family secretly.

"She was beginning to feel that the SLA's macho style did not fit with her new sense of feminism," the magazine said. "Patty had also expressed an awakening homesickness for her family; she even had talked of secretly visiting them."

In the lengthy article, Rolling Stone also said that:

—The SLA once planned to assassinate Oakland A's baseball team owner Charles O. Finley but decided instead to kill Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster.

—Under the influence of sister fugitive Wendy Yoshimura, Hearst split with SLA members William and Emily Harris.

—An effort by Kathy Soliah to mediate the dispute among the four SLA fugitives inadvertently led to their capture.

—It was Yoshimura who supplied details for an attorney's controversial sworn affidavit signed by Hearst and claiming she was brainwashed and tortured by the SLA.

—Hearst has admitted to psychiatrists interviewing her in prison that she was lured by the intrigue of life with the SLA, saying, "I was sick of the middle-class life I was leading. The SLA members seemed to have some purpose to their lives."

—Sports activist Jack Scott tried to negotiate with Hearst's parents for various concessions, indicating he might be able to get her to return, but the negotiations ended after her

L.A. times 10/20/75

exh. F

mother, Catherine Hearst, alerted the FBI.

The magazine said that Hearst, now jailed in Redwood City on federal bank robbery charges, has admitted to the doctors her role in robberies of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco and of another bank at Carmichael, near Sacramento. A woman was killed in the latter robbery.

The article by Howard Kohn and David Weir said the arrests of Hearst and the Harrises at separate houses came after the FBI tailed Miss Soliah in her travels between the two fugitive hideouts as peacemaker between the two groups.

"By late summer, 1975, she (Hearst) had lost almost all fascination for the intrigue of the underground," said the article. "Most of her time was spent away from the Harrises, who no longer seemed like the brother Teko and sister Yolanda she once admired."

Teko and Yolanda were the SLA names of William and Emily Harris.

Hearst was deeply influenced by Yoshimura, a militant feminist, the article said. "When Wendy initially criticized the SLA as sexist, Patty had defended Cinque (SLA member Donald DeFreeze) and Teko (Harris)," it said. "But over the summer her opinion changed. She was beginning to view the SLA as a gun-toting gang heavy on machismo."

In early September, the magazine said, Hearst wrote a seven-page letter to the Harrises expressing her disillusionment.

The magazine said that in the letter Patty and Wendy "suggested that the SLA's past violence had more to do with chauvinism than radical politics."

When the two women delivered the letter to the Harrises the evening of Sept. 14, a loud argument ensued which kept neighbors awake all night, the magazine said.

Miss Soliah, another Bay Area feminist who had helped the fugitives before, was called in to mediate and began traveling between the two houses, the magazine said. The FBI, which had been following her, noted the addresses she visited and found the fugitives.

L.A. TIMES 10/26/75

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The Rolling Stone article was the second article by Kohn and Weir which purported to give inside details of the Hearst case.

Several publications reported an earlier installment was based at least partially on conversations with Scott, who has refused to confirm or deny that he was the source.

The latest article reconstructs the beginnings of the SLA, telling of the military attitude adopted by Cinque, who reportedly originated the idea of SLA assassinations.

"His first choice was Charles O. Finley, the Oakland A's owner depicted on many sports pages as the petty tyrant of baseball. Cinque expected Finley's execution to produce a media splash for the SLA.

"But Cinque changed his mind," the magazine said, "when he heard that the Black Panthers were criticizing the conduct of Marcus Foster, the first black superintendent of Oakland's schools." Rolling Stone said Cinque, a black, ordered Foster's killing.

Two white SLA "soldiers," Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, were convicted of the Foster slaying and are serving life sentences.

Hearst and the Harrises set up headquarters in Sacramento with the idea of "liberating" Remiro and Little during their trial, the article said. The plan was eventually abandoned as unworkable.

Following Cinque's death in a fiery May, 1974, Los Angeles shootout, the article said, Harris took command of the SLA remnants.

"He reinstituted Cinque's rigid rules and decorum. When giving orders to his soldiers—Patty and Emily—he stood at strict attention and addressed them from 4 or 5 feet away."

While in Sacramento, the story said, the three fugitives read newspapers at the Sacramento public library to keep up on developments involving Scott, the sports activist who reportedly helped them hide in a Pennsylvania farmhouse in the summer of 1974.

After the arrests, the magazine said, lawyer Terence Hallinan drafted the affidavit based on his talk with Yoshimura.

"Patty realized that the full story of her conversion was much more complicated than Wendy's one-sided recounting," the article said.

"But Patty hated jail and harbored a nagging fear that she might never get out. After a long hesitation, she agreed to sign an affidavit that told of brainwashing, fear and intimidation."

When attorney F. Lee Bailey entered the case, the article said, he and Hallinan split over the affidavit which Bailey felt had damaged Patty's credibility.

"She had liked Terence Hallinan but understood that the affidavit was a blunder," the article said. "It's too bad about what happened to Terence, she remarked."

L.A. Times 10/5/75

exh. F

SLA Sympathizers Plotted to Kidnap Brown's Sister

BY GEORGE REASONS and DAVID ROSENZWEIG
Times Staff Writers

Mrs. Kathleen Rice, sister of Gov. Brown, was targeted for kidnaping by Symbionese Liberation Army sympathizers who plotted to exchange her for the freedom of their imprisoned friends, The Times has learned.

The plot was hatched by members of the Black Guerrilla Family, a San Quentin prison gang closely linked to the SLA, informed sources said.

The plan was to hold Mrs. Rice hostage to force the release of Russell Little and Joseph Remiro and possibly of William and Emily Harris, authorities said.

Little and Remiro were convicted in Sacramento last spring for the 1973 slaying of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster and are on trial here in the attempted murder of a Concord policeman.

The Harrises are awaiting trial here on robbery, assault and kidnaping charges.

An FBI spokesman Monday acknowledged existence of the kidnap plot but refused further comment.

"The threat is still there, the plot is still there," he said.

Los Angeles police assigned men to guard Mrs. Rice, her husband and three small children around the clock after evidence of the plot was first uncovered the first week of October, Asst. Chief Daryl Gates said.

"We will continue to provide whatever protection we consider appropriate to the situation," Gates added.

Asked about the plot by The Times three weeks ago, Mrs. Rice was visibly shaken and declined comment except to say "It's really scary."

A spokesman for the governor said Brown was told of the plot some time

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1

exh. G L.A. TIMES · 11/11/75

SCHEME TO KIDNAP BROWN'S SISTER TOLD

Continued from First Page

ago and that it was being treated "as a serious matter."

He said Brown was kept informed of the steps being taken to protect his sister, who is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. But he declined to confirm reports that Brown's father and mother also were placed under police guard.

Evidence of the plot first came to the attention of the FBI a day or two after several news media received photocopies of a memo purportedly from the SLA calling on sympathizers to unite in a "mass effort to make nationwide arrests of the rich, fascist insects—to be released only when bail has been posted for all our comrades with funds from the honey-laden hives of the ruling class."

Gates, however, said he doubted that the SLA communique was related to the plan to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

The FBI turned its information over to the LAPD which began an investigation of the kidnap plot.

Gates refused to identify the suspects or confirm the involvement of the Black Guerrilla Family in the plot to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

However, other law enforcement sources told The Times that a central suspect in the plot was James Harold (Doc) Holliday, 33, who was paroled from San Quentin July 23 after serving nearly 15 years for murder.

Holliday was known as a leader in the BGF, according to intelligence sources, and was closely associated with the Harrises who paid him numerous visits while he was in prison in 1973 and 1974.

During the LAPD investigation of the kidnap plot, Holliday and more than five other BGF members were kept under surveillance, an informed source said.

The surveillance of Holliday ended Nov. 1 when he and Michael Cowans, 20, were arrested as suspects in a double murder in a South-Central Los Angeles apartment house.

Cowans was sent to San Quentin in 1953 for kidnaping and raping a 16-year-old girl and was paroled last Dec. 31. When arrested on the murder charge, he reportedly bragged that he was "high up" in the SLA.

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L.A. TIMES 11/11/75

—From P[illegible]1

named Holliday [illegible] Michael Cowans, 29, al[illegible]sted, as suspects in the killing.

Investigators said they believed the two killings were connected to narcotics traffic and had nothing to do with any plans to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

Officially, the Los Angeles Police Department and the governor's office said that Mrs. Rice was never a kidnap target of the Black Guerrilla Family and the SLA.

However, the Examiner was told, both Mrs. Rice and the governor, and their parents, former Gov. Edmund G. Brown and his wife, Bernice, were told of the plot.

Mrs. Rice said she did not want to comment on the plot.

Asked if she had been told by Los Angeles police of such a plot, she replied: "There was some talk but I don't want to comment."

Holliday, who was considered so dangerous in prison that he was housed in a San Quentin segregation unit until the day he was released, was informed of his parole date July 1, just 22 days before release.

He was an old friend of the SLA and was visited by William Harris seven times in prison, the last visit occurring Nov. 22, 1973, two weeks after the SLA assassination of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster.

Holliday now is in jail in Los Angeles along with SLA members William and Emily Harris, who are awaiting trial there for a crime spree that preceded the May 17, 1974, shootout with Los Angeles police in which six SLA members were killed.

The Harrises were removed to Los Angeles after their arrest here last Sept. 18 along with Patricia Hearst, Wendy Yoshimura and Steven Soliah.

Also in jail down there are SLA members Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, convicted of Foster's assassination. They are on trial, under a change of venue, on charges stemming from a shootout with Concord police that preceded their arrest for the Foster murder.

One of the connections between Holliday and Cowans, who reportedly bragged that he was "high in the SLA," Los Angeles police sources said, was that the pair were said to have escorted a girl friend of Remiro when she visited him in the Los Angeles jail.

Remiro and Little were the only two SLA members in prison at the time the plot concerning Mrs. Rice was said to have been formulated.

In this connection, it was recalled that documents reportedly seized after the Harrises' arrest indicated that the original motive for the kidnaping of Miss Hearst by the SLA Feb. 4, 1974, was to bring the release of Little and Remiro.

Holliday, who was sent to San Quentin Aug. 8, 1961, after conviction as the driver in a fatal liquor store robbery, had been held in [illegible] Quentin's north cell block [illegible]imum-security unit until the da[illegible]his release.

[illegible]ner sources expressed astonishment that he would have been paroled, inasmuch as he was regarded as a dangerous prisoner because of his Black Guerrilla Family affiliation.

Corrections Department spokesmen, however, said that a convict regarded as dangerous to other prisoners and guards inside prison was not necessarily regarded as a menace on the streets.

A spokesman noted that Holliday had served a long time and it was impossible to say how he would behave once released.

Also, it was noted, there has been considerable impetus on the part of the Adult Authority to fix parole dates for convicts in view of the increasing opposition in recent years to the indeterminate-sentence system, widely criticized as a cause of prison violence.

Information that the plan to keep a watch on Mrs. Rice as a potential kidnap target was developed while Holliday was in prison meant the plan was worked out while the Harrises were still at large.

Governor's sister SLA kidnap target

By Stephen Cook
© 1975, San Francisco Examiner

Gov. Brown's sister, Kathleen Rice, was a target of friends of the Symbionese Liberation Army who wanted to kidnap her to force release of imprisoned SLA members.

The plot was hatched in San Quentin and was to have been carried out under direction of James H. "Doc" Holliday, suspected leader of the Black Guerrilla Family, the Examiner was told by a reliable, well-placed law enforcement source.

Holliday, a friend of SLA and Weather Underground members, was paroled from San Quentin last July 23 from a life term he was serving for murder.

He and SLA sympathizers had Mrs. Rice, a 29-year-old member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, under surveillance, the criminal conspiracy section of the Los Angeles Police Department learned.

The plot was aborted when Holliday, 33, was arrested after a shootout with Los Angeles police Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers Nov. 1.

The arrest came shortly after two men were murdered and a man and woman injured in a Southwest Los Angeles house

exh G

Patty, Harrises Enrolled in College During Manhunt

Used Aliases and False Biographical Data to Obtain Student Identification Cards With Their Photos

BY BILL HAZLETT and ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writers

Patricia Hearst and two of her fugitive companions, William and Emily Harris—while being sought in one of the nation's most intensive manhunts—were enrolled as "students" at Sacramento City College, The Times learned Saturday.

Each of the three fugitives managed to obtain, using fictitious names and biographical backgrounds, student identification cards which carried their real photographs, it was learned.

Intelligence sources told The Times that none of the trio is believed to have actually attended classes at the junior college, however.

Sources close to the investigation said all three of the fugitives enrolled at the college last January and would have had to make personal appearances at the campus in order to obtain their student identification cards.

The Times has confirmed that the identity cards for the Harrises—using the aliases of Steve Brandy and Suzanne Lamphear—were found by FBI agents in the house in which they were living when arrested in San Francisco.

The identity card used by Patty also was found by agents at the time of the Sept. 18 arrests, but it was not immediately known whether it was found in the house used by the Harrises or the one in which Patty and Wendy Yoshimura, another fugitive, were living.

The alias used by Patty was not immediately learned.

The Times also learned Saturday that authorities are intensifying their probe of a second bank robbery in the Sacramento area in which SLA fugitives, or their supporters, now are believed to have jointly participated.

Sources told The Times it is believed that the Feb. 25 robbery of the Guild Savings and Loan at 4315 Arden Way in Sacramento, in which two men and an accomplice in a getaway car made off with $2,720, may have been the work of the Harrises and their associates.

On the day after that robbery, it was learned, a 1967 Ford Galaxie was purchased for $400 in cash by a man responding to a classified ad in a Sacramento newspaper.

The name and address given by the auto's purchaser have proven to be fictitious, sources said, but authorities now believe the buyer may have been Steven Soliah, currently under indictment on charges of harboring Patty.

The car, which was found by FBI agents in Pacifica, a San Francisco

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 5

exh.H

FUGITIVES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE CLASSES

Continued from First Page

suburb, on the day Patty and the other fugitives were arrested, reportedly has been traced to Soliah.

Both Soliah and James Gilgore, also a known supporter of the SLA, have been linked by authorities to the April 21 holdup of Crocker National Bank in Carmichael, near Sacramento.

At that robbery, a woman was shotgunned to death and the bandits escaped with $15,000.

The disclosure of the trio's registration at Sacramento City College is another in a series of strong indications that the fugitives and their helpers may have used the Sacramento area as a staging ground for some time prior to moving to San Francisco.

The FBI, both in San Francisco and Sacramento, declined to confirm or deny the registration reports.

However, Dr. Richard Gillies, dean of students at the college, told The Times the three had indeed registered—all on Jan. 31.

However, according to Gillies, all three of the "students" were administratively withdrawn from the college for nonattendance of classes sometime later.

Gillies, who confirmed that federal agents had questioned school authorities about the trio, said the student now known to have been Emily Harris enrolled for a data processing class and that William Harris, using his alias, had signed up for a general education course.

The woman now known to have been Patty signed up, Gillies said, for the following courses:

—Business English.
—Secretarial practices.
—Intermediate typing.

Gillies said he could not immediately recall the name used by Patty.

"In the case of these force," he said, "it was quite evident from the beginning that they would be 'no shows.'"

According to Gillies, a student who misses twice the number of classes as the course meets per week is automatically dropped from class rolls.

The school administrator said he did not know of any place in school records where photographs of any of the three would have appeared, other than on the identity cards.

However, intelligence sources told The Times that photographs of the trio had been located in other "school records."

A school spokesman said students are not required to have a photo I.D. card, but that they may be obtained for a small fee from the Student Body Assn.

In order to get an identification card, however, the student must present a certificate of registration at the two-year college, and, usually, a driver's license.

In order to register at the college, the student also must provide a detailed biographical sketch of himself or herself, as well as high school transcripts, authorities said.

The specific information contained in the "biographies" or transcripts supplied by the terrorist fugitives was not immediately learned.

A Times reporter who took photographs of the Harrises to the address listed on the I.D. card bearing the name of Lanhear (Emily Harris) Saturday could find no resident of the area who remembered the pair.

Authorities said it was likely the fugitives had not actually lived at the address (1070 V. St.) given to acquire the student I.D. card.

Carrying false identification of various kinds, including phony birth certificates and driver's licenses, is

Please Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

exhH

PATTY, HARRISES

Continued from Third Page

common in the fugitive underground, authorities said.

Frequently, members of the underground try to obtain several different pieces of phony identification to form an "I.D. package" for a single alias.

This, according to sources, was the apparent motive behind the trio's enrollment charade at the junior college.

Sources close to the investigation have told The Times that "many" different types of false identification cards and credit cards were discovered in the houses used by the Harrises, Patty and Yoshimura.

Those sources also have said that no evidence presently exists that "personally or directly" links Patty to the murderous Carmichael bank robbery.

However, money taken in that robbery was found at the house on Morse St. in which Patty and Yoshimura were arrested.

The money was part of so-called "bait money" that, by Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. regulations, must be given to anyone robbing a bank insured by that organization.

Such money, usually kept in bundles of $20 bills, the serial numbers of which have been recorded, is a prime means of tracing bank robbers, authorities said.

Meanwhile Saturday, Patty was accused in a "communique" from the New World Liberation Front received by a San Francisco radio station of returning to the "ruling-class vipers."

The NWLF, which authorities now believe may have been a direct outgrowth of the SLA, was critical of claims made by Patty in an affidavit filed with the federal courts, that she had been "brainwashed" by her captors following her abduction Feb. 4, 1974.

In Berkeley, about 100 members of the radical community gathered at "Ho Chi Minh Park" near the University of California campus to show support for Patty and the SLA.

Many of the speakers called on Patty to say whether she has renounced the SLA and its revolutionary principles.

"We call on Patty Hearst to clarify the statement her lawyers have released," one woman told the crowd. "If she is collaborating with the enemy (presumably, her defense team), she must be denounced."

Others said they believed that Patty has not been able to express her true feelings and that lawyers hired by her family are holding her in virtual "incommunicado."

At Redwood City, where Patty is being held in the San Mateo County Jail, Terence Hallinan, one of several attorneys representing her, said the former fugitive had undergone "tough" psychological testing Saturday.

Hallinan said he had been present during an examination of his client by Dr. Margaret Thaler Singer, a UC-Berkeley clinical psychologist and a member of the panel appointed to examine Patty by U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter.

"These tests are tough on her," Hallinan said. He declined to discuss the test session further.

L.A. TIMES. 9/28/75

exh.H

Harris Bombs Same as on Cop Car

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bombs found in the hideout of Patricia Hearst's comrades are "identical" to one used in an unsuccessful attack on a police station last month, it was reported Saturday.

The San Francisco Examiner quoted police sources as saying each of four bombs found at the apartment of Bill and Emily Harris was the same as the unexploded pipe bomb discovered under a patrol car behind the Mission District Station on Aug. 5.

Police at that time said the bomb "could have blown up the whole block."

"These bombs were the same thing and obviously came from the same place," an official source told the Examiner, using the word "identical."

The source said the wires were color-coded and the color codes were the same in the bombs found at the apartment and at the police station.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported that a federal source close to the investigation said that one of the explosive devices was a pipe bomb similar to an unexploded bomb.

FBI Agent Charles Bates said he had no knowledge of any connection between the police station bomb and the explosives in the Symbionese Liberation Army hideout.

Inspector Don Hansen, head of the city bomb squad was seen Friday emerging from the Harrises apartment with a cylindrical object wrapped in a newspaper. He refused comment.

Meantime, police searched for two "armed and dangerous" sisters of the man charged with harboring Miss Hearst and another fugitive in a gun-stocked apartment.

Inspector Jim Molinari said Kathleen Soliah, 28, and Josephipe Soliah, 24, were wanted for investigation of possession of explosives and illegal weapons, conspiracy and possession of explosives in a specified area.

An all-points bulletin issued Friday night described the women as "armed and dangerous" and warned officers to be "very cautious" when approaching.

They are the sisters of Stephen Soliah, a 27-year-old housepainter charged with harboring Miss Hearst and fellow fugitive Wendy Yoshimura.

At the Harrises' apartment, authorities said they found at least four explosive devices, including a pipe bomb.

Police Inspector Gary Kern said the apartment also contained three .30-caliber automatic carbines, two shotguns and two pistols, plus ammunition.

A search of Miss Hearst's apartment, 2½ miles away, netted two loaded sawed-off shotguns and six pistols with ammunition, plus a pot containing several marijuana plants, a federal source reported.

At Soliah's arraignment Friday, Asst. U.S. Atty. David Bancroft said FBI agents observed the Soliah sisters moving back and forth between two SLA apartments here.

HERALD-EXAMINER- 9/21/75

exh I

SLA-Bombing Links Probed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Amid reports that Patricia Hearst opposed some revolutionary tactics of her Symbionese Liberation Army associates, FBI agents searched on Monday for possible links between the SLA and terrorist bombings.

The discovery of explosives in the apartment where SLA members William and Emily Harris were captured last Thursday, combined with other leads in FBI files, have raised anew the possibility that the SLA became the New World Liberation Front, investigators say.

The NWLF has claimed responsibility for 23 bombings and one arson since surfacing a year ago — three months after Harris said in a taped communique: "Let it be known that the Malcolm X combat unit of the SLA proudly takes up the banner of the New World Liberation Front."

HERALD EXAMINER: 7/23/75

exh. J

2 More Suspects Sought in 'Execution' Slayings

Two more suspects were hunted Sunday in an execution-style double murder that led to the arrest of two prison parolees and to a futile 12½-hour police siege of a South-Central Los Angeles apartment house.

Police did not identify the pair still being sought, nor indicate whether they—like the two in custody—had any possible connection with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

James Harold (Doc) Holiday, 33, captured near the 1453 W. 59th St. scene of the bloody 2 a.m. Saturday attack, is a reputed Black Guerrilla Family prison gang leader who was visited in prison by SLA members William and Emily Harris during prefugitive days.

Michael Cowans, 29, arrested late Saturday night at a friend's home on W. 56th St., reportedly bragged that he was "high up" in the SLA.

The motive for the Saturday morning shootings that left two men dead and a man and a woman wounded remained unclear. Officers suspected it had something to do with narcotics—not with the SLA.

Although no more arrests were made Sunday, police said they found something they were looking for—a 1960 white-over-Burgundy Cadillac convertible with its trunk apparently rigged to conceal someone trying to escape from the area.

The car was discovered about 3 a.m. Sunday in a garage in the southwest part of the city.

The four victims were bound, gagged and shot in separate rooms of the house on W. 56th St. Two of them—Winston Dowling, 31, and Matthew Thompson, 39—died.

Surviving what one police officer called a "bloody mess" were Anthony Smith, 27, and Jewel Singleton, 27. She had also been stabbed.

Police immediately cordoned off the area and reportedly discovered Holiday behind a nearby apartment house.

A careful and prolonged surround-and-search operation by 85 heavily armed officers failed to turn up Cowans in an apartment house at Van Ness and Vernon Aves.

When Cowans was arrested about a mile away at 10:30 p.m. Saturday, police said, he was wearing a wig and armed with a .45-caliber automatic. He did not resist, they said.

He was paroled last Dec. 31 from San Quentin, where he apparently met Holiday. Cowans had been imprisoned since 1968 for the kidnaping and rape of a 16-year-old girl.

Holiday was paroled from San Quentin last July 23, according to the state Department of Corrections. He had served nearly 15 years for murder.

Emily Harris, now jailed SLA member, not only visited him in prison during 1973 and 1974, authorities said, but she visited a Holiday cohort, Barron Brodnax.

exh. K

SUSPECT IN PLOT—James Harold (Doc) Holliday, right, is shown in a photograph from FBI files. Also pictured are, from left, Barron C. Broadnax, Emily Harris and an unidentified woman.

L.A. TIMES 11/11/75

exh. K

Police Lay Siege to Building but Find No Suspect

BY TENDAYI KUMBULA and PAUL OBERJUERGE
Times Staff Writers

An army of policemen surrounded a south Los Angeles apartment building for 12½ hours Saturday where a suspect in a double murder was believed hiding. But when they entered the structure, they found no one.

Eighty-five heavily armed officers, including members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team (SWAT), cordoned off the two-story structure at Van Ness and Vernon Aves. at 3 a.m.

The building and the entire area surrounding it were evacuated, and bullhorned shouts for the suspect to surrender went unanswered.

When a platoon of officers finally entered the structure, they searched it for 1½ hours and came out to announce that the suspect apparently had never been there.

The police operation was called the largest undertaken here since the Symbionese Liberation Army shoot-out in May, 1974.

The drama began at 2 a.m. with the execution-type killings of two men in a house at 1[illegible] W. 59th St. Another man and a woman were seriously wounded.

According to police, the home was entered by four men in white officers said may have been a narcotics-related attack.

The four victims were bound, gagged and then shot in the head and the body. The woman, one of the survivors, was also sodomized.

Please Turn to Page 21, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

1 of 3

exh. K

POLICE SIEGE

Continued from Third Page

Killed immediately were Winston Dowling, 30, and Matthew Thompson, 26.

The two other victims were taken to Harbor General Hospital. Anthony Smith, 27, was listed in serious condition with a gunshot wound in the head. Jewel Singleton, also 27, was released after being treated for three head wounds and stab wounds to her back, a hospital nursing supervisor reported.

Police said the two surviving victims identified two of the suspects, one of whom was captured a short time later.

He was identified as James Harold (Doc) Holiday, 33, an ex-convict paroled last July after serving nearly 14 years for murder.

Authorities believe Holiday was a leader of the Black Guerrilla Family, one of four statewide prison gangs, and an original member of an eight-member organizing committee of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Records show that former SLA fugitive Emily Harris visited Holiday in prison once in 1972 and twice early in 1974. Her husband, William Harris, visited Holiday in prison twice in 1972 and four times in 1973, records show.

Late Saturday, a second man, Michael Cowans, was also taken into custody by police and was booked on suspicion of murder. Cowans also is believed to be a member of the Black Guerrilla Family, police said.

After surrounding the building at 2 a.m. Saturday, police cordoned off the block. Special equipment, a bomb truck and several fire companies stood by. Spectators gathered but were kept back by the officers.

No shots were fired during the long siege of the shabby green structure.

"It was one of those situations where we had to use extreme care," Lt. Dan Cooke said. "We would rather be safe than sorry."

Police posted on rooftops and hid in the alley between buildings. A special device, a long pole with mirrors and lights, was used to peek into the shuttered apartment.

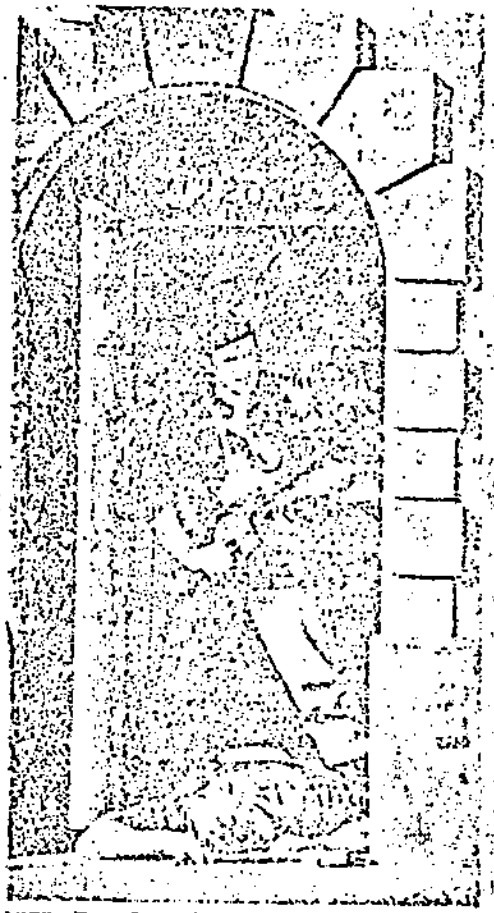
When no one answered police demands to surrender, officers went into the building and searched it. There were 12 apartments on the second floor and stores on the first floor.

A tactical alert of six police divisions was called as the building was cordoned off.

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

2 of 3

exh.K



VIGIL—Two SWAT officers, one prone as he peers around corner, in doorway near building that was surrounded but proved to be empty.

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

exh. K

San Francisco Chronicle 3
★ Thurs., Oct. 30, 1975

SLA Suspect In PG&E Bombings

Two Pacific Gas and Electric Co. bombings that blacked out 35,000 homes on two occasions last spring in the San Jose-Los Gatos area are under intensive investigation by the FBI on the theory they were the work of the Symbionese Liberation Army, it was learned yesterday.

Among the clues being pursued, according to investigators, are two auto citations that place Kathleen Soliah, 23, and her brother, Steven, 27, in the area a few weeks before the explosions.

The bombed PG&E installation in the West Valley area of San Jose, investigators said, was reached by cutting through an industrial guard fence.

A pair of heavy wire cutters found in the apartment of Bill and Emily Harris are being tested in the FBI laboratory in Washington to see if the cutter blades match the cuts in the fence.

Also, it was learned, investigators obtained a cast of a tennis shoe footprint at the bombing scene. This cast is being compared with tennis shoes found at the Harris apartment.

The PG&E substation bombings took place on March 27 and April 8.

Kathleen Soliah, who was then living in Oakland, was given a citation on February 20 for having "excessive exhaust emission" while driving a 1963 Chevrolet 1½ miles from the substation.

Her brother, Steven, was cited on March 5 in San Jose when he wrecked the same car.

exh. L

SEXUAL ACTIVITY OF GROUP STRESSED

Hearst Not Coerced, SLA Papers Say

BY ROBERT KISTLER
and BILL HAZLETT
Times Staff Writers

Patricia Hearst was not strong-armed into adopting the revolutionary ways of her Symbionese Liberation Army captors—including the terrorist band's multipartner sexual practices—captured SLA writings have disclosed.

Rather, the writings say, Hearst's conversion to the group that kidnaped her was "forged from a political rather than personal outlook" and was not the result of finding "some magical sexual satisfaction, or because of a strong personal attachment to an individual."

The SLA writings, part of a mass of documents and written material seized at the San Francisco house where fugitive SLA members William and Emily Harris were arrested Sept. 18, also disclose:

—That Hearst, "partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her," was invited to join freely in nonexclusive sexual activities of the group, even before she became a full-fledged member of the SLA.

—That, even while they were subjects of one of the most intense manhunts in the history of the United States, women members of the small band were acutely concerned about male-dominated "sexism" in the SLA.

—That, in order to "preserve" "feminist self-determination," women in the SLA fought successfully to "smash the dependencies created by monogamal (sic) personal sexual relationships . . . in the cell."

The writings found in the Harrises' apartment, portions of which were obtained by The Times, provide the first documented view of what life inside the SLA hideouts was really like.

And the high degree of importance SLA members placed upon various forms of sexual activity as a primary expression of their revolutionary lifestyle.

The writings obtained by The Times include what appears to be a portion of a series of answers to questions submitted to the SLA by an unnamed person, similar to the kind of interrogatories a writer might submit in preparation for a book.

Other writings obtained include a handwritten discourse on the kinds of problems female members of the SLA faced as "feminist freedom fighters" and a typewritten message, apparently written by an SLA member to Patty.

Veteran investigators believe much of the material on feminist radicalism

Please Turn to Page 28, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES 10/17/75 Part 1

exh. M

Hearst Conversion Described

Continued from First Page

found in the apartment, and much of the written answers to questions from the mysterious outsider, to have been written by Emily Harris.

However, the FBI has refused to say whether handwriting analysis has proved her authorship.

Authorship of the message to Hearst, apparently typed about the time of the first anniversary of her abduction, is similarly uncertain at this time, but some investigators believe the "writing style" to be that of William Harris.

In preparing this article, double parentheses have been used to denote notations by The Times. Parentheses are those used by the SLA writer.

It is clear from the writings that one of the first questions of policy to confront the SLA after kidnaping Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, was what degree of sexual freedom, if any, she was to be given.

By the time she had been abducted, according to the writings, the original sexual practice of the SLA—that of monogamy, having only one sexual partner—had undergone an "evolution."

That "evolution" had been, in part, dictated by the isolated nature of living as fugitives and, by the time Hearst had been taken into the picture, included open sex with persons of choice and was not limited to persons of the opposite sex, the writings imply.

"Our position was one of conditional practicality," the SLA writer said. "We knew from experience what it is like to live in an underground cell.

"So far as sex was concerned, we had to get most of our sexual and personal needs met by comrades within the cell. Everyone realized that at this time there was no room for exclusive relationships because each of us had to help the other comrades meet their sexual needs and maintain harmony within the cell.

"In the beginning, we provided for Tania's ((the SLA name taken by Hearst after her abduction)) basic needs: shelter, food, clothing, medical attention and news from the outside.

"Although we considered sex a basic human need, our commitment not to exploit her sexually, coupled with her overall status as a POW ((prisoner of war)), denied Tania the freedom to have sex with another person.

"But later on, these conditions changed, partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her. As she became more integrated into the day-to-day aspects of cell life, we tried to treat Tania as an equal.

"It was only natural that with increased personal interaction between Tania and members of the cell these relationships would develop sexually. We were all aware that a closeness was developing between Tania and Kabeto ((apparently, a variation on the spelling of Cujo, the SLA name for William Wolfe)) which we wanted to see progress in a revolutionary way."

It was Wolfe, one of six SLA members who were to die in a shootout in May, 1974, with Los Angeles police whom Hearst, in the last tape recorded message ever sent by the SLA, would mourn as the "gentlest, most beautiful man I've ever known."

Initially, the SLA writer said, there was disagreement among SLA members regarding the question of giving Hearst sexual freedom:

"Some of the comrades didn't feel that it would be correct to allow a POW to have sex with any member of the cell. This ((view)) was criticized as being too mechanical an approach to the question.

SLA members agreed to allow Hearst to have sex if she desired.

"It was pointed out that sex was an integral part of cell life and that we were trying to help Tania understand who we were as people and that we had some trust for her and that we were concerned for her well-being."

L.A. TIMES - 10/17/75 2-of-5

exh. M

The writer continued:

"When there was agreement that Tania would be free to function sexually if she so desired, we explained to her that even though she was not a member of the cell, our collective code of behavior would apply to her also.

"In practice, this meant that she should make a commitment to develop a personal relationship with the entire cell . . . not just with one or a few individuals.

"It was pointed out that this did not mean that she would have to do anything against her wishes.

"It meant that she would engage in struggle ((the term used by the SLA to denote personal interaction)) with us to develop mutual respect and understanding based on honesty and commitment to change. Sex was only part of the overall process."

The SLA, at that time, according to the writer, wanted Hearst "to understand why we were committed to building nonexclusive personal relationships within the cell.

"We were not making a sexual revolution but merely trying to adapt to the needs of all the individuals in the cell. In practice, this ruled out monogamal ((sic)) sexual relationships.

"There was no structure to follow, no rules, no systemized rotation of partners. We tried not to place demands on each other, but to learn and become sensitive to each other's needs.

"Understandably, there were often conflicts and struggle. We didn't generally deal with resulting problems (selfishness, jealousy, and personal resentments) by calling collective meetings unless the individuals involved couldn't work it out themselves or with the help of another comrade who could serve as an objective counsel."

It was apparently important to the SLA, even at an early stage in their captive's metamorphosis to "Tania" that coercion not be used, according to the writings.

"Because we still intended to release her if our demands were met," the writer said of that early stage in Hearst's life with the SLA, "there was skepticism within the group that Tania might misrepresent the sex question upon her release.

"Some comrades feared that the pigs might say we raped her or forced her into sexual activity because she was afraid to cooperate. However, Tania swiftly made it clear to us that this could not be the case."

Later, in a handwritten response to one of the questions submitted by the unnamed person outside the SLA, the writer says:

"There are many people who still cannot comprehend Tania's swift evolution from sheltered bourgeois to freedom fighter . . .

"We wish to end all metaphysical speculation around brainwashing and sexual enslavement.

"It would be too easy to say that Tania did not interact sexually with cell members prior to being a member of the SLA, that her relationships broadened only after her decision to 'stay and fight.'

"This is not the case."

According to the writer, there were both "sexual" and "non-sexual" aspects to Heart's relationship with the SLA before she formally joined the band.

"However, only the most foolish, naive bourgeois mentality could deduce that Tania decided to stay because of some magical sexual satisfaction or because of a strong personal attachment to an individual.

"Tania has certainly, by her actions, proven that her commitment was forged from a political rather than per-

L.A. TIMES - 10/17/75

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sonal outlook. The comrades she felt the most personal solidarity with died fighting in L.A."

Another insight into Hearst's early role within the SLA is provided by what appears to be either a message to her from an SLA writer or what could be part of the SLA writer's memoirs which the writer wanted Hearst to read.

Some investigators believe the writer may have been William Harris. But the reason Harris would have needed to write his message, if it was Harris speaking, rather than deliver it to Hearst verbally is not clear.

One theory is that Hearst and the Harrises might have been separated at the time the message was written:

"My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 ((the date Hearst was kidnaped)), I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way.

"Right from the beginning, you amazed us because you were strong —even as a kidnap victim you were matter-of-fact about the weird situation.

"We dug it but we were also leery. We thought maybe you were plotting against us and all your talk, sense of humor, and cooperativeness was just a ploy while you tunneled out through the floor.

"You made everyone feel so good because of your responsiveness and enthusiasm.

"The food program, Randy and Catherine, the pigs and all their harassment clues, all the tension of being eight fugitives holed up in a tract house was . . . frustrating, especially knowing we weren't going to get Ossie and Bo out."

An SLA writer praised Hearst's "responsiveness and enthusiasm."

The reference to the "food program" was the SLA's demand that Patty's parents, Randolph and Catherine Hearst, give away millions of dollars in free food to poor people to show their "good faith" before negotiations for Patty's release could get under way. Hearst is president of the San Francisco Examiner.

The names Ossie, a nickname for "Osceola," and Bo refer, respectively, to SLA members Russell Little and Joseph Remiro, who were in police custody at the time to which the SLA writer is referring and who have since been convicted of murdering Oakland schools Supt. Dr. Marcus Foster.

The writer continued:

"I mean the only highs we got were from looking forward to the next action, from seeing the few responses of righteous people . . . on TV and from seeing you change to become a comrade.

"We have all high (the highest) expectations of each other and we get disappointed when our expectations fall short, but I won't ever forget the inspiration that you were to all eight of us and to all the strangers who celebrated with us.

Please Turn to Page 29, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 10/17/76

exh. M

Continued from 28th Page

"The three of us make more demands on each other than anyone ever has, even in the cell before . . .

"There is no one for us to rely on or sap off of. It's clear that conditions aren't going to fall into our laps and nothing's going to be easy . . .

"But what's talked about and fought about between these four walls don't amount to . . . compared to revolutionary action. All nine of us were totally different people after that kidnaping and bank robbery."

The robbery referred to here is apparently the SLA heist at the Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco, April 15, 1974, in which Hearst appeared, armed with an automatic weapon. Hearst has subsequently been charged in connection with that crime.

"The three of us are totally different people after L.A. We're a lot stronger and tougher, but we won't get any sense of that until we give the pigs another defeat that each year they wish they could forget.

"The only way to build a revolutionary society and to become revolutionary people is to make the revolution. And the only way to make the revolution is to FIGHT. ((Emphasis is the SLA writer's.))

"Let's do it, and when it happens, that will be the real cause for celebration."

In another document, apparently written by Emily Harris, the "contradiction" felt by women who considered themselves radical feminists waging a guerrilla war led by "sexist" males emerges clearly.

The writer says:

"The struggle against sexism in the SLA has gone through a process of evolution.

"The capture of our two comrades Little and Remiro on Jan. 10, 1974, put us on the defensive, forcing several other comrades underground.

"Our changed situation compelled us to place primary importance upon obtaining survival skills and the atmosphere became intensely military.

"Struggles against sexism continued on a one-to-one level but these struggles just weren't as important as getting the men to teach us about weapons.

"As women, our primary focus was on becoming strong female guerrillas, but, without realizing it, our concept of what a female guerrilla should be was *male-defined*. ((Emphasis is that of the SLA writer.))

"A major contradiction soon became obvious to us. We were struggling to become revolutionaries, but continuing to relate to each other in a reactionary way.

"We had to expose this contradiction and resolve it both among the women as a group and in the cell as a whole.

"In order to combat sexism, we began attacking two aspects of our bourgeois conditioning that make male supremacy possible: 1) Conditioning that makes exclusive personal relationships seem desirable (e.g. monogamy) and 2) Conditioning that makes people feel 'comfortable' accepting oppressive sex roles."

Investigators believe the period of "evolution" referred to here was sometime prior to Hearst's abduction, perhaps when the SLA was living underground in Concord.

The writer continues:

"On the collective level, our primary struggle was to break down monogamal ((sic)) personal relationships while we had some degree of consciousness about progressive ways of relating to men.

"This was particularly hard for the heterosexual women ((those whose sexual preference was for persons of the opposite sex)), although because of the heavy emphasis on the military and, therefore, the men, Gabi and Zoya were having trouble, too.

((Gabi and Zoya were the SLA names used respectively by Camilla Hall and Patricia "Mizmoon" Soltysik, avowed lovers and two of the six who died in the shootout in Los Angeles.))

"We realized we had to smash the dependencies created by monogamal ((sic)) personal sexual relationships, and to do this we had to destroy monogamy in the cell."

The battle that ensued over sexism, the writer said, was "one of the most difficult and longest struggles" the SLA ever faced "because, like racism, sexism is a foundation of capitalist oppression."

exhibit M

Judge Denies Bail for Patty, Cites Her Views

'Intention to ...Revolution' Pointed Out

BY PHILIP HAGER
and ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A stern federal judge Friday refused to release Patricia Hearst on bail immediately, saying the newspaper heiress had announced "to the world" her revolutionary intention—and had "punctuated it by gunfire."

U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter dismissed a request by Patty's attorney, Terence Hallinan, that she be released immediately to the custody of her parents.

"I don't have a tough view on bail," the even-toned jurist said, "but in this case . . . we have a person who has announced to the world, along with others, their intention to world revolution.

"I tend to believe them . . .

"They had said this in loud and clear terms and punctuated it by gunfire."

The judge, after hearing plainly spoken arguments on both sides of the bail question, ordered Patty returned to custody, pending another hearing on the matter at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Patty, along with three other fugitives, was arrested by FBI agents and San Francisco police officers at two separate "safe houses" in the city's Mission District Thursday.

During the hearing to determine whether her bail of $500,000 on charges here should be lowered or dismissed entirely, the 21-year-old daughter of Randolph A. Hearst, president of the San Francisco Examiner, sat quietly and said little.

The newspaper heiress also faces $1 million bail on charges in Los Angeles.

She wore the same purple-striped T shirt, corduroy pants and rubber thongs which she had on at the time of her arrest.

In asking that the judge release Patty into her parents' custody, Hallinan kept returning to a central theme—that Patty's relationship with her family was good, and that there was no reason to believe that she would fail to appear at future court appearances.

Speaking of his client, who, for 19 months, was one of the most celebrated and hunted fugitives in the nation's history, Hallinan said:

"She has made it clear there is no problem with her family. She is most anxious to go home. There are no hard feelings between her and her family.

"They met for hours last night (Thursday night) at San Mateo County Jail at Redwood City and the family is ready to go to bat for her. Her desire is to get out and prepare an adequate defense."

In addition, Hallinan argued, his client had no prior arrest record before her Feb. 4, 1974 abduction and subsequent apparent embrace of the Symbionese Liberation Army and the only "strike" against her was her "ab-

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

exh. N

Judge Refuses to Free Patty, Cites Revolutionary Comments

Continued from First Page

sence" from judicial jurisdiction in the intervening time.

Interrupting, Carter said:

"We are not required to be addle-headed in approaching this question of long absence. We have to view it for what it is . . ."

The jurist did not continue.

After Hallinan again raised the question of strong family ties, Carter said, "You don't have to sell Mr. and Mrs. Hearst to me . . . the problem is apparent to any of us who have been parents ourselves . . ."

U.S. Atty. James L. Browning argued that Patty should not be released by the court—under any circumstances.

"It is our advice to the court," he said, "that, at present, there are no conditions of release that would reasonably assure Miss Hearst's future appearances before the court."

Browning noted that when Patty was booked into the San Mateo jail she had listed her "occupation" as "urban guerrilla" and that innocent bystanders had been wounded by gunfire during the April 15, 1974, Hibernia Bank robbery in which Patty allegedly participated.

In that robbery, another member of the SLA, not Patty, is believed to have done the firing.

The tall, thin prosecutor also noted that, at the time of her arrest, Patty had showed arresting officers a loaded .38-caliber revolver she had in her purse and that at least two carbines had been found at the residence.

In addition, Browning said, the former fugitive had frequently referred to her parents in tape recordings as "pigs."

"The conclusion is obvious," Browning argued.

"The defendant may have 'close ties,' but they are not to her family . . . Miss Hearst's family is loyal to her and willing to support her, but we suggest there is a grave question whether Miss Hearst reciprocates that loyalty . . .

"The facts belie she reciprocates that loyalty."

Browning concluded, saying, he did not "believe the taxpayers of the nation should be called upon to spend untold amounts of money to recapture her again."

Costs of the nationwide manhunt for Patty and her comrades has been estimated to run in the millions of dollars.

When arguments turned to the question of the amount of bail that might be ordered, the jurist gave what appeared to be a hint of what may be his concern in subsequent hearings:

"The dollar amount is not of any moment," he said. "The question is whether or not she should be at large."

Both her father and mother, Catherine Hearst, as well as three of Patty's sisters, were present in the courtroom.

As Patty entered the courtroom in the Federal Building here, she smiled and nodded to her family and said, "Hi."

Following her court appearance, Patty reportedly told her mother, "Well, it might have looked like favoritism if I had gotten out."

In a separate court appearance, U.S. Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff Jr. set next Friday as the date for a hearing in connection with possible return of William and Emily Harris to Los Angeles to face almost two dozen felony charges.

The Harrises have never been charged in connection with the San Francisco bank robbery. Patty, however, faces a battery of state and federal charges in Los Angeles, in addition to her San Francisco indictments.

Woodruff appointed attorney Susan Jordan of San Francisco to represent Emily Harris. James Hewitt, federal public defender in San Francisco, will represent William Harris.

Meanwhile Friday, bits and pieces of the intricate investigative chain which led to the capture of Patty and her comrades were beginning to come into focus.

In the end, it would seem, their capture was a mixture of intensive detective work—and a little old-fashioned luck.

In Kansas City, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said it was the systematic probe of "associates" of fugitive Yoshimura which had led agents to the two houses in San Francisco's Mission District.

Agents were hoping to locate a companion of Yoshimura and got, instead, the celebrated fugitive trio, sources said.

Yoshimura had unexpectedly surfaced in connection with Patty and the Harrises when agents found her fingerprints in a vacated Pennsylvania farmhouse in which the famous trio are believed to have hidden out from roughly July to mid-August of 1974.

Before Yoshimura's prints were discovered in the farmhouse, authorities had had no information regarding her possible whereabouts since she had disappeared as a fugitive in the 1972 bomb-cache case.

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Before Yoshimura's prints were discovered in the farmhouse, authorities had had no information regarding her possible whereabouts since she had disappeared as a fugitive in the 1972 bomb-cache case.

Please Turn to Page 14, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

exh. N

Judge Refuses to Free Patty

Continued from Third Page

Regarding the followup probe of Yoshimura associates, Kelley would say only that "investigation led to the identification of associates of Yoshimura determined to be residing at 625 Morse St. (where Patty a Yoshimura were caught) and a 155 Precita Ave. (site of the arrest of the Harrises) in San Francisco."

In Sacramento, Paul C. Young, the special agent in chare of the FBI office there, said it was his office that had developed the lead which ultimately sent agents to the houses in San Francisco.

The lead, he said, was developed in a case not directly connected to the fugitive trio, but he declined to discuss details of the probe for fear it might "blow our investigation."

His office, Young said, had supplied agents in San Francisco with various addresses in the Mission District, two of which ultimately proved to be the Harris and Patty "safe houses."

As Young explained it to The Times:

"An unrelated case gave us leads in the San Francisco area. We were looking for some SLA members and that tied in with what San Francisco was doing.

"This combination of information lead to the apprehension of the harrises."

Young added however, that the Hearst investigation itself had also led San Francisco agents to the same vicinity. Further elaboration was not forthcoming from the agency.

It was speculated that Kathy Ann Soliah, sister of Steven F. Soliah, the man charged with harboring Patty and Yoshimura, might be a major key in the arrest chain.

Miss Soliah, 23, is a well-known Bay Area radical and a known associate of SLA members. She reportedly dropped from sight some months ago.

Whether it was Miss Soliah that agents were seeking when they came in contact with Patty and the others was not known.

However, it is known that Soliah visited Yoshimura's boyfriend, William H. Brandt, 33, at least six times in 1973 at the state Correctional Training Facility in Soledad.

Brandt, who is scheduled to appear this December before the California Adult Authority for a parole hearing, was convicted, along with two other men, of stockpiling the cache of powerful bombs and weaponry in a Berkeley garage. The garage allegedly was rented by Yoshimura.

According to court records in the Brandt case, he and his companions—including Yoshimura—were planning to bomb the Naval architectural building on the UC-Berkeley campus when they were arrested March 31, 1972.

Miss Soliah is also a prominent member of the Bay Area Research Collective, a radical organization formed about a year ago in Oakland to distribute statements from the SLA and other underground groups.

Other members of the organization include Jeffrey David Sokolow, 27, and James William Kilgore, 28.

Sokolow was reported by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee to have been a member of the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society, whose members visited Cuba as members of the Venceremos Brigade.

Kilgore is also a friend of Brandt and has visited him several times at Soledad prison, records show.

Charles W. Bates, the FBI agent responsible for field direction of the 19-month hunt for Patty and her companions, did not dispute Young's version of the arrest probe, but did, like his superior, Kelley, strongly reject any notion that the capture of the fugitives had been the result of a "tip" or "fluke."

"It was not a tip," Bates said, "just digging out people who might have information, on the periphery, building it up from that.

"We were interested in that house (where Patty was caught) because of some other angle that we thought might give us some leads that would eventually lead to the fugitives."

The 33-year FBI veteran added that it was possible the four fugitives might have been in San Francisco for as long as two weeks, perhaps more. He did not elaborate.

Kelley, in discussing the case with newsmen, gave the following account of the captures:

On Wednesday, agents near the Precita Ave. house had noticed a man and woman leaving the house who "were similar in description to the fugitives (the Harrises)."

"Agents had no solid information that these individuals were, in fact, the Harrises. Therefore, they made no attempt to arrest them, but continued to keep the residence under observation."

The next day, agents saw the couple, wearing jogging clothes, and decided to question them.

Julian Caulas, an 18-year-old neighbor of the Harrises, who she said she knew only as "Chris" and Nanette," told The Times she believed the house had been under surveillance for three days, not two, as the FBI said.

She said a van with Utah license plates had been parked across the street from the house in which the Harrises were living for three days. Other neighbors agreed with her estimate.

It was from that van that two armed men jumped to take the Harrises into custody, Caulas said. Some time la-

Please Turn to Page 19, Col. 1

L.A. Times - 9/20/75

exhN

JUDGE REFUSES TO FREE PATTY

Continued from 18th Page

ter, she said she saw a "Policeman" come by and drive off in the vehicle.

Kelley did not detail how or why other FBI agents and San Francisco police officers happened to go to the Morse St. location, where Patty and Yoshimura were hiding.

However, Police Inspector Tim Casey gave this version of the arrest:

LAWYER—Terence Hallinan, representing Patty Hearst, talking to newsmen before bail hearing.

Yoshimura came to the door first and saw Casey and FBI Agent Tom Padden through a door window.

"Padden told her (Yoshimura) to freeze," Casey said. "Patty came up behind her.

"Then they both bolted back. Padden shouted for them to 'Freeze!'"

Casey said that when Yoshimura opened the door, Patty turned around, and he said:

"Patty! Don't make a move."

"All right," came the reply.

"Don't shoot, I'll go with you."

Casey said he asked her if she had a gun and Patty replied, "Yes, in the purse in the bedroom."

After being asked by the officer whether she was glad "it was all over," Casey recalled that Patty "didn't say a word."

Kelley disclosed that weapons had been observed at both houses by arresting officers. After obtaining search warrants, agents began detailed inspection of both "safe houses" Friday.

It had previously been reported that three automatic rifles, two shotguns, several handguns and 40 pounds of explosives, plus two gas masks had been found in the Harris house, but no weapons in the home containing Patty and Yoshimura.

However, during the arraignment of Sollah Friday, Asst. U.S. Atty. Bancroft disclosed that authorities found two handguns, two .30-caliber carbines, two loaded banana clips of cartridges, and a sawed-off shotgun at the house occupied by Patty and Yoshimura.

Kelley said the arrest of Patty "hopefully was a restoration of the feeling that despite all efforts to thwart our search, no one can remain a fugitive forever."

Obviously bristling over previous criticism leveled at the bureau because of its inability to catch Patty, the former Kansas City police chief said:

"I am sick and tired having people at appearances publicly and privately ask, 'Why can't you catch Patty Hearst?' Now, I say these inquiries are stilled."

Kelley added, however, that he was disappointed the

• Please Turn to Page 20, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

4 of 5

exh.N

JUDGE DENIES BAIL FOR PATTY

Continued from 19th Page

[illegible] to infiltrate the SLA. He said [illegible] by the inmates to get an operative inside the terrorist band was blocked because of the group's "very tight relationship of members of the group and the precautions they took to avoid infiltration."

"It frightens me, and it concerns me," Kelley said, "that we cannot get into similar revolutionary groups, which want to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence."

He did not elaborate.

At the house where the Harrises had been captured, the the street was cordoned off to traffic from 2 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. as members of the San Francisco police bomb squad scanned the structure for explosives.

Afterwards, police brought out several parcels, including four large manila envelopes and a cylindrical-shaped item, wrapped in a newspaper, that looked like a section of pipe.

The parcels were placed in a "bomb basket" at the back of a police pickup truck and taken away.

Police Inspector Don Hansen refused to say what was in the packages except that "They were items of evidentiary value."

At the house formerly occupied by Patty and Tanaka, FBI agents and police spent the day methodically going through the floorboards and dusting for fingerprints, apparently in an attempt to uncover identities of persons who may have given aid to the fugitives.

About 4 p.m., agents began carrying items from the house including kitchen utensils, two boxes of 10-speed bicycles, stereos, a cloth box of records, hangers, sheets and miscellaneous clothes.

Agents were tired, hot, and, so far, had found no group of suburban teen-agers when they brought out a 12-foot-high potted plant, however.

Some of the smugglers apparently believed the plant required maintenance.

The agents, unsuspecting, finished loading the items into a blue van and drove off.

L.A. TIMES · 9/20/75

exh.N

Younger Foresees More Acts by Terrorist Groups

California Atty. Gen. Evelle J. Younger said Friday he believes there will be more terrorism by such groups as the Symbionese Liberation Army.

He noted that arrested with Patricia Hearst in San Francisco Thursday was Wendy Yoshimura, who had "obviously an identifiable relationship" with the Weather Underground.

"So we see here visible proof of the fact that some of these terrorist organizations can maintain a rather close liaison and the unpleasant predictions we've made in the past to the effect that this problem is going to become more serious I'm afraid are borne out by this identification," Younger said.

The attorney general said he expected that the renewed publicity about the SLA would "bring a lot of crazies out of the woodwork."

L.A. TIMES- 2/20/75

exh. O

Guns and Bullets Among Patty's Effects, FBI Says

BY PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A large array of weapons, ammunition, explosives, bomb manuals, disguises and false identification papers were found among the personal effects of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris in their San Francisco apartments, the FBI disclosed Monday.

The items were listed in a 125-page inventory released by authorities despite objections from Patty's attorney, who denounced the disclosure as "further inflaming" a "highly volatile case."

The inventory list contained no startling revelations. It included only brief descriptions of each item taken from the separate apartments used by Patty and the Harrises, some of which had been reported previously.

Among the items seized from the apartment Patty reportedly shared with Wendy Yoshimura and Steve Soliah at 625 Moraga St. were two M-1 carbines, a sawed-off shotgun, two .38-caliber pistols and a 9-mm. automatic pistol in addition to a large supply of ammunition.

Also found in Patty's apartment was an unsent communique labeled a "death warrant" and dated Sept. 4, 1975. It was addressed to the Black Liberation Army, the Black Guerrilla Army and the Black Guerrilla Family and named "Shakur, Cinque" as "The People's Enemy No. 1."

El Shakur was not further identified.

Another communique, the contents of which were not revealed, was addressed to "New Power" and a Berkeley address.

Both communiques were from the New World Liberation Front, which has claimed responsibility for more than 20 bombings.

The inventory listed a Sacramento City College identification card, previously reported as found Jan. 31 to

Please Turn to Page 16, Col. 3

INVENTORY

Continued from Third Page

Patty under the alias of Sue Hendricks.

Other materials needed to obtain false identification, including several birth certificates, also were found.

Found in the Harrises' home at 253 Precita St. were a variety of weapons as well as several women's wigs, extensive cosmetic supplies, a ski mask and a parking citation dated Aug. 22, 1974.

The FBI inventory included several weapons and a large amount of ammunition, bomb making materials, including wires and clocks, two gas masks, a U.S. Treasury rebate check for $145.50, a copy of "The Anarchist Cookbook," an FBI publication titled "The Science of Fingerprints," a page from a notebook entitled "Savings and Loan" and containing addresses and a page removed from a loose-leaf notebook titled "B of A Marysville".

In a manila envelope with "Money" written on the outside, the FBI said it found a page with a diagram apparently showing the interior of a bank teller's window with notations of "window" and "till, coins, cash drawer."

Also confiscated from the Harrises' hideout were three books from the University of California, "The Science of High Explosives," "Explosives" and "Fuels, Explosives and Pyrotechnics," a statement of the Weather Underground called "Prairie Fire," a copy of the book "Patty, Tania," written by reporters Jerry Belcher and Don West about Patty's kidnaping and her subsequent conversion to the Symbionese Liberation Army, and a pamphlet titled "Helps to Bible Study."

Authorities are trying to establish a link between one of two 9-mm. guns taken from the apartments of Patty and the Harrises and the April 21 armed robbery of a Carmichael bank branch.

A woman and three men took $15,000 during the holdup. During the robbery, a customer was fatally wounded.

Nine-millimeter cartridges were found on the floor of the bank after the robbery.

L.A. Times 6/30/76

exh. P

Agents Find Cache of Arms at S.F. Hideouts

By JACK BROWN
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — Many fully automatic weapons were discovered in the two Mission District hideouts where fugitive heiress Patty Hearst and her Symbionese Liberation Army cohorts Bill and Emily Harris were arrested, agents have disclosed.

An FBI man in front of Patty's neat second-story railroad apartment at 625 Morse St. said many illegal firearms were discovered last night scattered about the two-bedroom unit.

Although the FBI would not release a list of the weapons, a San Francisco Police Department spokesman detailed some of the items found in the Harris couple's apartment.

They were described as three .30 semi-automatic carbines, two automatic shotguns, two handguns, 46 pounds of black powder explosive, a substantial amount of ammunition, two gas masks and two military type bandoliers.

But neighbors of both houses said there was no sign of bloodthirstiness among either the Harrises or Patty Hearst and her roommate Wendy Yoshimura.

Mercedes Salinas, who lived below the Harrises at 2[illegible] Precita, described the couple as very friendly.

"I did not see them very often during the past 20 days they lived here, but they always waved and said 'hi,'" Mrs. Salinas said.

"Once they even came into my kitchen and had coffee with me . . . they were nice."

FBI agents made thorough searches of the two hideouts today in an effort to obtain more evidence against the four fugitives.

"We may turn that apartment (Patty Hearst's) inside out in the morning," one agent said.

Agents and police officers described the interior of the two apartments as "ordinary, but neat." They said some clothes and dirty dishes were left in Patty's kitchen, but otherwise "it just looked like two young girls were living there."

The two freeway streets were jammed with sightseers' cars after news of the arrests was flashed yesterday afternoon, police said.

HERALD-EXAMINER 9/19/7[illegible]

exh. P

Elder Soliah Tells of Tip to FBI

Says He Told Agents Where Son Was Working in S.F.

BY MYRNA OLIVER
Times Staff Writer

Palmdale High School teacher Martin Soliah asserted Saturday it was his tip that his son, Steven, had a painting job in San Francisco that led the FBI to the arrest of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris.

Steven Soliah, 27, was arrested on suspicion of harboring a fugitive after Patty and Wendy Yoshimura were apprehended at an apartment he allegedly rented at 625 Morse St. in San Francisco.

The elder Soliah described his cooperation with the FBI in a 2½-hour taped interview he requested with two Southern California newsmen to refute stories that Patty and the others were located through an FBI trace of mail the Soliahs received from their three children.

Their daughters Kathleen, 25, and Josephine, 24, were sought for questioning by the San Francisco police department in warrants describing them as "armed and dangerous." The warrants have since been dropped.

In another development Saturday, at least four California news media received Xeroxed copies of a memo purportedly from the Symbionese Liberation Army, the radical organization which kidnaped and allegedly recruited Patty.

Investigators had claimed the group was virtually crushed, with its surviving members in jail. FBI officials could not say Saturday whether the memos could have been circulated by active members of the SLA. They said they have no idea how many SLA sympathizers exist.

A Los Angeles Times copy messenger, answering a call shortly after noon, was told by a young, male voice to pick up a "letter from the SLA" in a Wall Street Journal coin newsrack near The Times building at 1st and Spring Sts.

The San Diego Union received a similar call and retrieved an identical copy taped to the outside corner of its building. Radio station KGB-AM in San Diego answered a third call and found another copy taped to the bottom of a bus bench outside the station.

In San Francisco, a call to the Chronicle led police to a fourth letter taped in a phone booth. The identical memos asserted the SLA is active and called for "arrests of the rich, fascist (sic) insects" to raise bail money for those arrested Sept. 18.

Addressed to the "Weather Underground and other comrades in arms" from the "SLA" as a "request for military assistance," the memos stated:

"Once again, fate has led the bumbling forces of the FBI to the location of our soldier's refuge.

"While it would be most difficult to understate the effect of the arrests of our comrades on Sept. 18, the media and the Foolish Bureau of Investigation have succeeded in making this overstatement by determining our loss as the 'death blow' to the SLA. The SLA lives on in spirit and military strength and will give proof of this in the future.

"For now, we call upon the allied units of the people's armies to turn our loss into victory by uniting in a mass effort to make manifest the arrests of the rich, fascist insects—to be released only when bail has been posted for all our comrades with funds from the honey-laden hives of the ruling class.

"While the fascist dogs have tem-

Please Turn to Page 27, Col. 1

exh. Q

Elder Soliah Tells of Tip to FBI

Continued from Third Page

porarily reduced our forces by five, it should be kept in mind that in one night a single running man can slit a thousand throats."

The memo ended with the by-now familiar SLA sign-off, "Death to the fascist insects who pray (sic) upon the lives of the people." It was signed, "Symbionese Liberation Army," and bore the letters, "YSE."

In San Francisco, an additional 20-page inventory of items confiscated by the FBI from the 233 Precita Ave. address where the Harrises lived revealed a 56-page typed script characterized as "a self-described autobiography of a female individual."

The single paragraph released by the FBI stated: "My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 (the date of Patty's kidnaping), I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way."

The FBI refused to name the author of the partial manuscript. Also found were credit cards, drivers' licenses, birth certificates and a Social Security card, but the FBI would not release any names on the items.

Also in the Bay Area, Redwood City officials denied a report by Newsday that Patty and Emily Harris had engaged in a raucous fistfight in the San Mateo County Jail after Patty's planned defense strategy was made public.

Newsday reported Harris became enraged over an affidavit stating Patty remembered nothing of her experiences that led to her arrest and was coerced into her actions by her SLA captors.

"It (the fight) just didn't happen," said San Mateo County Sheriff John R. McDonald Jr.

He said the two women, although apparently cool toward each other, had not even exchanged harsh words.

He also denied a report that Patty was being treated with tranquilizing drugs, including Thorazine.

In Palmdale, Soliah and his wife, Elsie, adamantly denied that mail from their children led the FBI to Patty and the others.

They told interviewers for the Valley Press that they received three letters last summer but that none had return addresses. They said they never were given either the Morse or Precita addresses.

The address his daughter gave them, Soliah said, was 625 Post St. No. 154, San Francisco, which he said he later learned was an Oriental rug shop which serves as a postal address for underground people for a monthly $5 fee.

Stressing his loyalty to his country as well as to his children, the World War II Army Air Corps P-38 pilot and former football coach gave this account of his cooperation with the FBI:

At the request of the FBI, Soliah said he accompanied an agent to San Francisco on Aug. 28 to try to find his children and question them about "peripheral people" like Yoshimura. At the time, none of the Soliahs was sought by law enforcement officials.

He said he left a message at the Oriental rug store that he was in San Francisco and would like to see them. On Aug. 29, his daughter, Jo, called the hotel number he had left and agreed to meet.

Over dinner, Soliah said, he asked his three children to talk with an FBI agent, but they refused, saying they did not trust FBI personnel in the Bay Area.

Soliah said he never asked their residence addresses, and gave the FBI only the tip that Steve had a painting job at a San Francisco Symanon.

Later, Soliah said, "We sat in front of the federal building on a cement bench for three hours holding each other and crying. It was the most pathetic thing I have ever gone through and they said they haven't done anything, but they can't hurt other people."

He said they told him they were working and couldn't leave, that he should go home.

"It will all be over soon," the young Soliahs told their father. "We can all be together in three weeks and be a family again."

Questioned closely about the "three weeks" comment, Soliah hedged and said he didn't know if that was the exact predicted time or what was meant. Coincidentally, Patty and the others, including Steve Soliah, were arrested about three weeks later.

The Soliahs said their daughter, Kathy, had met Angela Atwood (killed in the SLA shootout with police in Los Angeles in 1974) when they both worked at a restaurant in San Francisco. They said they never heard their children mention the names of Patty, the Harrises, Yoshimura or other principals in the case.

The Soliahs said they have no idea where their daughters are.

Asked about his aid to the FBI, Soliah said:

"We've cooperated with everybody. How many fathers would go up there and try to get their kids off the street and help the government?

"I believe in law and order," the 55-year-old Soliah said. "You can't get into political discussions with kids anymore. They can't wait. They've got to do it their way."

Soliah said he had urged his children to work within the system and had offered to open a business with them if they would leave the San Francisco Bay Area and return to Palmdale.

Soliah said he saw his son Sept. 27 at his arraignment and that the youth told him: "I wish I'd have listened to you, dad."

L.A. TIMES - 10/5/75

exh Q

exh. Q and R

see M

Patty May Face L.A. Trial First; Case Called Stronger

BY WILLIAM FARR and JOHN KENDALL
Times Staff Writers

Federal and local prosecutors decided Friday that Patty Hearst should go on trial in Los Angeles first because the case against her is stronger here than the federal bank robbery indictment in San Francisco, The Times has learned.

However, U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter's order that she be held without bail could force the bank robbery case to be tried first since she has the right to insist on a trial within 60 days if she is kept in jail.

It also is a virtual certainty that her fugitive companions, William and Emily Harris, will be tried initially on charges filed against them by the district attorney's office here.

Until Mel's Sporting Goods Store was shot up in Inglewood on May 16 last year, the newspaper heiress had been sought only as a "material witness." The Harrises faced no charges.

Within 15 hours, however, the trio jointly accumulated 18 felony counts, including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnaping, robbery and auto theft.

Patty is charged with an additional count of assault with a deadly weapon on the landlady of a Los Angeles apartment house on May 19, 1974.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Samuel Mayerson has been assigned to prosecute the trio. In a brief hearing Friday, he successfully sought a bail increase on local charges of from $50,000 to $500,000.

Mayerson told Los Angeles Municipal Judge Antonio Chavez that the bail increase was necessary "to assure their appearance in court."

He said, "At the time we first put the bail at $50,000, we had no idea that the defendants would be able to successfully elude a massive manhunt put in motion to capture them."

Please Turn to Page 21, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

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TRIAL IN L.A.

Continued from First Page

Chavez granted the bail increase without comment.

A source close to the investigation pointed out that the federal bank robbery indictment of Miss Hearst relies almost totally on identifying her from photos taken by a camera inside the Hibernia Bank during the April 15, 1974, holdup, and is weak for that reason.

Also, it was indicated there could be problems with federal charges of illegal possession of an unregistered automatic weapon filed against Patty and the Harrises.

The charges were based on witness accounts that shots fired at the Inglewood sporting goods store were "rapid fire," leading to a conclusion they were from an automatic weapon.

However, .30-caliber cartridges found at the scene could have been fired either from an automatic weapon or a semiautomatic weapon, the possession of which is not a federal offense.

Another factor favoring a decision to put Miss Hearst and the Harrises on trial in Los Angeles first is that it would be more practical from the prosecutors' viewpoint.

Should Patty go to trial on the bank robbery charge in San Francisco first, it presumably would necessitate separate trials for her and the Harrises on the Los Angeles charges. This is so because the Harrises could be expected to exercise their right to a speedy trial here.

"It would be duplicative and a tremendous extra cost to the taxpayers to have two separate trials here," Mayerson said.

Acting Dist. Atty. John Howard said he expects Miss Hearst and the Harrises to be arraigned here on local charges by the middle of next week.

Investigators give this account of events leading to charges against the trio:

It was after 4 p.m. on May 16 last year when Harris, accompanied by his wife, paid for merchandise at Mel's Sporting Goods, 11425 S. Crenshaw Blvd., and was spotted taking a bandolier as the couple left the store.

A fight ensued. Store owner William Hurtt, assisted by Gary Mason and Ernest Nunnery, attempted to handcuff Harris, and as the struggle boiled onto the sidewalk outside, Harris pulled a gun and was disarmed.

From across the street, a woman opened fire from a 1970 Volkswagen bus. Bullets struck the front of the store, and those struggling with Harris took cover as the Harrises fled to the van.

As the red and white VW drove away, Anthony G. Shepard, a store employe, followed its three occupants in his car until the bus stopped and a man with a gun got out.

It was about 4:35 p.m. in the 11600 block of Rutheleen St. Kenneth Claude Pierre and Marva Davis were sitting in a 1970 Pontiac LeMans when they saw a man approach holding what they thought was a large caliber automatic weapon. He was accompanied by a woman, also armed.

"We are SLA," the victims recalled the man saying. "We need your car. I have to kill someone, and I don't want to kill you."

Pierre and Davis fled from the car, ran into a house, and watched as a third person handed weapons from the van, and the three drove away in the Pontiac.

(Latent fingerprints later lifted from the abandoned van were identified as those of Harris and Patty Hearst.)

A short time later, Thomas L. Patin Sr. and Thomas L. Patin Jr. were standing beside a 1963 Chevrolet Nova station wagon in the 2000 block of 115th St. in Hawthorne.

They saw a black and white Pontiac stall at 115th St. and Cimarron Ave. A man armed with what appeared to be a submachine gun got out, approached and pointed the weapon at them.

"We are from the SLA and we need the car," the man was quoted as saying. "We need it right now!"

After the elder Patin gave the man his car keys, the women got out of the Pontiac, entered Patin's station wagon and the trio drove away.

It was about 7 p.m. in Lynwood when a woman—later identified as Emily Harris—appeared at the home of Thomas Dean Matthews, 18, to inquire about a 1969 Ford Econoline Van he was offering for sale.

She asked to test drive it, and Matthews agreed. She slipped into the passenger's side. As the van pulled around a corner nearby, Matthews saw a blue station wagon parked at the curb.

"There are two of my friends," the prospective buyer said in substance. "I'd like to take them along."

Matthews agreed again. A man whom the youth later said looked like Harris and a woman he identified as Patty Hearst got into the van. Harris opened his coat and showed Matthews a gun.

"We are from the SLA and we need to borrow your car," the man was quoted as saying. "Don't do anything stupid and you won't get hurt."

Matthews was held for nearly 12 hours in the back of his van—often covered with a blanket. The vehicle was driven to various locations, including a drive-in movie where Matthews was concealed by the blanket, as he entered.

The youth slept and woke at about 6:30 a.m. May 17 to the man and two women were discussing how to acquire another vehicle. Their plan was to pretend to be hitchhiking.

It was at about 6:40 a.m. when Frank Sutter stopped to pick up two young women hitchhiking on Overpeck Dr. One got in the front seat. The other, identified as Emily Harris, sat in back.

Both women pulled automatic pistols, and the woman in the back seat told Sutter, in substance: "We need your car for a couple of hours. You're not going to get hurt if you do exactly what I tell you. We will hurt you if you don't."

Sutter was ordered into the back seat, and the woman who had sat in the rear drove his car to a dark blind alley and stopped. A man got into the back seat, and Sutter was forced to lie under a blanket.

After driving around, the car was stopped and the woman identified as Harris, took Sutter's wallet and removed money from it.

L.A. TIMES · 9/20/75

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L.A. Jury Indicts Patty, Harrises on 11 Counts

One Charge Could Lead to Life Term Upon Conviction

BY WILLIAM FARR
Times Staff Writer

Patricia Hearst and her Symbionese Liberation Army companions, Emily and William Harris, were indicted Thursday by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for a series of crimes that could send them to prison for life.

The most serious charge in the 11-count indictment returned against the three former fugitives is kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, which carries a possible life sentence upon conviction.

They also were indicted on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon, three of armed robbery and another of simple kidnaping, all allegedly committed over a 13-hour period on May 16 and 17, 1974.

The indictment produced no surprises and simply supersedes 15 felony counts filed in a May 22, 1974, criminal complaint against Patty and the Harrises.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Samuel Mayerson, who presented the case to the grand jury, said some counts were dropped because they were "superfluous" and others were dropped due to insufficiency of evidence.

The indictment was returned after grand jurors heard testimony from 15 witnesses. Grand jury foreman Margaret Carr presented the true bill to Superior Judge William Ritzi about an hour after the jury went into session Thursday.

Ritzi continued the trio's bail at $500,000 each at the request of Mayerson.

The Harrises are scheduled to be arraigned today before Ritzi in a bullproof courtroom on the 15th floor of the downtown Criminal Courts Building.

In Redwood City, meanwhile, one of Patty's attorneys, Terence Halliman, said she is "not guilty" of any of the charges returned against her by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

"I'm not sure she was even there" in Los Angeles at the time the felonies were committed, Halliman said after a 30-minute conference with Patty in the San Mateo County Jail.

At a press conference after the indictments, Mayerson declined to speculate whether Patty would be tried here at the same time as the Harrises or whether separate trials might be necessary. She is being held on federal bank robbery charges.

The count carrying the possible life sentence stems from the alleged abduction and robbery of Frank Sutter, who told the grand jury he had picked up Patty and Emily Harris at 0:30 a.m. May 17 as they were hitchhiking on Outpost Drive in the Hollywood Hills area.

Sutter's grand jury testimony will remain secret, as will that of other witnesses, for at least 10 days after the defendants receive their copy of the transcript, but in investigative re-

Please Turn to Page 28, Col. 1

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L.A. Grand Jury Indicts Patty, Harrises on 11 Counts; One Charge Has Life Term

Continued from First Page

ports previously made public Sutter gave the following account:

When he stopped to pick them up, Patty jumped in the back seat and Emily sat in front. Both pulled pistols and Emily told him, in substance, "We need your car for a couple of hours. You're not going to get hurt if you do exactly what I tell you. We will hurt you if you don't."

Emily took over the wheel and drove Sutter's car back to a point near where they were hitchhiking and pulled it up to a dark blue van.

Harris emerged from the van and got in the back seat of the Sutter auto with what Harris said was a machine gun. He ordered Sutter to lie on the floor of the back seat covered with a blanket.

After driving around for quite some time, the car stopped and Harris took Sutter's wallet from him and removed $250 from it.

They then let Sutter out at the top of a hill and warned him against trying to seek help too soon. "Just take your time because if we see you come down too soon we will shoot you," Sutter quoted Harris as saying.

Sutter called police after walking down the hill and finding his car unattended.

In addition to the count charging the trio with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, the indictment alleged a separate robbery count for the taking of Sutter's car, wallet and money.

The victim in the other kidnaping count is a Lynwood teen-ager, Thomas Dean Matthews, according to the indictment. The dark blue van mentioned earlier belonged to him and he testified that he was in it when the Harrises and Patty left in Sutter's car.

By that time, he said, he had been held captive by the three fugitives for almost 12 hours. He gave investigators this account of what had transpired:

Emily had come to his door about 7 p.m. the night before and said she was interested in buying the van, which had a "for sale" sign on it.

Matthews gave her permission to test drive it and accompanied her to a spot where she said she was picking up two friends. He subsequently identified these persons as Patty and William Harris.

Harris told him, "We are from the SLA and we need to borrow your van. Don't do anything stupid and you won't get hurt." Harris displayed a gun.

Harris and Patty got into the van and, at Harris' orders, Matthews drove to several locations during the evening, including a drive-in theater.

Handcuffs were locked to the left arm of Harris and Matthews helped saw the cuffs off with a hacksaw Emily had purchased at a *Zody's* department store.

Employes of Mel's Sporting Goods store in Inglewood told investigators that earlier that same day, they had attempted to detain Harris by handcuffing him after accusing him of shoplifting a pair of socks.

Harris told Matthews that he had not stolen the socks but, in fact, had taken a bandolier.

Patty told Matthews she had fired one clip of ammunition from an automatic carbine at the store.

The manager of the sporting goods store, William Huerta, his wife and four employes told investigators about scurrying for cover when a woman believed to be Patty covered the getaway of the Harrises with a burst of gunfire.

The indictment's six counts of assault with a deadly weapon stem from this incident. The two remaining robbery counts result from the trio's alleged commandeering of two other cars following their flight from the sporting goods store in a stolen bus.

The assault-with-a-deadly-weapon charges call for punishment of six months to life in state prison and only a $5,000 fine. The penalty for robbery is five years to life while the simple kidnaping count carries a one-to-25-year sentence.

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OCTOBER 23rd, 1975/ISSUE NO. 193

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ROLLING STONE

THE INSIDE STORY

By HOWARD KOHN AND DAVID WEIR

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PATTY HEARST and Emily Harris waited on a grimy Los Angeles street, fighting their emotions as they listened to a radio rebroadcasting the sounds of their friends — dying. On a nearby corner Bill Harris dickered over the price of a battered old car.

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stops and reached San Francisco in the predawn darkness.

The three fugitives drove to a black ghetto with rows of ramshackle Victorians—and sought out a friend. Bill and Emily's knocks brought the man sleepy-eyed to the door.

"You're alive!" Then he panicked. "You can't stay here. The whole state is gonna be crawling with pigs looking for you." He gave them five dollars and shut the door. "Don't come back."

The Harrises returned to the car and twisted the ignition key. [illegible]

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Only blocks away, rifle cartridges were exploding in the dying flames of a charred bungalow. The ashes were still too hot to retrieve the bodies of the six SLA members who had died hours before on the afternoon of May 17th, 1974.

Bill Harris shifted impatiently as the car's owner patted a dented fender. "I want five bills for this mother."

The SLA survivors had only $400. Reluctantly Harris offered $350. The man quickly pocketed the money.

Minutes later Bill picked up Patty and Emily and steered onto a freeway north to San Francisco. They drove all night —the Harrises in the front seat of the noisy car and Patty in back, hidden under a blanket. They were too tense to sleep, each grappling with the aftershock of the fiery deaths.

They exited twice at brightly lit service station clusters that flank Interstate 5, checking out each before picking what looked like the safest attendant. They made no other stops and reached San

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The Harrises returned to the car and twisted the ignition key. Patty poked her head out from under the blanket. "What's the matter? Why won't it start?"

The fugitives had no choice —to continue fiddling with the dead battery might attract attention—so they abandoned the car. Walking the streets, however, was a worse alternative.

"C'mon Tania," said Emily. "You better bring the blanket." Bill and Emily both carried duffel bags. Inside were weapons, disguises and tattered books.

A few blocks away, under a faded Victorian, they spotted a crawl space, a gloomy cave for rats and runaway dogs. As Patty and the Harrises huddled in the dirt under the old house, the noise of a late-night party began in the living room above. Patty gripped her homemade machine gun. "The pigs must have found the car!"

"Shhh," came a whispered response. "Shut up, goddamnit. Please shut up!"

[Continued on page 41]

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TANIA'S WORLD
An Insider's Account of Patty Hearst on the Run
By Howard Kohn and Davi

[*Cont. from cover*] They survived that night and spent the next two weeks in San Francisco, hiding in flophouses. Bill posed as a wino, Patty and Emily as dirty-faced old women. On June 2nd they boarded a bus, dropped 55¢ into the coinbox and headed across the Bay Bridge toward Berkeley. They were on their way to scout out a rally called to commemorate the death of SLA member Angela Atwood. It was there that they got their first break.

The fugitives had only a few crumpled dollars left. The rally seemed their best chance to find a benefactor. So Emily, wearing a tie-dyed shirt, cutoff jeans and a wig, melted into the crowd at Ho Chi Minh Park in Berkeley, the town that helped launch the Movement in the early Sixties.

Emily recognized several faces from the California prison reform groups that had served as the crucible for her and most of the original SLA members. But one of the speakers, Kathy Soliah, attracted her attention. Soliah, who had become friends with Atwood when both quit waitress jobs because they felt the uniforms were demeaning, told the crowd she now considered herself part of the SLA.

Afterward Emily approached her and a few hours later the three fugitives were stashed in a small Berkeley flat, sipping tea and contemplating their next move.

"You can only stay here a few days. But maybe I can find someplace else you can go."

That hope soon faded. Other former SLA sympathizers wanted no part in the new underground life. A few contributed money—but not enough to buy another car. The fugitives were pale and weak from months of being away from sunshine and eating a diet of carryout hamburgers.

Patty paced about the flat, putting her arms around her, dark eyes staring out the windows, measuring each passer-by as a potential enemy. They felt it was only a matter of time before they would be discovered—in a few days they might be facing a police siege like their friends in Los Angeles. They kept their guns loaded, always within quick reach.

Then after a week at the Berkeley flat, a friend stopped by with an announcement: "I think I found someone who might help you. His name is Jack Scott and he wants to write a book about the SLA."

* * *

On February 4th, 1974, while Patty Hearst was being kidnapped, Jack Scott was confronting his own private crisis. A few months earlier he had considered himself a Movement radical working successfully within the system. As Oberlin College's athletic director he had hired the school's first black coaches, opened its athletic facilities to poor people from the community and shocked the alumni by declaring his unconcern for football scores. He also had authored three controversial sports books and founded the Institute for the Study of Sport and Society (ISSS). The sports world regarded Scott as a daring and influential pioneer.

When Oberlin's administration changed hands in early 1974, however, he had been forced out of his job. He had dedicated nearly ten years to his work in sports. Now at age 32, he began to wonder if all that time had been wasted.

Jack and his wife, Micki, moved to an apartment in New York where they continued to run the ISSS and Jack signed a contract to write his autobiography for William Morrow Publishers.

But Jack remained despondent. He stayed indoors, watched television and slept 12 hours a day. Twice a day he went out to corner newsstands and bought copies of the *Times*, the *Post* and the *Daily News*. Judging by the headlines, the only thing happening was the advent of an off-the-wall political militia calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army.

"SLA Kidnaps Newspaper Heiress"

"SLA Demands $200 Million in Food for Poor"

The SLA's rhetoric and tactics seemed to parody the Movement had become. But Jack's initial scorn turned to curiosity as the headlines piled up.

"Patty Hearst Joins SLA"

"Patty Helps Rob Bank"

The media also was unable to make up its mind. Were they crazies? Or young idealists [illegible] working through the system? Did their [illegible] an emerging guerilla violence in the United States? Was Patty Hearst in fact an SLA soldier now?

Jack's own doubts about the visibility of prison reform began to crystalize in the continuing media debate over Patty Hearst and the SLA. At [illegible] he flicked the television knob from one network news show to another so he could monitor each bizarre twist in the case. By early May he was a walking encyclopedia on the subject.

He began spending his days in the offices of New York's book publishers. Jack was persuaded that the SLA symbolized the pent-up frustration of the Movement. He wanted to write a book that placed the SLA in a historical perspective.

But the publishers weren't interested in Jack's theories. A Doubleday editor told him he'd have to talk to people who knew how the SLA was formed before he could get a book contract.

Then Jack's book negotiations and his television watching were interrupted by live camera footage of the six flaming deaths in Los Angeles. He felt the SLA had been executed without a trial.

Flushed by anger, Jack boarded an airplane two weeks later and headed for Berkeley. He had spent [illegible] years there studying for his doctorate in educational psychology. He'd been a Goldwater supporter when he first arrived but, like thousands of others, had been radicalized.

Now he sought out old Movement friends who had ties to the underground. They introduced him to a friend of the Harrises. He explained his book [illegible] and asked about the couple. He was told of Bill's disappointments as a teacher in Indiana, Bill's [illegible] after a military tour in Vietnam, their migration to California, their attempts to hold classes at prisons, the harsh reaction of prison officials to their suggested changes, their disillusionment that grew into cynicism and violence.

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TANIA'S WORLD

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Then the friend cautiously introduced a possibility that had seemed a[illegible]-to-one shot.

"How'd you like [illegible]eet some people who could tell you even more about Bill and Emily — and about Patty?"

Jack understood the question's implications. He was intrigued. If a meeting with the three surviving members of the SLA actually could be arranged, he was willing to go along.

At 2:00 the next afternoon he was at the corner of Telegraph and Dwight Way. For nearly an hour he stood uncomfortably in the sun. He was easily recognized—thinning hair, professorial beard and wire-rimmed glasses. But no one approached him. Then, as he began to walk away, he was stopped by a short dark man dressed in a white tennis outfit and carrying a tennis racket. The man gave Jack an address and told him to come by that evening.

Jack wasn't sure the man was Bill Harris. He wasn't sure he wanted to know. Apprehension began welling up. He circled the block several times before finally knocking on the door. A face looked out from behind a curtain. The door opened and Jack walked into a room prepared for a police invasion. Mattresses were piled against the doors and next to the windows. Rifles that had been converted to automatic machine guns were lined up next to a pair of duffel bags. Grenades were stacked in strategic corners. One gun was cradled by a short unsmiling woman.

She was Tania. Patricia Campbell Hearst, the granddaughter of William Randolph Hearst. Emily Harris was the only other one in the room. She came forward and smiled tentatively. "I'm Yolanda." Then the man in the tennis outfit emerged from another room and gripped Jack's hand. "I'm Teko."

The fugitives said nothing further for a few moments, absorbed in watching their impact on the visitor. They noted Jack's apprehensive glance toward the guns leaning against the walls. He seemed suitably impressed with their military accouterments.

"You said you were interested in the SLA," Bill said. "That's why we invited you here. The most important thing at this time, you must understand, is to help us."

Jack sat down and went through a long nervous explanation of how and why he had agreed to this meeting. He was collecting information for a book. He wanted to present an accurate portrayal of the SLA that probed beneath the screaming headlines. They could help by telling the full story of their involvement.

"Okay," Bill answered. "We know you want to do a book. But right now we don't know if we're gonna be around long enough to read it. Aren't our lives more important than your book?"

Jack nodded. He had over $40,000 that he'd been paid by Oberlin College after he'd threatened to sue for breach of contract. The fugitives were welcome to some of that money.

For Patty and the Harrises this was an incredible offer. "That's just what we need," said Emily. "We can take the money and rent some place out in the country and lay back while things cool out."

But Jack was already having second thoughts. He felt equivocal about the SLA's previous tactics. And he didn't want to be involved if they were planning more violence.

"There is one condition." Jack's quiet voice was firm. The fugitives turned quickly in his direction, their faces still and challenging. Jack ignored the sudden change and plunged ahead.

"I can't help you unless you get rid of these guns."

"Who the fuck are you?" Patty stepped forward, her mouth tight with contempt.

Jack was red in the face but he did not retreat. "I won't help you unless you give up your weapons."

The mood in the house went electric with tension. The fugitives had gambled on Jack by inviting him to their hideout. They were pretending that their act was more together than it was. Realistically, they could

not leave Berkeley without the kind of money Jack had.

Bill sp[illegible] was taut and blunt. "Listen, we can't sta[illegible] this house much longer. Like Yolanda says, we need a place in the country where we can get our shit together. I'll be honest. We need your help. We'll work with you on the book. But our weapons are our only protection. We all feel the same way. When we joined the SLA we understood we'd have to be armed at all times."

The discussion continued. The fugitives were weary. But they clung to the SLA tenet of armed struggle. Jack could not make up his mind. Seven years before, during a "Stop the Draft Week" in Oakland, he and his wife, Micki, had converted their van into a makeshift medical center to treat students who had been clubbed and bloodied by the police. That had been their introduction to the Movement and had set a pattern for their style of radicalism: Their house was open to draft resisters, evicted tenants and others needing a sanctuary.

It was past midnight. Maybe the morning would bring a clearer decision. Jack rose to go.

"You can't leave." Emily's command was precise. "You might attract attention."

Now Jack was scared. In his fantasies the police had the house surrounded and were moving in for another climactic fusillade.

But the fugitives gave him no choice. He was told to sleep sandwiched between Emily and Patty. Positioned at the head of their bed was an arsenal of guns and grenades. Bill turned out the lights and Jack lay back, staring at the ceiling.

He couldn't sleep. Thirty minutes passed. It seemed like decades. Then a loud crash jarred everyone upright. Patty rolled over and grabbed a gun in a single motion that she had practiced many times in the dark. "It's the pigs," she whispered.

Someone had knocked over a garbage can in the alley. Nobody said a word as the three fugitives trained their guns on the entrances. Slowly Bill pulled back a curtain and peered out. He turned to the rest and grinned. "It's only a cat."

Jack forced himself to laugh. The others joined in, a trace of hysteria showing in their smiles.

Beneath the bravado in the gun-filled room, Jack realized, there was a sense of deepening desperation. His mind was made up. If the SLA survivors surrendered their guns, he'd help them find a haven, spend some time with them, get to know them—and write his book.

He settled into a fitful sleep, his nightmares filled with roaring flames and exploding cartridges. His face still felt hot from the dream flames when Bill shook him awake. The fugitives had gotten up early and had reached their own decision.

"We've talked it over. If you'll help get us out of here, we'll leave our guns behind."

• • •

Waiting at a pay phone for Jack to call was a new and unnerving experience for Micki. He had sounded very mysterious when he'd called their New York apartment earlier in the day. Without an explanation he'd asked Micki to locate an unoccupied pay phone, call him with the pay phone number and then wait for his return call.

Jack and Micki liked to work closely. Through 12 years of living together their careers often had intertwined in both sports and politics. She frequently ran the ISSS and recently she'd begun writing a master's thesis in sports sociology and started work on a profile of women in sports that was to be her first book. Friends considered her more radical than Jack.

Micki stood fidgeting in the phone booth. It felt like a sweatbox.

The phone rang. Jack's voice was shaking. "We're going to have three guests living with us—some people who need total privacy." Micki didn't want to ask any questions over the phone but she guessed who the guests were. She hadn't shared Jack's initial [illegible] for the SLA, but now she was excited at the chance she'd be [illegible] who might be revolutionaries.

Jack and [illegible] planned to find a rural retreat away from [illegible] New York for the summer to complete their book. That plan had been delayed while Jack flew to Berkeley but now he asked her to start looking for a farmhouse.

Micki began clipping out classified ads from the *Times* and the *Village Voice*. For five consecutive days she searched the New York and Pennsylvania countryside. She inspected ten houses. None were appropriate. The 11th was a wooden two-story house that stood unpretentiously by a dirt road three hours west of New York and a half-hour northeast of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where Jack had been a high-school athlete 15 years before. The house was owned by a New York City fireman who wanted $2000 for a summer's rent. Micki wrote a check and phoned Jack.

Jack's schedule also had been hectic. The fugitives had been outfitted in new clothes to help them blend into Middle America. Their hair had been neatly trimmed and combed. The new disguises passed their first test with encouraging ease when Bill happened to walk past the captain of the Oakland police "Red Squad," a unit set up to monitor Bay Area radicals. "I almost fell over when I saw him," Bill told the others back at the hideout. "But he just glanced at me and kept right on walking."

The next major problem was transportation. Too many wanted posters had been circulated to risk planes or trains. They would have to split up and travel by car. Bill and Emily would get rides from two friends. But Jack would have to chauffeur Patty. None of their other friends was willing to drive 3000 miles with the most famous fugitive in the country.

Jack's curiosity outweighed his fears. He wanted answers to the questions that had been nagging him. Why had Patty converted to the SLA? Had she been tortured? Or brainwashed? Or was she still a hostage? She had been the most hostile to Scott's demand that the fugitives disarm and she had yet to speak a friendly word to him. But maybe that was a ploy to fool the Harrises. Once free of them, she might want to return to her parents and boyfriend.

Emily and her escort left on Friday night. The [illegible]

The fugitives gave him no choice. He was told to sleep sandwiched between Emily and Patty. Positioned at the head of their bed was an arsenal of guns and grenades. Bill turned out the light and Jack lay back, staring at the ceiling. Then a loud crash jarred everyone upright. Patty rolled over and grabbed a gun in a single motion she had practiced many times in the dark. "It's the pigs," she whispered.

Jack

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The strain of the past months was showing. To Patty [illegible] world was populated by an army of [illegible]. Once, as Jack slowed up to ease [illegible] a construction site, she ducked and whispered in a half shriek: "Did you see that guy? I know he's a pig."

"C'mon, he's a highway Bagman. Don't be so uptight."

When Jack pulled in for gas she frequently demanded he speed away as an attendant approached. "I don't like the way he looks," she'd explain. "He looks like a pig."

Patty's repeated reviling of "pigs" soon led to a discussion about the political criterion for such a classification. Patty took the position that a pig was anyone who did not give wholehearted support to the SLA. Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden, for instance, were pigs because they'd criticized the SLA tactics. Patty sounded like what she was—a new convert to radical thinking.

Jack pointed out Fonda and Hayden's untiring work to end the Vietnam war. "It's one thing to disagree with them but it's another thing to call them pigs. We have to recognize who our friends are and who our enemies are."

Patty sneered and changed the subject. What sort of author was Jack Scott? She had never read any of his books.

He had written about sports, he explained. He believed that athletes had a right not to be treated like cows at an auction. His books challenged those attitudes.

"I don't see how sports is relevant to anything at all," Patty said. "Certainly not to the revolution."

Jack did not reply.

For the rest of the trip they reached an uneasy accord. Their conversations were confined to those logistics necessary to reach the Scott apartment in New York.

Emily had arrived there four days earlier. She and her escort had had a bad scare just as they crossed the city limits. A fleet of police cars, sirens blaring, had raced up from behind and pulled over the car ahead of them.

But once at the apartment Emily was warm and relaxed. Micki happily greeted her. The two women shared a sense of humor, an emerging feeling of feminism and the anxiety of waiting for the others.

The next day was spent in search of a medical clinic that didn't require ID cards and Social Security numbers. For a couple of weeks Emily had been convinced she was pregnant. She had to find out for sure because a baby could dramatically affect her underground lifestyle.

Emily was prepared for a positive test. Throughout history other revolutionary women had delivered babies while waging guerrilla war. But when the result proved negative Emily was relieved. The fugitives still faced so many other hassles.

Jack and Patty had made it to New York without mishap. But Bill had called with disheartening news. His ride had fallen through. The driver's girlfriend had found out and pressured the driver to call it off. Bill was stranded in Berkeley.

A meeting was convened in the Scott living room to deal with the crisis. "Since Teko isn't here I'm in command," Emily began. "I'll decide what to do."

Emily's tone had changed. She was speaking in the same strident terms as Patty.

Jack stopped her with an impatient wave. "Wait a minute. What's this shit about you being in command?"

Patty stood up and confronted Jack as if addressing a backward schoolboy. "In our unit Teko is first in command, Yolanda is second and I'm third. You were under my command on the trip out here and you're under Yolanda's command now."

His face reddening, Scott exploded. "What the fuck are you talking about? [illegible] I'm not taking orders from anyone. For the one who [illegible] you're going to think of me as [illegible] soldier [illegible] back to Berkeley and leave you [illegible] where I [illegible] you. If any decisions are to be made around here, we're going to make them collectively—or not at all."

Emily waited until Jack finished, then nodded quietly. "Okay. I guess you didn't understand how the SLA functions. Teko should have made it clear to you. I think it'd be a good idea if we called Teko and talked directly to him."

Jack and Emily marched to a nearby pay phone and dialed Berkeley. Bill was diplomatic. He assumed blame for not briefing Jack about the SLA's hierarchical structure. All of that could be discussed more rationally when he reached the East Coast. "The crucial thing is that I get out there," Bill pa[illegible]. Jack's anger had cooled. "It would be a great h[illegible] if you could come back and ride with me."

Bill and Jack opted for a southern route below the Rockies and across the Great Plains. They posed as a gay couple. On the back ledge were the same tennis rackets that Jack and Patty had carried a week before—he had brought them in his suitcase. Jack found himself enjoying the second trip much more. The two men had common interests, had played sports and could talk without rhetoric.

Jack's nerves were still on edge from four days of sitting next to Patty. But if Bill were caught, they'd all be in trouble.

"I'll be there as soon as I can." Jack flew to Berkeley and borrowed a car.

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Jack found himself enjoying the second trip much more than the first. The two men had common interests, had played sports and could talk without rhetorical interference. Bill was not as preoccupied by the chance he'd be recognized. They ate together in restaurants and at one point changed a flat tire for an old couple stopped by the side of the highway.

Their only tense moment came in Indiana near Bill's hometown. They were standing in line at the cash register of a roadside cafe when a phalanx of state highway patrolmen got up from a nearby table and appeared to converge on them.

Bill hurriedly walked out, leaving behind his coffee to-go and an extremely nervous compa[illegible]ion. Jack quickly paid the bill and raced after [illegible]. But the

fact are you talking about? I'm not part of the SLA! I'm not taking orders from anyone. I'm the one who got you here. [illegible] going to think of me as a soldier. I'll take [illegible] back to Berkeley and leave you where I found you. If any decisions are to be made around here, we're going to make them collectively —or not at all."

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The Pennsylvania farmhouse which Micki had rented stood on [illegible] overlooking miles of rolling farmland. But the [illegible] spread had seldom seen a plow. The previous owner had spent 30 years trying to raise smallmouth bass in three small ponds that lay 100 yards behind the house in thick stands of alfalfa and timothy grass. An aging windmill that had been used to circulate air through the ponds was the only surviving testament to the experiment. The bass all had been fished out, the fugitives found only bullheads and a few undersized pickerel.

But that served to make the farm more isolated. Fishermen never bothered with the weedy ponds. The few motorists who bumped past the house were introspective farmers who lived down the dusty road out of sight and earshot.

The house also was ideal. From the outside it loomed tall and weathered. Dirty white paint peeled onto waist-high weeds that nearly hid an old and temperamental water tank. On the second floor was a balcony with a wrought-iron railing. Below was a screened in porch with hanging lamp where evenings could be spent listening to the litany of frogs and crickets. Inside were four bedrooms, a kitchen, a living room, dining room and attic—an expansive layout for three people who'd been sleeping on floors in cramped apartments.

Mornings brought rich sunrises flooding over the Pocono Mountains, driving the black flies and mosquitoes into the shade of a clump of trees that bordered the rear of the farm. By mid-morning the fugitives were out lying in the sun like three white-bellied bass tossed on the banks of the ponds. Patty spent long hours on a grassy hummock. The Harrises adapted to the sun more slowly. Within days, however, all three were a crimson brown.

The Pennsylvania summer seemed to relax and rejuvenate the fugitives. They read Marx and Debray during the morning cool, then went running and swimming, chasing each other into the water. They picked wild blackberries from bushes growing across the road and dropped hook and line in search of the scavenger fish they grew to like cooked with butter and onions.

Bill carefully instructed Patty how to avoid a bullhead's spiny fins or a pickerel's fearsome teeth when tearing them off a hook. But Patty gleefully ignored the advice and grabbed them barehanded, shrugging off the resulting cuts and bites. When one bullhead fell off her hook, she lurched headlong into the pond after it.

Patty's feistiness amazed the others. She was the first to try skinny-dipping in the muddy ponds. The others had joined in until Bill emerged from the water one day clutching his penis. "Something bit me," he yelped. "And Christ does it hurt." One of the watersnakes in the pond had nipped him.

"I think you're going to live," smiled Emily. "But your fucking days may be numbered."

"I'd like to see *you* go in there now," came back his taunt.

Suddenly their bantering was interrupted: Patty laughed, slipped off her clothes and jumped into the pond. During childhood summers at her family's estates Patty had learned to like snakes. Now whenever she'd find one curled up behind the farmhouse she'd pick it up to show the others. But no one else would touch them.

In their political study sessions Emily and Micki were Patty's mentors. "Tania is a sister," Emily told Micki. "But she's still learning." The two older women became close. Sometimes they'd have long conversations about feminism while sitting on the kitchen floor drinking coffee. Micki confided that she'd felt a little jealous when Jack was traveling across country with a woman she had not then met. Emily replied that she and Bill tried not to be so possessive of each other. They were working it out intellectually, she said, but

deep down some jealousies were not yet erased. Emily's cambric w[illegible] welcome surprise. The two women hu[illegible] laughed.

By the e[illegible] of June the Scotts were at ease with Patty, Bill and Emily. The only squabble was the amount of time the Scotts were spending at the farm. Jack and Micki had decided to resume working a few days each week at ISSS so they could see their New York friends without inviting them to the farm. Because it was a six-hour round trip, they quickly tired of a daily commute and the fugitives sometimes were left by themselves for days at a time.

But while in New York the Scotts sought out Wendy Yoshimura, another fugitive whose friends had helped Jack find the SLA survivors in Berkeley. Wendy had gone underground in 1972 after being accused in the bombing of a Navy ROTC building in Berkeley. She had been born in a U.S. concentration camp—like many Japanese families, hers had been interned for much of World War II—had attended the California College of Arts and Crafts and had worked as a waitress.

Through mutual friends the Scotts arranged a meeting. Wendy explained that she was working as a waitress again and was hoping to save $500 by the end of the summer so she could return to the West Coast. Jack asked her to move into the farmhouse and offered to pay her the $500. She agreed and soon became a senior adviser and companion to the SLA fugitives.

The Scotts tried to provide everything the fugitives wanted. Micki had stocked the house with food, books and other supplies. When more was needed she sometimes accompanied Emily on shopping trips to Scranton. The fugitives also had new disguises. Patty's hair had been cut to affect a boyish look. Both Bill and Emily had lightened their dark hair with red tints.

But the fugitives still worried about unexpected visitors. So Jack tried to recruit another person whom Patty and the Harrises could contact in emergencies. In early July he brought out Jay Weiner, a sportswriter friend and summer intern from the Long Island newspaper *Newsday*. Jack had only hinted about his farmhouse guests and Weiner was not prepared to meet members of the FBI's Most Wanted List. Weiner smiled when he was introduced to "Judy," "Susan," "Alan" and "Joan" and pretended not to know who they were. After supper Jack took Weiner for a walk toward the ponds and began to explain the situation. "I don't want to know what's going on," Weiner replied. "I don't want to get involved."

Weiner agreed to keep his visit a secret but the episode left everyone disappointed.

A few days later a local fix-it man, hired by the landlord, stopped in to mow the weeds and grass around the house. Micki was there to greet him while the others—who were not listed as tenants—scampered out of view. Micki chatted amiably and helped the man yank out weeds, taking the opportunity to rescue an indigenous three-foot marijuana stalk that the fugitives had found and were planning to harvest.

The cannabis supplied them with an adequate number of joints since they seldom toked or drank, a security precaution based on the SLA's longstanding distrust of drugs. In conversations with the Scotts the fugitives explained that heavy drug users, in the judgment of the SLA, usually became paranoid egotists.

Jack and Micki had avoided discussing the issue of how far they would go to protect the SLA survivors. But one evening while Jack was driving to the farm a radio news flash suddenly confronted him with the dilemma.

"We have a report that the SLA has been located. Police have surrounded their hideout and Patty Hearst's parents are being flown to the scene to plead with their daughter for her surrender. Keep tuned for further details."

The fugitives were alone at the house. Jack swallowed hard. His hands jitterbugged on the wheel. Should he somehow try to divert the police? Try to negotiate a peaceful surrender? Or should he turn around and [illegible] New York?

His foot stay[illegible] against the accelerator. He had to see for himself what was happening. From a mile away the farm seemed dark. He couldn't see any police flood[illegible] or red flashers. As he turned onto the dirt road the radio announced a followup report. "From Los Angeles, word has been received that the SLA sighting was a mistake. Police say that a secretary who lived alone was mistakenly identified as Patty Hearst. This has been another false lead in the hunt for the missing heiress."

Jack's heart stopped hammering. But his face was still ashen as he entered the farmhouse. "Good God," Bill greeted him quizzically. "You look like you just got out of prison."

Jack slumped to a chair and told his story of the two radio announcements. Everybody smiled and patted Jack on the back. The camaraderie carried over to the following days. Jack was asked to teach a basic set of exercises. He fashioned weights from concrete blocks for muscle building and led the fugitives through wind sprints to restore their strength and stamina.

Races were held between a rickety barn and a finish line marked by a child's rusting yellow swing set. Patty was surprisingly swift. Jack, once an outstanding sprinter himself, was hard pressed to outrun her. He had begun to like Patty. She enjoyed joking around and displayed an exuberance that had been impossible to imagine two weeks before. Her snappishness had dissipated.

She still chided Jack about the political irrelevancy of sports and his work at the ISSS. But she exercised daily under his rigorous tutelage. During one hard run she stepped in a gopher hole and crashed forward on a twisted ankle. She limped back to the house hanging onto Jack's shoulder. There he massaged and taped the ligaments. A similar injury had ended Jack's athletic career and ruined his shot at the Olympics when he was Patty's age.

Patty spent the afternoon resting on the porch. Jack stayed with her and they began to talk about Patty's conversion to the SLA.

Patty tried to defend her parents. They were good people. Cinque was wrong. But she grew impatient as the ransom negotiations bogged down. "I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth," she later told Jack. "Like they figured I was worth $2 million but I wasn't worth $10 million. It was a horrible feeling that my parents could think of me in terms of dollars and cents. I felt sick all over."

Patty He[illegible] Berkeley a[illegible] at nine o'cl[illegible] 1974. The [illegible] that used to [illegible] joint. But m[illegible]

Outside, a [illegible] pulled up in [illegible] Freeze. Wil[illegible] and moved [illegible] rang the do[illegible] in the shadow[illegible] to her face. [illegible] you—[illegible]

[illegible]eed cra[illegible] W[illegible]fe burst[illegible] the door and [illegible] They grabbe[illegible] screaming to [illegible] into the tru[illegible] keep[illegible]

[illegible] able cot. Th[illegible] lost track o[illegible] told her pare[illegible]

She was n[illegible] But Donald [illegible] Cinque, ken[illegible] her and her [illegible] was sucking [illegible]

"Your m[illegible] "They shou[illegible] knees like in[illegible]

Patty tri[illegible] anyone. Th[illegible] He had ne[illegible]

But Patty [illegible] killed if he[illegible] and she bel[illegible]

So Patty [illegible] bogged do[illegible] much I w[illegible] figured I w[illegible] $10 million [illegible] could thin[illegible] sick all over.

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• • •

Patty Hearst and Steven Weed were home in their Berkeley apartment watching *The Magician* on TV at nine o'clock on the night of February 4th, 1974. The young [illegible] feel together in something that used to be called [illegible] and smoked an occasional joint. But in Berkeley they were considered straight.

Outside, a sleek 1974 Chevrolet Impala convertible pulled up in front and dimmed its lights. Donald DeFreeze, Willie Wolfe and Nancy Ling Perry emerged and moved silently to apartment number four. Perry rang the doorbell while DeFreeze and Wolfe waited in the shadows. Perry hunched over and held a blood to her face. "I just had a car accident out front. Could you . . .?"

Weed cracked open the door and DeFreeze and Wolfe burst in, brandishing guns, knocking him to the floor and kicking him in the face with heavy boots. They grabbed Patty and carried her kicking and screaming to the waiting car. There they shoved her into the trunk with a brusque order: "Get in and keep quiet."

Patty was scared and half-naked but she stared hardeyed at her kidnappers. "Don't give me any shit."

Even in those first terrible moments Patricia Campbell Hearst managed to summon up the daring and arrogance that had been her style through 19 years of life as an heiress to the Hearst fortune.

Her parents had provided every indulgence, tolerated her dope smoking, her sneaking out to rock concerts at San Francisco's Fillmore auditorium and her faded blue jeans. When she couldn't accept the Catholic school discipline that required her to scrub toilets for breaking petty rules, her parents transferred her to a more flexible nonsectarian school.

It was there she met Weed, a math teacher and the school's most eligible bachelor. Two years later, when she was 18, she moved in with him. Her parents initially disapproved and Patty briefly worked at paying her own bills, holding a $2.25 per hour job in a department store for four months. But when she gave that up to return to school, her father paid for her books, tuition and the out-of-wedlock apartment as well. Over the next year her father supplied enough money to buy expensive prints from her grandfather's collection, Persian rugs, a tenth-century Persian manuscript and dozens of plants.

Patty was not used to discomfort. Her life had been insulated from real-life drama and pain. She assumed her father would quickly ransom her.

She was kept blindfolded in a stuffy, closet-sized room with a bare lightbulb and a portable cot. There were no windows and it was hot. She lost track of time and didn't feel like eating. She was told her parents loved money more than her.

She was not raped or starved or otherwise brutalized. But Donald DeFreeze, the SLA leader known as Cinque, kept up a constant intimidation. He berated her and her family for being part of a ruling class that was sucking blood from the common people.

"Your mommy and daddy are insects," he yelled. "They should be made to crawl on their hands and knees like insects if they want you back."

Patty tried to defend her parents. They had not hurt anyone. They were good people. Cinque was wrong. He had never met them.

But Patty feared Cinque. He told her she'd be killed if her parents did not meet the SLA's demands, and she believed him.

So Patty grew impatient as the ransom negotiations bogged down. "I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth," she later told Jack. "Like they figured I was worth $2 million but I wasn't worth $10 million. It was a terrible feeling that my parents could think of me in terms of dollars and cents. I felt sick all over."

It angered her when her father visited San Quentin and reported that the living conditions there were fine.

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seemed to be saying that tiny cells, stale air and gloomy walls were an [illegible]table environment for his daughter.

And she [illegible] alarmed when heavily armed FBI agents rai[illegible] house where they thought she was being held. She felt her parents were recklessly allowing the FBI to risk her life.

After a while it seemed that her parents had given her up for dead. "It's really depressing to hear people talk about me like I was dead," she said in her second taped statement. "I can't explain what it's like." Her mother had taken to wearing black and speaking of Patty in the past tense. Worse, her mother had ignored an SLA demand by accepting another appointment from then governor Ronald Reagan as a regent of the University of California.

"I felt like I could kill her when she did that," Patty said. "My own mother didn't care whether the SLA shot me or not."

By degrees her disillusionment with her parents turned into sympathy for the SLA. Cinque was the first to perceive the change. He rewarded her by allowing her to roam about the San Francisco apartment that served as the SLA headquarters. For a month she had been kept in a small "isolation chamber" approximating a San Quentin "hole." She'd become weak and could barely stand up. To be able to walk freely from one room to another seemed the world's greatest pleasure.

Cinque tempered his frequent beratings of her. Patty was urged to attend the SLA's daily political study sessions. She was invited to listen to the SLA national anthem, an eerie jazz composition of wind and string that Cinque had selected. And she was furnished with statistical evidence and quotations from George Jackson and Rusbell Magee that promoted her political development. Less than ten percent of the U.S. population controls 90% of its wealth. Some people eat catered meals while others starve. Some can afford fancy lawyers while others rot in jail. Some live off their inheritances while others live in squalor and despair.

Patty was shown a long list of the Hearst family holdings—nine newspapers, 13 magazines, four TV and radio stations, a silver mine, a paper mill and prime real estate. Her parents clearly were part of the ruling elite. That's why they had quibbled over the ransom money. That's why they had handed out turkey giblets instead of steaks during the food giveaway that the SLA had demanded. Money meant everything to the economic class of her parents. And the only power that could fight that money was the power that came out of the barrel of a gun.

It was a political philosophy that had bored her when Weed and his doctoral student friends had discussed it in their Berkeley apartment. But Cinque's rough eloquence was more persuasive than the abstract talk of graduate students. The SLA's motives made sense. They wanted to redistribute the Hearst wealth to more needy people. It was her parents—and the economic class they represented—who were to blame for her misery and the misery of countless others.

The SLA members encouraged her radicalization. They hugged her, called her sister and ended her loneliness. Patty's conversion was as much emotional as political.

Seven weeks after she was kidnapped, Patty asked to join the SLA.

Despite their new respect for her, most of the SLA soldiers were opposed. Patty would deprive them of mobility because her face was so easily recognized. She could not be counted on in emergencies. She did not have the guerrilla training the others had.

But Cinque wanted her to become a comrade in arms. Cinque was the undisputed leader of the SLA. His experiences were of broken families, hungry children, prison bars. He was an escaped convict, a

[illegible] recent. They had [illegible] him as a pun. Patty's conversion was p[illegible] his power and strength.

Cinque [illegible] prevailed. On April 3rd she announced in a [illegible]pe that hereafter she was an SLA soldier. "I [illegible] chosen to stay and fight," she said. Her parents had only pretended to save her. They were liars. "It's things which are precious to [them] are their money and power. It should be obvious that people who don't even care about their own children couldn't possibly care about anyone else."

But Patty's statement contained a final plea to Steven Weed. "I wish you could be a comrade," she said. For three years she had believed herself in love with Weed. She knew him to be weak-willed and unromantic, but she still secretly hoped he'd do something daring and loving. He styled himself a radical. Perhaps he'd find a way to join her.

Instead he spoke to her from Dick Cavett's panel show with words of condescension. Patty was brainwashed, Weed said. She would come to her senses if he had a chance to be alone with her.

"Frankly, Steven is the one who sounds brainwashed," Patty shot back in her next communique. "I can't believe those weird words he uttered were from his heart."

Weed was Patty's last tie to her former life. She had loved him, been faithful to him, pleaded for a show of understanding. He'd betrayed her. He was, as Cinque had labeled him much earlier, an "ageist, sexist pig."

Patty began sleeping with 23-year-old Willie Wolfe, whom she called Cujo. Of the three men in the SLA, Wolfe was the closest to Patty in age and background. The son of a Pennsylvania doctor, he'd attended private schools, been a varsity swimmer, sports editor of the school paper and gotten roughed up in antiwar demonstrations. He'd spent a summer working with kids in Harlem, then spurned the Yale family tradition and enrolled at Berkeley, where he'd roomed with SLA member Russell Little and met Cinque.

He subsequently joined the SLA combat unit that assassinated the Oakland superintendent of schools and wounded his assistant. (Patty told Jack that Wolfe also helped Cinque kidnap her. She said Weed was

> Patty also had a habit of scanning each morning's 'New York Times' with a felt-tip pen, x-ing out pictures of political enemies. Since the fugitives had no weapons, they made no plans to carry out political executions. But they did not rule out the chance they'd return to such tactics in the future. "Whenever people feel psychologically ready to pick up the gun, they should do it," Emily argued.

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[illegible] None of the others even had police records. They looked to him as [illegible]. Patty's confidence was proof of his [illegible] strength.

Cinque and Patty [illegible] fled. On April 3rd she announced in a communique that hereafter she was an SLA soldier. "I have chosen to stay and fight," she said. Her parents had only pretended to save her. They were liars. "The things which are precious to [them] are their money and power. It should be obvious that people who don't even care about their own children couldn't possibly care about anyone else."

But Patty's statement contained a final plea to Steven Weed. "I wish you could be a comrade," she said. For three years she had believed herself in love with Weed. She knew him to be weak-willed and unromantic. But she still secretly hoped he'd do something daring and loving. He styled himself a radical. Perhaps he'd find a way to join her.

Instead he spoke to her from Dick Cavett's panel show with words of condescension. Patty was brainwashed, Weed said. She would come to her senses if he had a chance to be alone with her.

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Violence once had turned Patty off. Now she found it appealing. She learned [illegible] converted rifles, practiced "keeping me[illegible]" while crawling through Cinque's home m[illegible] course and took part in a bank robbery to prove herself to the SLA.

After the robbery the SLA switched its headquarters from a racially mixed [illegible] to an all black one in San Francisco. The code white SLA members moved their clothes, guns and bullets in daylight — they were wearing Afro wigs and black-face disguise that was smeared on so professionally that several observers mistook them for blacks. They left behind papers and other paraphernalia in a bathtub filled with acid and exterminator [illegible] a spray-painted sign that read: "Here it is, pigs. Have fun getting it."

In early May they moved again, driving south to Cinque's home turf in Los Angeles. On May 16th Patty and the Harrises took the SLA van to shop at Mel's Sporting Goods store in the suburb of Inglewood. Bill walked through the aisles with frequent glances over his shoulder, a nervous tip-off that a security guard misinterpreted. Bill was grabbed and handcuffed as a suspected shoplifter. He escaped when Patty, keeping a vigil outside Mel's, sprayed the store with machine-gun fire. But the shootout separated the three from the rest of the group and left the SLA van in the hands of Los Angeles police.

The next day police located the SLA hideout through an address written on unpaid parking tickets found in the van. Cinque, Wolfe, Perry, Angela Atwood, Camilla Hall and Mizmoon Soltysik had fled. But they were cornered and killed in a bungalow only blocks away.

"Neither Cujo nor I had ever loved an individual the way we loved each other," she said in her taped communique following the shootout.

Afterwards she clung to the Harrises and shared their love. But her pain over Wolfe's death was a long time in healing.

• • •

Jack's conversation with Patty on the farmhouse porch renewed his interest in writing an SLA book. The fugitives okayed the idea and work began. But soon the two sides were locked in deep political acrimony.

Jack was irritated by the military drills that had become a part of the fugitives' daily routine. They spent 30 minutes taking target practice with a BB gun they'd found in the barn. And they practiced on the makeshift obstacle course they'd set up in the farmhouse. They crept under chairs and leaped across the dining-room table while ducking imaginary bullets.

Patty also had a habit of scanning the *New York Times* with a felt-tip pen, x-ing out pictures of political enemies. Since the fugitives had no weapons they made no plans to carry out political executions. But they did not rule out the chance they'd return to such tactics in the future.

"Whenever people feel psychologically ready to pick up the gun, they should do it," Emily argued.

Micki said she understood but couldn't agree. "In order for revolution to succeed, it needs mass support. And right now the masses of people do not support armed struggle."

Bill tried to minimize such political differences in an effort to recruit the Scotts as fellow underground soldiers. "We'd like you to join us as permanent members of the SLA." Bill's tone was personal, not political. "We can work out our differences." But the Scotts refused. Jack was adamant. He wanted no part of the SLA if they were going to rearm themselves.

The argument continued for days. Bill and Emily defended the assassination of Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster. They considered him a pig because he'd brought in cops to patrol Oakland's schools. He deserved to die, they said.

The Scotts contended that the Foster [Cont. on 76]

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Dual 1225. Fully automatic single-play/
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single-play spindle. $169.95. Dual 1228 with
gimballed tonearm, synchronous motor,
illuminated strobe, variable tracking
angle. $199.95.

Dual 1249. Fully automatic, single-play/
multi-play, belt drive. 12" dynamically
balanced platter. $279.95 less base. Full-size
base dust cover models include Dual 510
semi-automatic, $199.95; Dual 601
fully automatic, $249.95; Dual CS601, with
base and cover, $270.

Dual CS701. Fully automatic, single-play,
brushless electronic direct drive
[illegible] and cartridge filters. $400.
including base and cover

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THE INSIDE STORY

[Cont. from 46] murder was counter revolutionary because it had outraged a vast majority of poor people in Oakland. The Harrises conceded that it had been a public relations boomerang. But they continued to defend the killing as a revolutionary action—and they accused the Scotts of being bourgeois.

On the Fourth of July the Scotts had served up $20 in prime beef and good wine in an outdoor barbeque at the farm. Everyone had savored the meal. Now, several days later, Bill directed a stinging criticism. "The fact that you didn't spend five dollars on hamburger shows where you're at. You're part of the bourgeoisie."

Jack's retort was angry. "You're the ones with fucked up values. We've never heard a single thank you for the things we've done for you. And yet you have the gall to try and guilt-trip us." He stormed out of the farmhouse and drove back to New York. He was still so upset when he arrived that he dropped by a friend's house and muttered grimly, "There are some people I'd like to kill." It took several more hours for him to quiet down.

But the bickering had soured interest in the book and reopened a rift between the Scotts and the fugitives. Both sides agreed that the fugitives should leave the farmhouse by September 1st, the day the lease expired.

Jack began searching for a new project. In early August Portland basketball star Bill Walton called him in New York with an invitation to visit Oregon. Walton, the controversial redhead who signed a million-dollar contract as a rookie and is expected by some to become the finest center in pro basketball, had read Scott's books and shared his philosophy about sports. The two had corresponded for two years but had never met.

Since meeting the fugitives Jack had heard nothing but criticism of his past work in sports. Now he felt psyched up again; Walton was living proof that radicalism and sports were not mutually exclusive. He accepted Walton's invitation and flew to Portland.

The two hit it off immediately. They hiked around the Oregon back country, talking about the upcoming season, vegetarian diets and the role of radical athletes. Walton, however, knew nothing of the Pennsylvania farmhouse and Jack decided to leave it that way. After a week Walton invited Jack and Micki to share his A-frame house near the Willamette River.

Back in New York, Jack conferred with Micki. She agreed. They would move the ISSS to Portland and live and work with Walton.

But first they had to untangle themselves from the underground.

Even though several people with underground connections knew the Scotts were harboring the SLA fugitives, no one had offered to help. The Weather Underground, an organization that had hidden fugitives for five years without a single capture, had not contacted them. For two months the SLA fugitives had depended solely on the Scotts and Wendy Yoshimura.

Still the fugitives were not in the desperate situation of early June. The police spotlight on the case had dimmed. Their friends back in Berkeley might be willing to risk helping them now.

So the Harrises drove to phone booths in a nearby town where they called friends on the West Coast. A series of calls followed—all from pay phones and to pay phones. The West Coast friends, whom Bill named the "new team," were willing to help. Everything would be arranged—transportation, money, even a ploy to distract police attention.

The Harrises brought back the news. "These people are heavy revolutionaries," Bill pointedly told the Scotts. "They've really got it together. They want to be part of our unit."

The new team included Kathy Soliah, the friend of Angela Atwood's who had helped the fugitives in Berkeley, and Soliah's brother, Steve. Like many SLA sympathizers, the Soliahs had been outraged by the L.A. shootout. During the summer they had talked to other Berkeley area radicals who believed that the SLA's guerrilla tactics should be revived — perhaps by bombing carefully selected targets.

The Harrises were anxious to rejoin people who shared their belief in political violence. They felt contempt for the Scotts' skittishness — and no longer bothered to conceal it. And although the Scotts had been hopeful experts, the new team had some ideas of its own.

What exp[illegible]y pleased Bill was the decoy operation. Patty [illegible] and an identifiable item [illegible] to the new team. They would plant it in a Los Angeles apartment and tip off the police in an anonymous call. While the government marshalled its forces in Southern California, the new team would pick up the fugitives and ferry them to a new hideout.

The Scotts and the fugitives prepared for their departure, wiping away fingerprints from the farmhouse and tidying up other details. Buoyed by the new plans, the Harrises decided to risk sending a letter to Bill's mother, who had continued to defend her son despite his involvement with the SLA.

A procedure had to be followed in sending a letter. A carbon copy had to be typed and then photographed to fuzz the typing and prevent the letter from being traced to a typewriter. The photocopy would be mailed to a friend who would forward it in a separate envelope to change the postmark.

Emily drove to Scranton for the nearest self-service photocopier. She inserted three dimes and hurried back to the car. There she made a quick check to see that each page was readable. The photocopies were fine. She doublechecked the originals—the final page of the original was missing! She'd left it in the photocopier. And it was signed Teko and Yolanda. A gold-plated clue to whoever discovered it. "What am I going to do? I've fucked it—totally fucked it!"

Her head swimming, Emily started to drive away. No. She'd try to retrieve the page. Slowly she walked back. She changed her mind again. Being on foot was too risky. The police might already have been alerted.

She returned to her car and circled the block, peering through the store window each time around. Tears streamed down her cheeks. She *had* to go back inside. It was the only way to know for sure. Furtively she moved to the Xerox machine and lifted the cover. Nothing. She glanced at the clerk. He was busy with a customer. She rummaged through the wastebasket. Still nothing.

Summoning her remaining strength she approached the clerk and asked if he'd found the missing page.

"Sorry," he smiled.

Emily fought back the panic surging through her. She couldn't warn the others because there was no phone at the farmhouse. She returned to the car and raced back to the familiar dirt road.

She started crying again as she arrived and explained what had happened. Bill was furious, kicking a chair and shouting.

"How could you do [illegible]" Bill screamed. "What a bloddamn stupid mistake!"

"I think we should all get [illegible] of here," said Micki. "We can get a motel somewhere."

"I'm sorry," Emily kept her head down. "Yelling won't help now. I feel bad enough about it."

Patty intervened. "Don't blame Yolanda. She's the one who's been going to town all summer. She's the one who's taken all the risks." It was a new role for Patty: coolness under pressure. But nobody noticed. There was an hour of hysteria before the others calmed down. They decided their best strategy was to stay put. There was more danger on a road swarming with cops.

The Scotts and the fugitives spent the night in sullen, nervous silence. By morning there was still no mention of Bill's letter on the radio. If the missing page had been discovered, it must have been discarded as a joke. In the end, the police apparently never learned of Emily's absent-minded mistake.

The six farmhouse residents were now anxious to leave Pennsylvania behind. The Scotts packed the van they'd just bought, closed down their New York apartment and waited for the new team to arrive for the fugitives.

September 1st came and went. The radio reported no word that Patty Hearst paraphernalia had been found in Los Angeles. The SLA members began to worry. Bill drove to a pay phone and called the West Coast.

"There's been a hangup," he was told. "Give us a few more days."

The delay meant that the Scotts had to extend the farmhouse rent for another month. In all, the Scotts calculated, the SLA had now cost them almost half the $40,000 they'd received in settlement from Oberlin.

Jack's patience was at an end. He said his goodbyes and flew to Portland. Micki planned to follow in the van. Pro basketball camp opened in a month and Jack wanted to spend September with Walton and he wanted to begin work on his autobiography. It was time to resume his own career.

A week passed. The fugitives were still at the farm. The Harrises and Patty were beginning to quarrel, their worry spilling out into petty disputes. The only word from the new team was more procrastination. The decoy operation inexplicably had been called off.

"Do you think they'll ever show up?" Micki asked the Harrises.

Emily shrugged. Bill started to say "of course" but then paused and didn't answer.

Patty was more patient than the others. She had matured noticeably over the summer. She'd dropped "pig" from her daily vocabulary. She had spent long hours reading history books, especially on the early days of the labor movement in the U.S. She was quiet; she stopped x-ing the *New York Times*; she seemed to be preparing for a long-term life in the underground.

Each day Patty practiced walking with a pillow stuffed under her dress. She was disguised as a pregnant teenager with freckles. Throughout the summer the fugitives had studied the art of disguise, reading books on techniques for dyeing and styling hair, affecting lisps and limps, attaching artificial moles, scars and tattoos, wearing reversible clothes. Within minutes they could switch from the hippie mode into the young professional, from seedy bum to roughneck hillbilly.

But the preparation seemed beside the point—their West Coast friends were having second thoughts. Finally, Bill insisted that the new team level with him about its problems. Reluctantly they explained the hitch: Patty Hearst.

Bill was unable to convince them that Patty's disguise would be beyond suspicion. Wendy and the Harrises were okay, but the new team did not want the *Newsweek* cover girl to be in the car when they entered the territories of highway patrolmen, toll attendants, motel managers, gas station operators and restaurant cashiers who regulate a cross-country automobile trip. If Patty could get to the West Coast by herself, they told Bill, they would provide her a hiding place, but she was on her own until then.

Jack also was getting agitated. He wanted Micki to meet Walton before the basketball season opened. But she couldn't leave until the fugitives were gone.

Then came a phone call from Pennsylvania to Oregon.

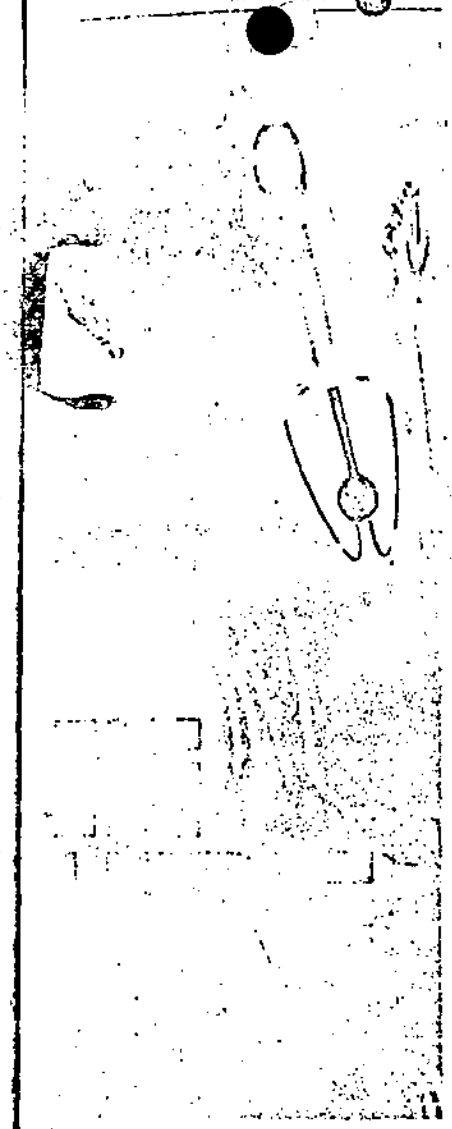
"We need your help again," Bill's voice sounded urgent. "There's no other way we can do it. We need you to drive a friend across country. No one else will do it." If Patty were ever to leave the farm, it seemed, Jack would have to drive the getaway car. He hesitated.

The risks were incalculable. And his first trip with Patty was a bad memory.

But Patty had changed over the summer. She seldom complained—and never about physical discomforts. And she had the half-joking enthusiasm of a daredevil that Jack admired.

He called back. "Okay, I'll drive your friend."

Three days later Jack, Patty,



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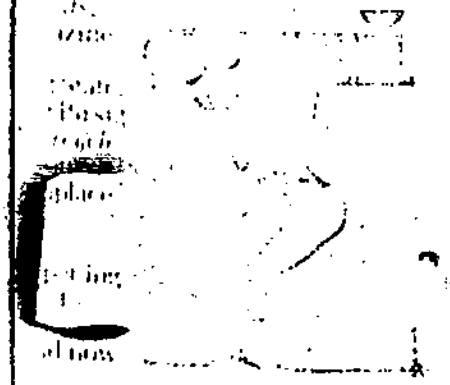

Micki and their German shepherd Signund headed west in the van with boxes of books and clothes stacked in back and a mattress tied on top. They had to alternate sitting on a pillow between the van's two bucket seats. Patty was posing as Jack's pregnant wife, Micki as his sister. After a day on the road, though, they adopted a more conservative tack. A couple traveling alone would arouse less suspicion. So Jack and Patty dropped Micki at the Cleveland airport and continued alone.

This was Patty's first venture out in public since her cross-country trip with Jack in June. On their second day Patty accidentally locked herself in a service station restroom. Afraid to call for help because she still feared her voice might be recognized, she began to unhinge the door, hanging away with her shoe. She managed to get one hinge off before the door slid open. Jack had been sitting in the van, waiting and worrying under the boiling sun.

They spoke little. When they did the tension and irritation of three months ago crept back into their conversation. Jack tuned in the radio to a football game. Patty groaned and turned her face to the side window.

In Iowa their worst fears came true. A state patrolman turned on his flasher and motioned their speeding car to the highway shoulder. Jack didn't give the trooper a chance to walk to the van. He swung open the van door and sprinted back to the patrol car.

"Sorry, officer, I guess I got a little excited about Iowa winning today. That was some game. . . ."

"You're an Iowa fan?" The trooper seemed doubtful. "Those are out-of-state tags you got there."

"Hey, I'm just a football fan. No matter where I go I love to listen to football." Jack blabbered on. "You wouldn't give a speeding ticket to a football fan, would you? That would be kind of anti-American."

The trooper grinned. He was feeling good. Iowa had been a 21-point underdog in its win over UCLA. "I'll let you off easy this time but be careful when you cross the border into Nebraska. They get upset by Wisconsin, you know." He put his ticket book away without inspecting the van.

That night Patty and Jack celebrated. They rented an expensive motel room and ordered a room-service dinner. The tension was broken. Patty laughed, "Now I understand what sports means to the revolution. From now on, any time you want to listen to a football game it's okay with me."

Three days later they reached Las Vegas. Jack dropped Patty at a prearranged motel and went to visit his parents who live in Las Vegas and manage an apartment complex. The next day he stopped by the motel. The new team still had not arrived. Nor had they by the next morning. Both Patty and Jack grew worried again. Had she been deserted? But then the new team called. They'd be arriving that night.

Jack returned to his parents' home and settled in to watch *Bonnie and Clyde* on television. Suddenly the local station interrupted with a bulletin. Jack tensed. Had Patty been caught?

But the bulletin was from Reno. A bank had been robbed of $1 million.

Jack remained nervous. He decided to stop by the motel. Patty was still there. Both watched television for a few minutes. Then he got up. The new team would be arriving shortly and he wanted to be gone by then.

Patty was returning to the San Francisco Bay Area where she had grown up, been kidnapped and converted to armed fugitive. There she would reunite with Wendy, Bill and Emily to continue living underground. She was still undecided about how she fit into a revolution she had discovered only seven months before. But she was dedicated to her new beliefs and she still called herself Tania.

Jack embraced Patty, hugging her hard, and said goodbye.

The date was September 27th, 1974. Twelve months later he would see her again in a San Francisco courtroom.

THE INSIDE STORY

In Part Two: Jack's brother as FBI informer . . . the Hearst-Scott talks . . . the fugitives underground in San Francisco . . . the SLA's new tactics . . . the split between Patty and the Harrises . . . the events that led to the capture . . .

Story on Patty and Scott Backed

Continued from Third Page

During this time, the magazine said, Scott made separate automobile trips with Patty and Harris from Berkeley to a farm in Pennsylvania. Emily Harris joined them there.

The magazine quoted Patty as telling Scott—when they were about to leave Berkeley for the East and he offered to take her anywhere she wanted to go—"I want to go where my friends are going," meaning the Harrises.

Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public relations officer serving as spokesman for U.S. Atty. James L. Browning of San Francisco, said when asked to confirm the accuracy of the Rolling Stone article:

"I can't confirm it line by line, but my understanding is it is essentially correct."

But despite all this asserted knowledge of Scott's connection with Patty and the Harrises, Stevenson said there are "no plans to indict Scott at the present time." Stevenson did not explain this position.

Stevenson also confirmed the "substance" of stories in the San Francisco Chronicle linking Patty to a bank robbery in Carmichael, Calif., in which a woman was killed and an article in the Oakland Tribune connecting Harris to Patty's kidnaping.

The Chronicle said Patty has been "positively identified" as the young woman who rented a garage in Sacramento that was used to hide two stolen getaway cars used in the robbery of the Crocker Bank branch.

It said a "bait bill" (a traceable, marked bill) from the robbed bank was found in the San Francisco apartment where Patty was arrested.

The Tribune story said authorities recovered more than 13 pages of typewritten manuscript at the San Francisco apartment occupied by the Harrises in which he identified himself and three other SLA members as Patty's kidnapers.

Harris was said to have identified the other three kidnapers as SLA leader Donald DeFreeze, known as Cinque; Patricia Soltysik, who was called Mtamoon, and Nancy Ling Perry, who used the name Fahizah. All were killed in the Los Angeles shootout.

Harris described Patty's abduction as a "combat operation," the Tribune said.

The account said manuscripts also mention the murder of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster, for which SLA members Joseph Remiro and Russel Little were convicted, and the robbery of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco. Patty has been charged with taking part in the bank robbery.

In Sacramento, investigators confirmed Thursday that Patty and the Harrises lived for several months in a run-down white frame duplex off noisy Interstate 80.

The man who occupies the adjoining apartment, Ed Donahue, said he identified for the FBI pictures of the Harrises and James W. Kilgore, an SLA sympathizer who was a frequent visitor to the house with a woman companion, believed to be Kathleen Soliah, also an SLA sympathizer.

Donahue said he was unable to identify pictures of Patty, but authorities told The Times, "Patty was there."

The Harrises were "really quiet," Donahue said. They kept to themselves and only used the back door. I thought it was kind of weird. They never came out barely. They only used the back door."

FBI agents were at the duplex Thursday dusting for fingerprints and looking for other evidence.

L.A. TIMES 10/3/75

exh. V

Harrises' Arraignment

Emily Seeks Team That Is Politically in Tune With Her

Los Angeles Times
CC PART II

BY WILLIAM FARR
and PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writers

The arraignment of Emily and William Harris on an 11-count Los An-

Harrises' Arraignment Put Off for Week

Continued from First Page

her husband asked the judge to make it clear that even though they aren't being represented by the same attorney "there is no conflict between us."

"Surely," Ritzi replied and then adjourned the arraignment until next Friday. The taking of pleas was postponed until that time.

"You can anticipate that they will plead not guilty to each and every count," Weinglass told reporters.

Patty and the Harrises all were indicted here Thursday on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon, three of robbery, and two of kidnapping.

These charges stem from a crime spree on May 16 and 17, 1974, which started with an alleged shoplifting incident at an Inglewood sporting goods store, followed by rifle fire at store employes, the commandeering of three vehicles and the kidnaping of two persons.

In San Francisco, U.S. Atty. James L. Browning denied recurring reports that prosecutors were putting "pressure" on Patty to testify against her SLA companions in return for a reduction in charges.

In a statement issued to reporters, Browning said:

"I categorically deny such reports. The defendant is entitled to no special consideration because of her name or because of public interest in the case. We intend to treat this case as we would any other—we are willing to listen to anything she cares to tell us. However, we have to date received from her or her attorneys no offers to cooperate in the government's investigation, and there most assuredly have been no plea negotiations, nor are any such negotiations under way."

Meanwhile, Charles W. Bates, special agent in charge of the San Francisco bureau of the FBI, minimized the significance of the article appearing in the Rolling Stone magazine that alleged, among other things, that sports activist Jack Scott had harbored Patty and the Harrises. "It appears to be old stuff being re-woven together," Bates said.

Asked why Scott and his wife, Micki, had not been charged for harboring, Bates replied: "That decision is up to the U.S. attorney."

exh.W

On Thursday, Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public information officer, had called the Rolling Stone article "essentially correct."

Bates confirmed reports that the FBI laboratory had been asked by local authorities to perform ballistic tests on weapons recovered in the arrest of Patty and the Harrises to see if the weapons could be connected to the murder by a sniper of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Results of such tests have not yet been disclosed.

Later Friday at a noon briefing with reporters, Stevenson said there would be no indictment of the Scotts "in the next few days," but would not foreclose the possibility of charges being brought later. Again, he called the Rolling Stone story "essentially correct," but added he was "not going to go through the article item by item."

In another development Friday, Terence Hallinan, one of Patty's attorneys, disclosed that an affidavit she signed when asking for release on bail was based initially on information provided by a source other than Patty.

The affidavit, filed in federal court after her arrest Sept. 18, said Patty was terrorized by her SLA captors and forced to take part in their activities.

"I was told about Patty's life in the underground by someone else, and then I confronted Patty with the facts about what happened to her," Hallinan said. "She broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Patty then confirmed and embellished on information supplied by the other source, Hallinan said.

At the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City, where Patty is being held while undergoing psychiatric tests, a Catholic priest was refused permission to see the newspaper heiress because she was "tired and emotionally distraught."

"Everyone else is trying to get to her minds," the Rev. Silvino Masante, 65, said of the psychiatrists and attorneys who have spent hours interviewing Patty. "But what about her soul?"

Masante said he decided to try to see Patty, who was raised a Catholic, after he learned that no priest had been able to visit her since her arrest.

exh. W

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs, -vs- CHARLES W. BATES, individually & officially Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., San Francisco, California; ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, individually & officially Assistant Director in Charge, F.B.I., Los Angeles, California; CLARENCE KELLEY, individually & officially Director, F.B.I.; L. STEELE LANGFORD, individually & officially Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, San Francisco, California; JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., individually & officially Assistant U.S.Attorney, San Francisco, California; ROBERT L. STEVENSON, individually & officially Public Relations Officer, Justice Department, San Francisco, California; ERIC A. NOBLES, individually & officially Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California; DWAYNE KEYES, individually & officially U.S.Attorney, Sacramento, California; JOHN HOWARD, individually & officially Acting District Attorney, County of Los Angeles, June 27-October 14, 1975; //	No. CV 760034 AWS CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF; DEMAND FOR JURY

JOHN VAN DE KAMP, individually, officially
District Attorney of
Los Angeles County;
SAMUEL MAYERSON, individually, officially
Deputy District Attorney,
Los Angeles County;
WILLIAM B. SAXBE, individually, officially
Attorney General of the U.S.
January 4, 1974 - February 6, 1975;
EDWARD DAVIS, individually, officially
Chief of Police, Los Angeles
Police Department;
DONALD H. SCOTT, individually, officially
Chief of Police, San Francisco
Police Department;
DON HANSEN, individually, officially
Assistant Inspector, Inspectors'
Bureau, San Francisco Police
Department;
GARY KERN, individually, officially
Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,
San Francisco Police Department;
JOHN M. PRICE, individually, officially
District Attorney, Sacramento
County;
GEOFFREY BURROUGHS, individually, officially
Chief Deputy District Attorney,
Sacramento County;
GARY BRODA, individually, officially
Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept.;
JAY R. STROH, individually, officially
Chief of Police, Inglewood,
California;
EDWARD LEVI, individually, officially
Attorney General of the U.S.,
EARL WHITMORE, individually, officially
Sheriff, San Mateo County;
EVELLE YOUNGER, individually, officially
Attorney General, State of
California;
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, individually, officially
Commissioner, Board of Police
Commissioners, City of Los Angeles;

Defendants.

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The plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a civil rights action for money damages, for declaratory and injunctive relief, and for a writ of mandamus against federal and state officials to redress the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiffs by the Constitution and laws of the United States. More specifically, this action seeks relief with respect to defendants' past and continuing practice of releasing incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial leads, information and gossip to members of the press and the media with the specific intent and effect of infringing plaintiffs' right to a fair trial. Further, this action also seeks relief with respect to other unconstitutional and tortious acts of harassment, intimidation, and misconduct taken by defendants against plaintiffs.

JURISDICTION

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this suit under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, and 1361.

3. This suit arises under the Constitution of the United States, particularly the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments thereto.

4. This suit also arises under the laws of the United States, and particularly 42 U.S.C §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988, and the provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code, including 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20.

5. The amount in controversy in this suit exceeds $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

6. Plaintiffs Emily and William Harris are citizens of the United States and the State of California. Plaintiffs herein were

named defendants with Patricia Hearst, in charges filed by way of criminal complaint on May 22, 1974, by then Los Angeles District Attorney Joseph P. Busch, consisting of eighteen felony counts including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, unlawfully taking a vehicle, and kidnaping. On October 2, 1975, said charges were superseded by an eleven count indictment returned by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury charging plaintiffs with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping.

Defendants

7. Defendant Charles W. Bates is now and has been at all times material herein Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco, California.

8. Defendant Robert E. Gebhardt is now and has been at all times material herein Assistant Director in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles, California.

9. Defendant Clarence Kelley is now and has been at all times material herein Director of the FBI.

10. Defendant L. Steele Langford is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of the Criminal Division of the United States Attorney's Office in San Francisco, California.

11. Defendant James L. Browning, Jr., is now and has been at all times material herein Assistant United States Attorney in San Francisco, California.

12. Defendant Robert L. Stevenson is now and has been at all times material herein public relations officer for the Justice Department in San Francisco, California.

13. Defendant Eric A. Nobles is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office in Los Angeles, California.

14. Defendant Dwayne Keyes is now and has been at all times material herein U.S. Attorney in Sacramento, California.

15. Defendant John Howard was acting District Attorney for County of Los Angeles from June 27 through October 14, 1975.

16. Defendant John Van de Kamp has been District Attorney for the County of Los Angeles since October 15, 1975.

17. Defendant Samuel Mayerson is now and has been at all times material herein Deputy District Attorney for the County of Los Angeles.

18. Defendant William B. Saxbe was Attorney General of the United States from January 4, 1974 through February 6, 1975.

19. Defendant Edward Davis is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police Department.

20. Defendant Donald H. Scott is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of Police of the San Francisco Police Department.

21. Defendant Don Hansen, is now and has been at all times material herein an Assistant Inspector with the Inspectors' Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department.

22. Defendant Gary Kern is now and has been at all times material herein an Inspector with the Inspectors' Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department.

23. Defendant John M. Price is now and has been at all times material herein the District Attorney for Sacramento County

24. Defendant Geoffrey Burroughs is now and has been at all times material herein Chief Deputy District Attorney for Sacramento County.

25. Defendant GARY BRODA is now and has been at all times material herein an officer of the Los Angeles Police Dept.

26. Defendant Jay R. Stroh is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of Police of Inglewood, California.

27. Defendant Edward Levi is now and has been at all times material herein Attorney General of the United States since February 7, 1975.

28. Defendant Earl Whitmore is now and has been at all times material herein Sheriff of San Mateo County.

29. Defendant Evelle Younger is now and has been at all times material herein Attorney General of the State of California.

30. Defendant Samuel Williams is now and has been at all times material herein Commissioner of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles;

31. The defendants identified in ¶s 7 through 30 above are sued herein in their official or former official and individual capacities.

32. Other officials, officers, employees, members and agents of the U.S. Attorney's Offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento, the FBI, the Police and Sheriff Departments of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Mateo County and Inglewood, the District Attorney's Offices of Los Angeles and Sacramento, the Department of Justice, the State Attorney General's Office, and other local, state and federal governmental agencies engaged in the conduct described hereinafter, but the plaintiffs do not know at this time their identities. The plaintiffs hereby reserve the right to amend this complaint and to make said individuals named defendants at such time as their identities are ascertained.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

33. This is a cause of action to redress the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiffs by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

34. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by 18 USC §§2510-2520, and by 42 USC §1983.

35. On May 20, 1974, the office of the United States Attorney in Los Angeles filed complaints against plaintiffs Emily and William Harris and Patricia Hearst alleging illegal possession of automatic weapons in connection with an alleged shootout in Inglewood on May 16, 1974. Said complaints have been dismissed without prejudice, but, based upon information and belief, substantial likelihood exists that these federal charges will be refiled against plaintiffs.

36. On May 22, 1974, plaintiffs Harris and Patricia Hearst were charged by indictment by then Los Angeles District Attorney Joseph P. Busch with eight felony counts including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly wespon, robbery, unlawfully taking a vehicle, and kidnaping.

37. On September 18, 1975, plaintiffs Harris, and Patricia Hearst and Wendy Yoshimura, were arrested by agents and employees of the FBI and San Francisco Police Department in San Francisco.

38. On October 2, 1975, a superseding indictment of eleven counts was returned by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury charging plaintiffs Harris, and Patricia Hearst, with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping. This case is presently set for trial on February 2, 1976 in the courtroom of the Honorable Mark Brandler in Los Angeles Superior Court, case no. A32109.

39. Each of the defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them participated in and/or committed, caused and/or promoted the conduct set forth below under the color and pretense of federal, state and local law, to wit, the statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, rulings, customs, usages, practices, policies and/or authority of the United States, the District of Columbia, the 50 states, particularly the State of California, the City and County of Los Angeles and/or their departments, agencies, and offices.

40. At all times material herein, each of the defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them specifically intended to and did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily, and in bad faith abrogate, usurp and misuse the power, authority, offices, resources and jurisdiction of the government of the United States, the District of Columbia, the 50 states, particularly the State of California, the City and County of Los Angeles, and/or their departments, agencies and offices.

41. At all times material herein, the defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them acted palpably and manifestly outside their lawful jurisdiction and discretion, the lawful scope of their authority and their lawful line of duty.

42. Each of the defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them participated in and/or committed, caused and/or promoted the conduct set forth below in the Central District of California or knew or reasonably should have foreseen that said conduct would take place or cause effects upon plaintiffs in the Central District of California.

43. Beginning on or about May 20, 1974 and continuing through the present, defendants and each of them, and their agents,

/

employees, and those acting in concert with them, whose identities are presently unknown to the plaintiffs, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily, in bad faith and contrary to their own standards, guidelines, rules, and regulations release, communicate, and disseminate incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial leads, information, and gossip to members of the press, local and national television and radio, and other media with the specific intent to infringe and impair plaintiffs' right to a fair trial.

44. Beginning on or about May 20, 1974, and continuing through the present, defendants and each of them, and their agents, employees, and those acting in concert with them, whose identities are presently unknown to the plaintiffs, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily, in bad faith and contrary to their own standards, guidelines, rules, and regulations release, communicate, and disseminate incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial leads, information, and gossip to members of the press, local and national television and radio, and other media which has infringed and impaired and continues to infringe and impair plaintiffs' right to a fair trial.

45. Said leads, information and gossip have been and continue to be released, communicated, and disseminated by defendants and each of them in and about the City and County of Los Angeles, as well as throughout California by means of the press, local and national television and radio, and other media including but not limited to the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Hearld-Examiner, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, New York Times, Chicago Tribune, Time, Newsweek, and the Rolling Stone.

46. Persons in and about the City and County of Los Angeles who comprise members of the jury panel for said trial scheduled to begin February 2, 1976, and, further, who comprise members of future jury panels in any subsequent federal and state criminal

trials taking place for which plaintiffs will be criminal defendants in the City and County of Los Angeles have read, seen, heard and been informed of said leads, information, and gossip. Consequently, plaintiffs' constitutional right to a fair trial has been and continues to be impaired and infringed in that defendants' conduct has impaired and infringed and continues to impair and infringe plaintiffs' ability to obtain an impartial jury, a speedy trial, and a trial held in the County of Los Angeles.

47. Because of defendants' desire that plaintiffs not be tried merely upon evidence properly adduced at trial, but rather as notorious figures unworthy of constitutional protections guaranteed to all citizens, because of defendants' disdain for plaintiffs' political and personal philosophies, and because of the public discredit and ridicule sustained by defendants as the result of their inability to capture plaintiffs over a period of nineteen months, defendants and each of them have released, communicated, and disseminated said leads, information and gossip with the specific intent of arousing public prejudices against plaintiffs.

48. Defendants and each of them have released, communicated, and disseminated said leads, information, and gossip with the effect of arousing public prejudices against plaintiffs.

49. Defendants and each of them have released, communicated, and disseminated said leads, information, and gossip in concert with one another.

50. Said leads, information, and gossip include but are not limited to the following news items set forth below which have been disseminated to the general public and which directly or indirectly associate plaintiffs with crimes for which they have never been formally charged or indicted:

a. <u>The murder of LAPD officer Michael Edwards</u>. Officers, agents, and employees of the Los Angeles Police Department

released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris and Patricia Hearst with the May 11, 1974 slaying of LAPD officer Michael Edwards. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "LAPD Seeks To Link SLA, Police Death." (Exhibit A);

b. The murder of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Defendant Bates, his agents and employees released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the sniper murder of Union City Police Chief William Cann. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Attorney Issue Delays Harrises' Arraignment." (Exhibit B);

c. The shotgun murder of Myrna Opsahl, a female customer during the course of a robbery. Agents of the FBI, defendant Keyes, defendant Burroughs, and agents, officers, and employees of the Sacramento Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the shotgun murder of Myrna Opsahl during the course of an armed robbery at the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Patty Hid Out 3 Months In Sacramento." (Exhibit C);

d. The murder of prominent prison reformer Wilber (Popeye) Jackson and school teacher Sally Vote. Defendant Bates, his agents and employees, and officers of the San Francisco Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the murders of "Popeye" Jackson, prominent prison reformer, and Sally Vote, a school teacher. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Anteles Times under a headline entitled "Direct Hearst Link To Killing Denied." (Exhibit D);

e. The assassination of Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster. Defendants Bates, Keyes, Davis, Mayerson, Williams, their agents, and agents, officers and employees of the FBI, San Francisco Police Department and Los Angeles Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, in part by and through their public identification with the SLA by defendants, with the assassination of Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "SLA Plan To Trade Patty For Two Suspects Told." (Exhibit E).

f. The proposed assassination of Oakland A's owner Charles O. Finley. Defendants Bates, his agents and employees, and officers, agents, and employees of the San Francisco and Los Angeles Police Departments released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, in part by and through their public identification with the SLA by defendants, with an alleged proposed assassination of Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland A's baseball team. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Hearst Broke With SLA, Magazine Reports." (Exhibit F).

g. The proposed kidnaping of Kathleen Brown Rice. Officers, employees and agents of the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, by and through their public identification with the SLA, by defendants with an alleged plot to kidnap Kathleen Brown Rice, sister of Governor Brown of California and member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Examiner under the headlines entitled "SLA Sympathizers Plotted to Kidnap Brown's Sister" and "Governor's Sister SLA Kidnap Target" respectively. (Exhibit G);

h. The robbery of Guild Savings and Loan in Sacramento. Officers, employees, and agents of the FBI, the District Attorney's Office, United States Attorney's Office, and Police Department in Sacramento, and the San Francisco Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the February 25 robbery of $3,729 from the Guild Savings and Loan in Sacramento. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Patty, Harrises Enrolled In College During Manhunt." (Exhibit H);

i. The attempted pipe bombing of a San Francisco Police Department patrol car. Officers, agents, and employees of the San Francisco Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with an unexploded pipe bomb discovered under a patrol car behind the Mission District Station in San Francisco. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner under a headline entitled "Harris Bombs Same As Cop Car." (Exhibit I);

j. 23 bombings and one arson. Officers, agents, and employees of the FBI, the San Francisco Police Department, and the US Attorney's Office in San Francisco released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with 23 bombings and one arson for which an organization knwon as the New World Liberation Front has allegedly claimed responsibility. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner under a headline entitled "SLA Bombing Links Probed." (Exhibit J).

k. Association with person presently charged with an execution-style double murder. Officers, agents, and employees of the Los Angeles Police Department and the FBI released or leaked information and photographs which associated plaintiffs

Harris with a person presently charged with an execution-style double murder for which a 12-1/2 hour police siege was required. The resulting release or leak produced a published photograph of plaintiffs with said person and news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Two More Suspects Sought in 'Execution' Slayings." (Exhibit K);

l. 2 Pacific Gas and Electric Company bombings which blacked out 35,000 homes on two occasions in the San Jose-Los Gatos area. Officers, agents, and employees of the FBI released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with 2 Pacific Gas and Electric Company bombings which blacked out 35,000 homes in the San Jose-Los Gatos area. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the San Francisco Chronicle under a headline entitled "SLA Suspect in PG&E Bombings." (Exhibit L);

m. The abduction of Patricia Hearst. Defendants and their agents, employees and officers released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs with the abduction of Patricia Hearst. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Hearst Not Coerced, SLA Papers Say." (Exhibit M);

n. The branding of plaintiffs' co-defendant as a common criminal by the Attorney General of the United States. Defendant Saxbe as Attorney General of the united States publicly branded plaintiffs Harris' co-defendant as a "common criminal". The resulting branding produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times.

o. The branding of plaintiffs as members of a "revolutionary group" which want to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence by the Director of the FBI.

Defendant Kelley publicly branded plaintiffs by and through their public identification with the SLA by defendants as members of a "revolutionary group which wants to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence." The resulting branding produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Judge Denies Bail For Patty, Cites Her Views." (Exhibit N);

p. The branding of plaintiffs as members of a terrorist organization by the Attorney General of California. Defendant Younger publicly branded plaintiffs by and through their public identification with the SLA by defendants as members of "terrorist organization." The resulting branding produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Younger Foresees More Acts By Terrorist Groups." (Exhibit O);

q. The branding of plaintiffs as members of an organization consisting of persons who turned to terror, were alienated and by personal choice outlaws, committed to violence and to provoking an official institutional counter-violence, and who initiated a self-corrupting spiral of over simplification and polarization and violence by the President of the Board of Police Commissioners in the City of Los Angeles. At a press conference attendant to release of a police report concerning a May 19 shootout by the LAPD against alleged members of the SLA, defendants Williams and Davis and their agents and employees released documents and photographs, including a press statement by defendant Williams, branding plaintiffs as members of an organization consisting of persons who "turned to terror", were "alienated and by personal choice outlaws", were "committed to violence and to provoking an official institutional counter-violence", and who "initiated a self-corrupting sprial of over-simplification and polarization and violence." The resulting branding produced news items including a prominently

carried article by the Los Angeles Times.

51. Further, said leads, information, and gossip include but are not limited to identification of the following items set forth below which have been released, leaked, or disseminated by defendant Kelley, defendant Kern, defendant Bates, defendant Browning and officers, agents, and employees of the FBI, San Francisco Police Department, and US Attorney's Office in San Francisco to the general public detailing the alleged personal effects of plaintiffs recovered by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies as the result of a search and seizure which allegedly took place within the residences of plaintiffs and their co-defendant Patricia Hearst:

a. 40 pounds of black powder explosive;

b. Three .30 semi-automatic carbines;

c. Two automatic shotguns;

d. Two handguns;

e. Two military type bandoliers;

f. Pipe bombs;

g. Five pounds of gunpowder;

h. A half-dozen key-wound alarm clocks, four large batteries, and six foot-long lengths of two-inch pipe threaded at both ends, some of them capped;

i. Illegal firearms;

j. Two gas masks;

k. Two M-1 carbines;

l. A sawed-off shotgun;

m. Two .38 caliber revolvers;

n. A 9 mm. automatic pistol and two 9 mm. guns;

o. A large amount of ammunition;

p. A ski mask;

q. Three books from the University of California - The Science of High Explosives, Explosives and Fuels, Explosives and Dyestuffs;

r. An FBI publication titled The Science of Fingerprints;

s. A page from a notebook entitled 'Savings and Loan' and containing addresses;

t. A page removed from a looseleaf notebook titled "B of A Marysville;"

u. A page with a diagram apparently showing the interior of a bank teller's window with notations of 'window and till, coins, cash drawer;

v. An unsent communique labelled a 'death warrant' addressed to the Black Liberation Army, the Black Guerilla Army, and the Black Guerilla Family and naming Maalik el-Maalik as the 'People's Enemy No. 1;'

w. A copy of 'The Anarchist Cookbook;'

x. An unsent communique with respect to a bank robbery in Carmichael California.

52. The resulting releases, leaks, and dissemination produced news items including prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit P).

53. Plaintiffs Harris have never been charged with possession of any of the items set forth in paragraph 51 above.

54. Further, said leads, information and gossip include but are not limited to contents or portions thereof/of seized writings, documents, and manuscripts allegedly authored and/or in the possession of plaintiffs Harris or Patricia Hearst of an incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial nature. Said contents or portions thereof have been released, leaked, or disseminated to the general public by defendant Kelley, defendant Kern, defendant Bates, defendant Browning and officers, agents, and employees of the FBI, San Francisco Police Department, and United States Attorney's Office in San Francisco. (Exhibit Q).

55. Further, said leads, information and gossip include but are not limited to gossip concerning the alleged

personal philosophies and life styles of plaintiffs, and persons and groups such as the SLA, with which plaintiffs have been publicly identified by defendants. Said gossip has been released, leaked, or disseminated to the general public by defendants, their agents, employees and officers. The resulting releases, leaks, and dissemination produced news items including prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit R).

56. Said gossip described in paragraph 55 above includes but is not limited to prejudicial alleged photographs of plaintiffs, the dissemination of which was ordered by agents, officers, and employees of the FBI. Said gossip also includes private correspondence from plaintiff Emily Harris to her parents, which was leaked and disseminated by agents, officers and employees of the FBI.

57. Further, said leads, information, and gossip include but are not limited to the contents or portions thereof of investigative reports, memoranda, and documents prepared by defendants, their agents and investigators with respect to plaintiffs and the alleged acts and events which will form the basis for the criminal charges for which plaintiffs are now scheduled to begin trial on February 2, 1976. Said contents or portions thereof were presented in sum or substance to the grand juries which returned indictments against plaintiffs, and should not have been disseminated to the public. Said contents or portions thereof, if in fact true and admissible at trial as porperly adduced evidence, should not have been disseminated prior to trial to members of the public from which plaintiffs' jury will ultimately be selected.

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58. Said contents or portions thereof described in paragraph 57 above have been released, leaked, or disseminated to the general public by officers, agents, and employees of the FBI, Los Angeles Police Department, Ingelwood Police Department, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The resulting releases, leaks, and dissemination produced highly prejudicial and incriminating news items to plaintiffs including prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit S).

59. Defendant Bates publicly deplored said leaks described in paragraphs 57 and 58 above.

60. Attorneys, officers, and employees of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office and investigators, officers and employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Los Angeles Police Department, and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, released or leaked information to the general public which stated that between 12 and 20 witnesses [would] be called before the Grand Jury including William Huett, three of his employees, Thomas Dean Matthews, and Frank Sutter. The resulting release or leak produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitle "LA Jury Indicts Patty, Harrises on 11 Counts" which quoted and summarized the alleged statements given to defendants and their investigators by said witnesses. (Exhibit T).

61. Defendant Stevenson stated publicly that an article published in the Rolling Stone on October 25, 1975 entitled "The Inside Story" was "essentially correct." (Exhibit U) Said article strongly incriminated and prejudiced plaintiffs with respect to the alleged criminal conduct for which plaintiffs have been indicted with respect to their alleged personal philosophies and life styles. Said statement produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles

Times under a headline entitled "Story on Patty, Scott Essentially Correct, US says." (Exhibit V).

62. Defendant Bates stated publicly that said Rolling Stone article "appear[ed] to be old stuff being rewoven together." Said statement produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit W).

63. Defendant Stevenson publicly confirmed the "substance" of stories in the San Francisco Chronicle linking plaintiff William Harris and his co-defendant Patricia Hearst to a bank robbery in Carmichael, California in which a woman was killed and an article in the Oakland Tribune connecting one of the plaintiffs Harris to Hearst's kidnaping. Said statement produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Story on Patty, Scott Essentially Correct, US Says." (Exhibit V).

64. Defendants and each of them have released or leaked, or disseminated other information similar in character to the information described in paragraphs 43 through 63 above.

65. Defendants and each of them took the following actions against plaintiffs Harris:

a. Subjecting their property, papers and effects to unreasonable searches and seizures, without warrants therefor;

b. Theft of their property, papers, and effects;

c. Subjecting them to annoying and unnecessary surveillance;

d. Subjecting them to unreasonable electronic surveillance, including interception of their telephone conversations and the bugging of their residences;

e. Subjecting correspondence and mail addressed to them, addressed by them, sent to them, and sent by them to unreasonable search, seizure, and inspection while it was in transit in the United States mails;

f. The compilation of information concerning them into dossiers maintained within the files of governmental departments, agencies, and offices, and the use of said information for purposes unrelated to legitimate governmental functions;

g. The implementation of Counterintelligence programs against plaintiffs, including but not limited to the FBI Cointelpro programs.

66. The conduct described in paragraphs 43 through 65 has irreparably injured the plaintiffs in that it has deprived them of rights secured to them by the United States Constitution and the laws of the United States.

67. By virtue of said conduct, and because the defendants promoted, encouraged, ordered, solicited, condoned, and ratified said conduct, the agents and employees of the United States government, of local Police Departments, and of local District Attorney Offices have been led to believe that they may engage in said conduct against plaintiffs with impunity and without fear of arrest, prosecution, conviction, discipline, or other unfavorable consequences.

68. Unless this Court declares that such conduct is unlawful and restrains the defendants, their agents, employees, successors, privies, and all persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in, promoting, soliciting or conspiring to commit such conduct or similar conduct against the plaintiffs, they will continue to suffer immediate and irreparable injuries for which they have no adequate remedy at law.

69. The plaintiffs are informed and believe that the allegations contained in paragraphs 39 through 68 are true, and they make said allegations on the basis of said information and belief.

/

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

70. This is a cause of action to redress a conspiracy and/or conspiracies to deprive the plaintiffs of rights, privileges and immunities, including the equal protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities under the laws, secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

71. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985 and 1988 and by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20.

72. During the period from on or about May 20, 1974 to the present in the City and County of Los Angeles, in San Francisco, in Sacramento, the defendants and each of them, and their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them, whose identities are presently unknown to plaintiffs, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily and in bad faith, combine, conspire, confederate and agree, together and with each other, to deprive the plaintiffs and each of them of the rights, privileges and immunities secured to them by the Constitution of the United States including the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments thereto, and by the laws of the United States, including 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20, and of the equal protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities under the laws, by means of the conduct and for the purposes described above in paragraphs 39 through 68, herein incorporated, with all the specific intent to do so.

73. As part of and in furtherance of said conspiracy, and for the specifically intended purpose and with the effect of achieving its objects, one or more of said defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them, acting separately and in concert in the City and County of Los Angeles in San Francisco, in Sacramento, and elsewhere,

unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitarily, and in bad faith and without probable, reasonable or any legitimate cause therefor committed, aided and abetted, caused, ordered, authorized, financed, solicited, encouraged, approved, consented to, condoned and/or otherwise promoted, with specific intent to do so, the conduct set forth above in paragraphs 39 through 68, among others.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

74. This is a cause of action to redress neglect and refusal to prevent a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their rights secured to them by the Constitution, including the equal protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities under the laws, and by the laws of the United States, and to prevent the deprivation of such rights.

75. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, by 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986 and 1988, and by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20

76. The plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference, as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 39 through 68 of the First Cause of Action and paragraphs 70 through 73 of the Second Cause of Action.

77. The defendants each had knowledge of said conspiracy and each had the duty and the power to prevent or aid in preventing said wrongs and acts that were the objects of the conspiracy.

78. Said defendants and each of them, each unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily and in bad faith neglected and refused to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of said wrongs and acts.

///

/

/

79. Defendants and each of them did act with flagrant, wanton, and malicious disregard for the rights of the plaintiffs and in doing did deprive and deny the plaintiffs of their constitutional rights under the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments all to plaintiffs' damage in a sum not capable at this time of being fully calculated, but not less than $15,000,000 and further entitling plaintiffs to punitive and exemplary damages of $15,000,000.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

1. That defendants be summoned to appear and answer herein and that plaintiffs have judgment for their damages, costs of suit and each other and further relief as they may show themselves justly entitled to receive.

2. For a declaration that the defendants engaged in the conduct alleged in this complaint against the plaintiffs, and that such conduct was and is unlawful and unconstitutional.

3. For a permanent injunction restraining the defendants, their agents, employees, successors, privies and all persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in any way in the conduct set forth in this complaint or conduct similar thereto against either of the plaintiffs.

DATED: January 5, 1976.

Respectfully submitted,

MARK ROSENBAUM
FRED OKRAND
JILL JAKES
MARY ELLEN GALE
VIRGINIA SLOAN
LEONARD I. WEINGLASS
RUTH ASTLE
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

By: MARK ROSENBAUM

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

FBI

Date: 1/27/76

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

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: DIVISION OF LEGAL COUNSEL)

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (62-7668)

SUBJECT: EMILY HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

Hearnes

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 1/16/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth responses to the allegations contained in the complaint filed by the HARRISes as applicable to Assistant Director in Charge (ADIC) ROBERT E. GEBHARDT. Three copies of a letter from ADIC GEBHARDT to Attorney General LEVI requesting representation in this matter. One copy each of 23 serials from Los Angeles file 80-33. One copy each of five serials from Los Angeles file 80-846. One copy of one serial from Los Angeles file 80-38. One copy of an article written by LEONARD I. WEINGLASS and MARK ROSENBAUM, Attorneys for plaintiffs in this matter, which was published in the Wednesday, 1/21/76, edition of the Los Angeles Times in part two, page five. ST-101 REC-39 7-15200 22 FEB 13 1976

For the information of the Bureau, one copy of ADIC GEBHARDT's letter requesting departmental representation in this matter is being forwarded by separate cover to the United States Attorney (USA), Los Angeles.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 36)
2 - Los Angeles

ENCL BEHIND FILE

KAJ/sk
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 MAY 25 1976

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O - 369-929

For the additional information of the Bureau, plaintiffs' allegations in paragraph six and paragraph 36 of their complaint are erroneous. The HARRISes and PATRICIA HEARST were charged in Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, State of California, by way of complaint on 5/22/74, with 19 counts of violations of the laws of the State of California.

Los Angeles has not included in the enclosed LHM any answer as to the jurisdictional argument made by the plaintiffs. This response is being left to Division of Legal Counsel and the Department of Justice.

Los Angeles file 80-846 and Los Angeles file 80-33 are media control files with the former maintained to record all fugitive publicity in the Los Angeles Division and the latter maintained for all press relations-press inquiries in the Los Angeles Division. Los Angeles file 80-38 is a control file for TV and radio appearances by representatives of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI.

Los Angeles has also maintained subfile 7-1627K for purposes of recording media contacts and press releases solely concerned with the HEARNAP investigation. Since serials maintained in this file are duplicative of the enclosed serials, no serials from 7-1627K are being submitted. The enclosed serials represent the entire record made by the Los Angeles Division of media contacts, press releases and/or TV and radio appearances which have occurred during the course of investigation in the HEARNAP matter and during which information concerned with the HARRISes or any allegations made in their complaint could possibly have been disseminated to the media or the general public.

Prior to the arrival of ADIC GEBHARDT in the Los Angeles Office on 7/21/75, the ADIC of the Los Angeles Division was WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN who is now in a retirement status. Mr. SULLIVAN has not been contacted for purposes of obtaining his recollection of any statements made by him concerning the plaintiffs during the numerous interviews which he gave to the media and which are recorded in the enclosed serials.

INTEL

SAC ELMER F. LINBERG of the Los Angeles Division advises he currently has no recollection of any specific statements which could have been made by him concerning the plaintiffs during the interview shown on Los Angeles serial 80-346-6 which is among the enclosures.

ADIC GEBHARDT advises he does recall discussing the efforts expended by the FBI in attempting to locate PARTICIA HEARST during the interview with BOB ABERNETHY shown on Los Angeles serial 80-38-953 which is enclosed. He recalls this discussion was in general terms and dealt with the frustration experienced in attempting to locate HEARST. He does not recall even mentioning the HARRISes during this interview.

ADIC GEBHARDT has been served with an additional summons and copy of the complaint by a United States Marshal on 1/22/76. The service was made at the Los Angeles Division Headquarters, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, and was accepted on behalf of ADIC GEBHARDT. Since this complaint and summons are identical in all respects to those previously forwarded to the Bureau with referenced airtel, no additional copies are being sent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
January 20, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Mr. Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

RE: Emily Harris, William Harris - Plaintiffs
versus
Charles W. Bates, ET AL
United States District Court
Central District of California
CV Number 76-0034

Dear General Levi:

I have been named as a defendant in the civil action set out above which was filed in United States District Court for the Central District of California, with service being made upon me by mail on January 15, 1976.

All of my actions in connection with the subject matter of the suit set forth above were within the scope of my employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and were done by me with good faith and a belief in the lawfulness and responsiveness of my action. I have not retained private counsel to represent me in this matter and it is my desire that the Department furnish me with representation.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Gebhardt

ROBERT E. GEBHARDT
Assistant Director in Charge

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

7-15200-7504X EBF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
January 20, 1976

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File No.

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Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

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Assistant Director in Charge

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Los Angeles, California 90024
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Very truly yours,

Robert E. Gebhardt

ROBERT E. GEBHARDT
Assistant Director in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-38)

DATE: 8/18/75

SA [redacted] b7C

SUBJECT: TV AND RADIO APPEARANCE BY ADIC ROBERT E. GEBHARDT

On 8/13/75, GARY FRANKLIN, reporter, KFWB radio, Los Angeles, appeared at the office and interviewed (tape) ADIC ROBERT E. GEBHARDT in connection with his arrival to assume command of the Los Angeles Office and also discuss the responsibilities and jurisdiction of the FBI. Excerpts from this radio interview were aired during the evening of 8/13/75, and during the day of 8/14/75, over KFWB radio.

Credit one radio appearance.

On 8/14/75, Mr. GEBHARDT appeared at KNBC, Channel 4 television studios in Burbank and was interviewed live during the 5:00 p.m. hourly news show by BOB ABERNETHY. The interview dealt with the responsibilities of the FBI and touched upon the status of the HOFFA and HEARST investigations.

Credit one TV appearance.

Noted
-SA

JFM/[redacted]g
(1) [redacted]

80-38-953

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

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 5/17/74

SUPERVISOR [redacted] 57c

HEARNAP

DICK LEONARD, KGO, an ABC affiliate in San Francisco, inquired as to the reported arrest of three individuals by the Los Angeles Police Department in connection with the HEARST kidnaping.

I advised LEONARD that we have been notified by the Los Angeles Police Department that they have two men in custody and from available information there is no indication at this time that they are connected with the HEARST kidnaping case, however, Agents of this office are en route to interview them.

LEONARD advised if the investigation has pretty well dried up and I told him that the Los Angeles Division is continuing to investigate the case with a great number of Special Agents at the present time. He inquired as to what developments were happening and I told him that we had no comment as to any developments taking place at the present time.

1 - 80-33

REC[redacted]1g
(3[redacted]

80-33-[illegible]

ADIC, LOS ANGELES (7-1527)

6/4/74

SA [redacted]

b2c

KIDNAP

The attached news release was furnished to the following individuals on 5/17/74, by the agents indicated:

By SA [redacted]

MIKE GRAYSMITH, KNX, Los Angeles
6:05 a.m.

By SA [redacted]

TED SAVAGLIO, KNXT
6:10 a.m.

MIKE BATULA, KMPC
6:35 a.m.

TED REYES, KPOL
6:44 a.m.

B. R. BRADBURY, K100
7:00 a.m.

KGO - San Francisco
7:50 a.m.

JOHN MC HUGH, Chicago Today
8:35 a.m.

CHARLES MOSHIER, ABC Radio Network,
Los Angeles, 8:45 a.m.

By Supervisor [redacted]

STEVE FUTERMAN
National Public Radio
6:04 a.m.

[redacted]

- 80-33
JM/mkg
(2)

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
JUN 7 1974

LA 7-1627

SKIP SAYER, KNX News
5:50 a.m.

By SA [redacted]

MAXINE YEE, UPI, Los Angeles
6:00 a.m.

BY Supervisor [redacted]

THOMAS ODMEN, AP, Los Angeles
5:40 a.m.

b7c

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 5/17/74

SUBJECT: [redacted]

67C

MEARMAP
PRESS RELEASE INFORMATION

For the completion of the file, this is to reflect that I read the press release to the following individuals:

TONY LA MONICA, KFMB News, San Diego
JOE CORDERO, Santa Ana Register
HAP KAUFMAN, Owens Span News Show, San Francisco
MARK MELNICOE, KFMB, San Diego

[redacted] Los Angeles Police Department Press Room, telephonically inquired at 1:35 PM if the FBI had any information in connection with the arrest by the LAPD of three persons in the Newton Street Division. [redacted] advised that these individuals were all arrested in separate locations on a Tactical #2 Alert by LAPD.

After checking with Supervisor [redacted] I determined that to our knowledge there was no connection with this arrest by LAPD and [redacted] was so advised.

KEN ACKERMAN, KABC News, San Francisco, inquired along the same lines as [redacted] and was furnished identical information.

RM:cea
(2)
1 - 7-1627
1 - 80-33 (Press Release file)

80-33-[illegible]

FBI - LOS ANGELES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
May 17, 1974

At about 4:10 pm yesterday afternoon a male and a female were detained at a sporting goods store located in Inglewood when the male was detected in an apparent act of shoplifting. The male and the female became engaged in a scuffle with employees of the store. Shots were fired during this scuffle. The male has been tentatively identified as William Taylor Harris, alleged SLA member. He was disarmed while in the act of drawing a .38 caliber Colt pistol. Inquiry determined that this weapon was purchased by Emily Harris on October 13, 1973. Emily Harris is the wife of William Harris. William Harris is described as a white male 29 years of age, 5' 7", 145 pounds with hazel eyes and brown hair. His wife, Emily Harris, is described as a white female

27 years of age, 5'3", 108 pounds, with blue eyes and blond hair. She wears glasses.

A 1972 Volkswagen van, red and white in color, was spotted in the area. The male and female eventually left the area in the van. This van has been recovered and evidence located inside indicates individuals in custody of this van may have resided in the Inglewood, Hawthorne, and South Central Los Angeles area for the past several days.

The male and female eventually escaped the area where the sporting goods store is located and information indicates they may have departed the general area in a 1963 light blue Chevrolet Nova station wagon, bearing California license GOE 575. Prior to the theft of this station wagon unidentified individuals made threatening comments and stated they were SLA members.

The following is a composite description of the male who entered Mel's Sporting Goods, tentatively identified as William Taylor Harris, white male, 5'7"-5'9", 25-27; 150-170; pounds, dark long hair, small frame, but strong; medium heavy beard; moustache; wearing sunglasses; brown trousers;

possibly red and black jacket; possibly wearing collapsible hat.

Following is a composite description of the white female who entered Mel's Sporting Goods Store: white female; 23-24; 5'4"-5'5"; curly brown hair-windblown; 110-120; thin build; wearing sunglasses; dark pants; light colored three quarter coat with white scarf around her neck.

All persons associated with the event should be considered armed and dangerous in view of the activity that took place in the area of the sporting goods store. Any information concerning the Volkswagen van, the station wagon, or anyone who saw activity that took place in the area of the sporting goods store is requested to call the FBI, 477-6565, or the Inglewood PD. Take no action. Any information will be kept in strict confidence.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 6/6/74

RE: [redacted]

b7c

HEARNAP

The attached news release was read to the following individuals on 5/19/74, by SA [redacted]

FORD ATKINSON
Radio News West, Los Angeles

DICK SPANGLER,
KGIL, Valley

AP Newswire
Santa Barbara

The above information was furnished between 2:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. It was verified that this information was aired throughout the Southern California area during the afternoon of 5/19/74.

(1) - 80-33

(2)

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
JUN 7 1974
FBI — LOS ANGELES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
May 19, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Prior information received by the FBI indicates that William and Emily Harris and other SLA members have previously purchased van type vehicles from private individuals who have advertised these vehicles in the classified ad sections of newspapers. They have purchased the vans with cash.

The FBI requests that any individuals who have sold a van under these circumstances in the last several days, namely Friday, Saturday or Sunday (today) to persons fitting the descriptions of William or Emily Harris to notify the Los Angeles FBI or your local law enforcement agency.

William Harris is described as a white male, 29 years of age, 5'7", 145 pounds, brown hair with hazel eyes.

Emily Harris is described as a white female, 27 years of age, 5'3", 115 pounds, blonde hair with blue eyes.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (80-33)

DATE: 6/10/74

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BARRY FARRELL
NEWS INQUIRY

On 6/3/74, BARRY FARRELL, who identified himself as a writer, stated he was preparing an article for Harper's Magazine. He said he was interested in knowing how many FBI Agents were at the scene of the "SLA shootout" in Los Angeles on 5/17/74, and any other information concerning FBI participation.

He was told there were about 100 Special Agents who were located on the perimeter of the 54th Street premises. There was 1 FBI SWAT team consisting of 5 men. This team was mainly support for the Los Angeles Police Department's SWAT team. The FBI SWAT team commenced firing in the direction of the premises at 54th Street about 15 minutes after the exchange of gunfire commenced.

FARRELL said he would incorporate the above information in an article he was preparing for a future edition of Harper's Magazine.

[redacted]FM/mkg
(1)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1974
FBI — LOS ANGELES

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

ADIC, LOS ANGELES (7-1607) 6/10/74

SA [redacted]

DEARNAP

The attached news release was furnished by ADIC SULLIVAN to about 60 members of the media at the Los Angeles Office on 5/19/74, at 6:00 p.m.

In addition, ADIC SULLIVAN telephonically furnished this release to TONY BRISTOL, National Black Press, New York City, at 6:45 p.m.

SAC ELMER F. LUDEKE telephonically furnished the release to RICHARD ROBERTS, Radio Station WCFL in Chicago, Illinois, at 6:40 p.m. and DON WEST, Radio Station KYA, San Francisco, California, at 6:50 p.m., both on 5/19/74.

1 - 80-33

J[redacted]/mkg
([redacted])

SERIALIZED INDEXED
SEARCHED FILED
JUN 12 1974
FBI — LOS ANGELES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
May 19, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FBI Agents will file Federal Complaints tomorrow in Los Angeles charging Patricia Hearst, Emily Harris and William Harris with violations of Federal laws pertaining to possession and use of automatic weapons.

Mr. William A. Sullivan, Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI announced today that United States Attorney William A. Keller authorized the filing of the complaints charging these three people with violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 5861 (b) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 924 (c)(1) and (2).

On the late afternoon of May 16, 1974, according to the complaint, at Mel's Sporting Goods Store, 11425 Crenshaw Boulevard, Inglewood, California, William Harris attempted to shoplift a pair of socks. As William and Emily Harris departed Mel's Sporting Goods they were confronted by store employees. A scuffle ensued after which the store employees were the target of fire from an automatic weapon from a van across the street.

Later that evening, Tom Dean Matthews was abducted from his home, 10871 Elm Street, Lynwood, California. Matthews was approached by Emily Harris on the guise she was interested in buying his van which was parked outside with a for sale sign. When young Matthews, age 18, went out to let Emily Harris drive the van, he was confronted by William Harris and Patricia Hearst. He was forced to accompany them for the next 12 hours as they drove around Los Angeles subsequently abandoning him and the van in the Hollywood Hills. During this period of time they drove around, young Matthews claims he saw Patricia Hearst load an automatic weapon and William and Emily Harris handle the automatic weapon. Patricia Hearst, who was introduced to him by William Harris as Tania, told him she had participated in the robbery of a bank in San Francisco and she was the one who had fired shots at Mel's Sporting Goods, Inglewood that day to help the Harris' escape. All three of these individuals told Matthews that they were with the SLA.

Mr. Sullivan stated the Harris' and Patricia Hearst were last known to be in the Griffith Park area of Los Angeles shortly after noon Friday, May 17, 1974. It is not known at this time by the FBI as to what if any vehicle they are using.

Mr. Sullivan requests any citizen possessing any information relating to the whereabouts of these badly wanted, armed and dangerous fugitives, Patricia Hearst, William and Emily Harris, immediately contact the FBI at telephone numbers 477-6565 and 272-6161. Mr. Sullivan cautions citizens not to take any action themselves which would endanger their lives, but immediately contact the FBI.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1527) 7/17/74

CA [redacted]

UNARMAP

On 7/12/74, the following individuals made news inquiry concerning an up-date status of captioned matter.

MIKE GOODMAN
KNX, Los Angeles (tape)

MICHELLE WEAVER
KWIZ, Santa Ana (tape)

HENRY KAMENSKY
KABC, Los Angeles (tape)

THEO WILSON
New York Daily News

The above were advised the FBI is still continuing investigation to determine the whereabouts of subjects in captioned matter and there is no indication that they have been positively identified as having been outside the Los Angeles area.

1 - 80-33

JMM/mkg
(2)

SC-[illegible]

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 8/19/74

SA [redacted]

HEARSAY

On 8/13/74, SA [redacted] received a telephone call from [redacted] QUINN of the Kern Rivervalley Review, Lake Isabella, California, concerning continued matter. SA [redacted] had previously conducted an investigation in connection with this matter. Refer to Los Angeles teletype to San Francisco, dated 8/10/74, serial 4094 this file.

QUINN was called by writer. He said he is the Publisher of the Kern Rivervalley Review at Lake Isabella. He said on the prior weekend, the daughter of the Assistant Publisher of his newspaper was kidnapped, raped, and eventually died. There apparently was "SLA connotations." He wanted to know the results of FBI inquiry and stated he obtained SA [redacted] name from a person he had previously interviewed.

After a review of this matter, QUINN was told the FBI in Los Angeles had no information concerning this matter and it was recommended that he contact either the Sacramento - Bakersfield Resident Agency or the San Francisco Office.

[redacted] - 80-33

[redacted]M/mkg
(2)

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 8/30/74

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

This will record that RON KOZIAL, Reporter, Chicago Herald Tribune newspaper telephonically contacted writer at about 3:25 p.m. on 8/28/74, and made inquiry as to whether the FBI had received the original of the tape cassette received by radio station KNX containing the voices of the HARRIS couple and PATRICIA HEARST. He was advised the FBI had not received the original of the cassette. It was recommended to him he contact the United States Attorneys Office in Los Angeles for the disposition of the court process in this phase of the HEARNAP matter.

1)- 80-33

JFM/mtg
(2)

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 8/30/74

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

On 8/23/74, the San Francisco Examiner carried a story by their writer ED MONTGOMERY which is non-specific and vague concerning investigation relating to the BROADMAX (do not mention this name outside of the Bureau) phase of captioned matter. His article mentions "authorities" and does not relate specifically to either the FBI or LAPD.

Numerous inquiries have been received from members of the media concerning this article. The inquiries have been answered as follows:

"The information in the news article stands by itself. The FBI has investigated numerous leads concerning the whereabouts of PATRICIA HEARST and the HARRIS couple in the Los Angeles area. To date they have not been located. The FBI is not in a position to either acknowledge, confirm or deny the information contained in the article written by Mr. MONTGOMERY. The FBI does not disclose information obtained during the course of a pending investigative matter."

The following have made inquiry concerning this matter on 8/23/74:

TOM CATON, 11:45 a.m. and
BILL EDMOND, 7:50 p.m.
Los Angeles Herald Examiner

JACK FOX
UPI, Los Angeles
11:30 a.m.

DON HORINE
AP, Los Angeles
12 noon

[redacted] - 80-33

(2)

LA 7-1627

JOHN TABCOCK
ABC, Channel 7
Los Angeles
4:30 p.m.

VINCE CAMPAGNA
KFWB
5:10 p.m.

THEO WILSON
New York Daily News
2:15 p.m.

MARK COOGAN
KFI, Los Angeles
2:20 p.m.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1527) 9/17/74

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

On 9/16/74, HUNTER THOMPSON, who identified himself as associated with The Rolling Stone newspaper, San Francisco, California, telephonically contacted writer and requested, "the latest on the Hearst case."

He was told the FBI had no information concerning the whereabouts of PATRICIA HEARST, EMILY HARRIS or WILLIAM HARRIS. They were last seen in the Los Angeles area shortly before the SLA shootout on 54th Street, and no specific information has been received to indicate that they have been seen outside the Los Angeles area.

[redacted]

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SEP 1 [illegible]

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 9/23/74

SA [redacted]

HEARMAP

On 9/19/74, FRED MORITZ, who identified himself as a reporter for the Christian Science Monitor, in San Francisco, telephonically contacted writer and requested the number of interviews the Los Angeles Office has conducted in connection with captioned matter. He wanted to know the number of agents assigned to the case from its inception (February 1974), to the current date.

Mr. MORITZ was told that the Los Angeles Office did not keep any record of the numbers of persons interviewed in connection with this matter, and no record or number could be obtained. He was told that it was not possible even to estimate the number of interviews. He was told there were approximately 20 Agents assigned on a full-time basis at this time conducting inquiries. He was told that at any time there would be as many as 30 Agents conducting inquiries and the added number (ten) could result from Special Agents in RAs making inquiries. He was told these Special Agents would not be assigned on a full-time basis and that their handling of leads would only be needed when investigation was required in their areas.

Mr. MORITZ was told that a large number of personnel in the Los Angeles Office were assigned to handle interviews at the inception (2/4/74) of the HEARST kidnapping. Exact numbers or estimates were not recorded during the early stages of the investigation and there would be no way of obtaining a figure as to the number of Agents involved. When the members of the SLA were discovered in the Los Angeles area on 5/17/74, and for about a week thereafter,

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([redacted])

The full investigative resources of the Los Angeles Office were available and were used in the case. Mr. MORITZ was told there are over 500 Agents assigned to the Los Angeles Division. He was told that the number of Agents conducting interviews in the case diminished during the later part of May, June, and July in direct relation to the amount of leads needed to be covered and that a separate squad was established to insure investigative continuity. Mr. MORITZ did not ask any other questions concerning the HEARST case other than those outlined above.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1527) 10/16/74

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

On 10/5/74, WARREN OLNEY, Newscaster, Channel 2, and BOB WEGNER, City News Service, Los Angeles, made inquiry concerning a news story run earlier in the evening by the Chicago Tribune newspaper. The story states the FBI has nine code names for members of the SLA and that a confidential memo had been directed to all California FBI Special Agents furnishing this information and requesting that sources be contacted for information regarding the true identities and whereabouts of these individuals.

Both of the above individuals were advised the FBI had no comment to make concerning the investigative status of captioned matter or the information contained in the news article. OLNEY made inquiry if a memo ever had been directed to all Agents as noted above and he was told no such memo had been set out to all Special Agents in the Los Angeles Division.

On 10/14/74, the following individuals made inquiry concerning another article written by the Chicago Tribune indicating that the FBI was now concentrating its search for the HARRIS's and PATRICIA HEARST in the Santa Barbara area. The Tribune also identified the name of a county employee in Santa Barbara and stated that she was asked to testify in San Francisco concerning captioned matter. All of the following individuals were advised that the FBI had no comment concerning the Chicago Tribune story and that no comment would be made during the course of investigative activity conducted to ascertain the whereabouts of the HARRIS's and PATRICIA HEARST:

JOHN GOODMAN
KNX Radio
6:00 a.m.

[redacted] - 80-33

JEM/mkg
(2)

LA-7-1627

ROGER HADEL
AP Newswire
Santa Barbara
6:10 a.m.

JACK FOX
UPI, Los Angeles
10:50 a.m.

BRUCE BROWN
KNBC, Channel 4
11:10 a.m.

JOHN BREWER
AP, Los Angeles
11:30 a.m.

HAL DASH
KHJ Radio
11:45 a.m.

In addition to the above inquiries, JACK FOX, UPI, Los Angeles, requested information as to what the FBI was doing to locate the subjects of this case. He asked how many Agents were currently assigned and how many Agents were assigned to the case subsequent to the SLA shootout during May of this year.

FOX was advised the FBI is reviewing all investigation previously conducted in this matter with the [illegible] of obtaining some information or clue that might possibly [illegible] indicate their whereabouts. He was told the FBI is considering new techniques and new thinking in connection with background investigation to locate the subjects of this case. He was told the FBI does not disclose investigative techniques used in cases under investigation. He was told there are currently about 20 Agents in the Los Angeles Division working full-time on the case and that shortly after the SLA shootout in May 1974, as many as 350 - 375 Agents were engaged in a full-time investigation. This number of Agents assigned decreases in direct relation to the absence of necessary investigative leads that have to be covered.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1027) 11/1/74

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

The following individuals made inquiry concerning Los Angeles Times reporter's article printed on 10/24/74, indicating that MICKEY COHEN had been in touch with RANDOLPH HEARST and wife, and was conducting his own investigation to locate PATRICIA HEARST. The following individuals were advised the FBI had no comment to furnish concerning background investigation conducted in this matter. They were also advised that no specifics concerning the investigation could be disclosed and the only matter discussed would be fugitive publicity conducted and the background of PATRICIA HEARST and WILLIAM and EMILY HARRIS:

On 10/24/74:

BILL HAZLETT
Reporter
Los Angeles Times
8:00 p.m.

BILL BELL
New York Times
8:45 p.m.

TIM HARRELL
City News Service
9:00 p.m.

On 10/25/74:

KEN WOO
Radio Station KFI
8:30 a.m. (tape)

[redacted] - 80-33

[redacted]M/mkg
[redacted])

LA 7-1627

MIKE FORSH
Radio KLVN, San Francisco
9:00 a.m. (tape)

BILL KUTIKER
Reporter
Channel 7
10:00 a.m.

In addition, on 10/27/74, at 8:45 p.m., HAROLD DOW, CBS News Network, Los Angeles, inquired whether the FBI was conducting a Harboring Statute investigation regarding MICKEY COHEN. DOW said the nature of his inquiry was that if MICKEY COHEN withheld information from the FBI regarding the whereabouts of PATRICIA HEARST, it is possible he could be liable for violation of Harboring Statute violation. DOW was advised the FBI would make no further comment concerning MICKEY COHEN and his involvement with the HEARST family or his association in connection with captioned matter.

On 10/24/74, TED HANF, KTTV, Los Angeles, TV reporter, was furnished two copies each of Wanted Flyers 475A and 475B.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 11/25/74

SA [redacted]

KEARNAP

On 11/20/74, [illegible] WESH, Radio News West; DONNA HEKOFF, CBS News; and [illegible] GOODMAN, KNX, inquired about a reported sighting of PATTY HEARST in Nashville, a resulting raid on an apartment house by Nashville, Police Department, and the reported identification of the photograph of Miss HEARST by occupants of the apartment house.

The above were advised that a reported sighting of PATTY HEARST was being checked out at Nashville, Tennessee by the Memphis Division of the FBI; and that as of 11/20/74, nothing had been developed which would indicate the individual involved was in fact Miss HEARST.

On 11/22/74, ANNETTE PARKS, Channel 7, Eye-Witness News, inquired about a report that the FBI had issued an all points bulletin to the Connecticut State Police for PATTY HEARST. PARKS reported she had contacted the Connecticut State Police and had been advised that the alert had been a "hoax." PARKS was advised that a Connecticut Police Department had received information concerning a possible PATTY HEARST look alike and that subsequent investigation and interview determined that this individual was not PATTY HEARST.

A check with the New Haven Division determined that New Haven had not placed an alert with the Connecticut State Police regarding this matter, and PARKS was so advised.

For information.

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SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 2/5/75

SA [redacted]

KIDNAP

The following paragraph was furnished to members of the news media in their inquiries concerning the reported kidnapping of EDDIE CARR and his report of sighting PATRICIA HEARST while he was in a kidnapped status:

The FBI in Los Angeles is aware of the local kidnapping of EDDIE CARR. The FBI has talked to him and based on the information he has furnished regarding the sighting of PATRICIA HEARST we are unable to confirm the information and are conducting no additional investigation regarding the incident.

The following individuals received the information from the noted agents:

By SA [redacted] on 2/3/75:

JOHN NORDHEIMER
New York Times
7:40 p.m.

STEVE FUTTERMAN
Canadian Broadcasting
7:42 p.m.

JIM RAGSDALE
UPI, Los Angeles
7:45 p.m.

JOHN FLYNN
NBC News
7:48 p.m.

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[redacted]/mkg

DA 7-1627

[illegible]
KGO-TV, Channel 2
7:50 p.m.

BRUCE RUSSELL
Reuters News Service
7:52 p.m.

GRAHAM JONES
Los Angeles Times
7:56 p.m.

ANDY CURTIN
San Francisco Examiner
8:05 p.m.

BILL SCHECHNER
San Francisco Channel 9
8:14 p.m.

JOHN RICE
Daily Californian
San Francisco
8:21 p.m.

GARY FRANKLIN
KFWB
8:39 p.m.

By SA [redacted] on 2/3/75:

CHARLES ROWE
Channel 11 News
8:28 p.m.

DAVID BROWNING
CBS News
8:19 p.m.

DELORES JOHNSON
CBS Radio Network
New York City
8:15 p.m.

DEEP MORAGA
KNX-CBS Radio
8:00 p.m.

SPENCER LEVINE
UPI, Radio
7:47 p.m.

STEVE LOEPER
AP, Los Angeles
7:44 p.m.

BOB LAZICH
KNBR Radio
7:40 p.m.

GLEN GARVIN
Stanford Daily
7:35 p.m.

FRED LA CROSS
KRON - NBC
San Francisco
9:15 p.m.

SKIP SAYRE
KHJ Radio News
10:31 p.m.

By SA [redacted] 2/4/75:

DANA ROHRABACHER
Radio News West
6:00 a.m.

SA [redacted] furnished KATHY EVANS, Radio KSFO, San Francisco (taped) with the information at 9:30 a.m. on 2/4/75.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 2/21/75

SA [redacted]

HEARSAP

During the afternoon of 2/19/75, WARREN CHEREGHINO, Assignment Editor, KNBC, Channel 4, Burbank, said that AP and UPI wirescrvices just ran a very abbreviated item found by the FBI at the Los Angeles 84th Street address, including PATRICIA HEARST's identification and plans and list of SLA kidnapping victims. This information was obtained from Oakland news sources and apparently testimony by FBI Agents at the REMIRO - LITTLE hearing triggered the above news story.

The following individuals were advised that the FBI could furnish no information as the matter was being heard in a State court case and any comment might prejudice future testimony. All were referred to contact Assistant District Attorneys MIZZ DEVEGA and ALEX SELVIN, Alameda County, California, telephone (415)874-6536 for any further information in this matter.

WARREN CHEREGHINO
KNBC
2:15 p.m.

DON RUSH
Radio News West
2:45 p.m.

ALEX SULLIVAN
KMX Radio
3:12 p.m.

ROGER SCOTT
ABC, Channel 7
3:30 p.m.

[redacted] - 80-33

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SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ...
FEB 21 1975
FBI — LOS ANGELES

LA 7-1627

MARTI SAWYER
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner
3:50 p.m.

BRUCE RUSSELL
Reuters News Service,
Los Angeles
4:10 p.m.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 3/18/75

[redacted]

BEARNAP

The following answer has been furnished to the below listed members of the Los Angeles news media making inquiry concerning recent developments in captioned matter:

Investigation in the HEARST case is continuing in an effort to locate three fugitives, namely WILLIAM & EMILY HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST. There is no information to indicate where these fugitives are at the moment or where they may have been in the immediate past. There have been reports of sightings of the three fugitives and other investigative leads in practically every state in the United States as well as in several foreign countries. These leads have been and will continue to be checked out as thoroughly as possible. We cannot furnish any information as to do so could possibly jeopardize continuing efforts to locate the three fugitives.

3/14/75

BILL HAZLETT
Los Angeles Times
9:30 a.m.

WARREN CHEREGHINO
Channel 4
10:00 a.m.

THEO WILSON
New York Daily News
9:40 a.m.

DAN CROSSLAND
CBS Network News
10:30 a.m.

(1) - 80-33

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SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
MAR 19 1975
FBI — LOS ANGELES

LA 7-1627

JOHN EMMER
AP, Los Angeles
11:05 a.m.

A representative of the
Washington Post

BILL HAZLETT asked if the FBI had interviewed GREGG LEE, friend of BILL WALTON in connection with recent developments in this case. He was told that if anyone, including GREGG LEE, had stated they had been interviewed by the FBI in all probability they probably were interviewed by Agents. He was told the last sentence of the above comments would have to serve as an answer to the identities of anyone who might have been interviewed in this case in the Los Angeles area. HAZLETT said that news accounts indicate that the fingerprints of PATRICIA HEARST and WILLIAM HARRIS were located on a farm in Pennsylvania. He was reminded that the FBI had only a thumbprint of PATRICIA HEARST and that she has no known fingerprints on file.

In addition, PETE MORAGA, KNX Radio, Los Angeles, taped comments (5:00 p.m.) pertaining to increased sightings of PATRICIA HEARST as the result of recent publicity in this case. He was told that the FBI covers leads on an immediate basis whenever sightings are reported to this office.

3/15/75

WALLY BURK
Santa Monica Evening Outlook
7:50 a.m.

GENE BRODEUR
KMPC Radio
Los Angeles
9:45 a.m.

TONY PROFUMO
KFWB Radio
Los Angeles
10:15 a.m.

LA 7-1627

[illegible]
Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco
1:40 p.m.

Above furnished by weekend duty Agents.

On 3/15/75, BILL HAZLETT, reporter, Los Angeles Times, said the Chicago Tribune was running a story on the wires to the effect that PATRICIA HEARST was in Las Vegas as recent as three weeks ago. She was there for a short period of time, went to Palm Springs for a week and traveled to San Francisco. HAZLETT wanted response to the above and he was told that the FBI in Los Angeles has run out leads concerning look-alikes of PATRICIA HEARST. These leads have been covered in the desert areas and in practically every major city in the Los Angeles Division and that there would be no further acknowledgement or response to the above news story.

3/16/75

JIM RAGSDALE
UPI, Los Angeles
9:16 a.m.

Furnished by weekend duty Agents.

JERRY BROWN
London Sunday Express
9:30 p.m. (by SA WILLIAM H. WARFIELD) 3/17

On 3/11/75, KATIE JACOBSEN, reporter, Santa Barbara News and Review, made inquiry regarding FBI interviews of residents in Isla Vista concerning captioned matter. She was told the FBI was not in a position to furnish any information on each item of the pending investigation as to do so would possibly jeopardize continuing efforts to locate the three fugitives in this case.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1527) 3/21/75

SA [redacted]

HEARSHAP

On 3/18/75, JOE CORDERO, Santa Ana Register newspaper, telephonically inquired if the FBI was looking for a relative of PATRICIA HEARST in the Santa Ana area. He also asked what significance the name WALTER SCOTT had in captioned matter.

He was advised that investigation in the HEARST case is continuing in an effort to locate three fugitives, namely WILLIAM & EMILY HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST. There is no information to indicate where these fugitives are at the moment or where they may have been in the immediate past. There have been reports of sightings of the three fugitives and other investigative leads in practically every state in the United States as well as in several foreign countries. These leads have been and will continue to be checked out as thoroughly as possible. We cannot furnish any information on each item of this pending investigation, as to do so could possibly jeopardize continuing efforts to locate the three fugitives.

[redacted] - 80-33

[illegible]/[illegible]
(2)

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1697) 3/24/75

CA [redacted]

IDENTIFIED

At 11:35 a.m., 3/21/75, SANDY LAUMAN, reporter, Home News newspaper, New Brunswick, New Jersey, telephonically furnished the following information:

She had information that HAL CONNOLLY was recently interviewed by the FBI in Los Angeles, California. The Agents who interviewed him said that PHIL SHINNICK was in the farm house in Pennsylvania when PATRICIA HEARST was at the location. SANDY LAUMAN wanted to know if Agents in Los Angeles interviewed HAL CONNOLLY. She wanted the names of the Agents and wanted to find out from them if the above comments concerning PHIL SHINNICK were made during the interview.

She was told that the FBI could not furnish any information on each item of this pending investigation. She was told investigation was being conducted in an effort to locate WILLIAM & EMILY HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST and no further explanation of the above comments could be made concerning efforts to locate them.

SANDY LAUMAN also wanted to know if the FBI was seeking JACK SCOTT for interview. She wanted to know when a Grand Jury was meeting to hear evidence in this matter. She was referred to contact the San Francisco Office. No answer was given to her to the above questions.

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JHM/mag

ACTING ADIC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 9/10/75

SA [redacted]

HEARSAY

During the afternoon of 9/10/75, numerous members of the news media, including radio, television and the print media, both in the Los Angeles area and other [illegible] throughout the United States, contacted writer and requested information concerning the arrest of [illegible] HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST. All were advised the Los Angeles Office had no information to furnish [illegible] referred to contact the San Francisco Office of [illegible].

At about 3:00 p.m. on the above date, [illegible] GOODMAN, KNX Radio, Los Angeles, requested writer to furnish him (tape) the process information that was outstanding concerning the HARRIS' and PATRICIA HEARST. The outstanding process information as set forth at the bottom of the wanted flyer was read to GOODMAN.

(1) - 89-33

[illegible]/[illegible]
(2)

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 10/8/75

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

On 10/2/75, the local wirecervices in Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Times newspaper circulated a story released by the Philadelphia Bulletin newspaper wherein the FBI had received information from the U. S. Post Office in Palmdale indicating the incoming envelopes of the parents of STEVEN, JOSEPHINE, and KATHERINE SOLIAH had been reviewed and based on this review, addresses were obtained which ultimately lead to the location and apprehension of WILLIAM and EMILY HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST.

MIKE GOODKIND, AP, Los Angeles, was advised the above information "was not true." It was acknowledged to GOODKIND that the FBI had contacted the parents of the SOLIAH children prior to the apprehension of the HARRIS' and HEARST.

On 10/4/75, MYRNA OLIVER, reporter, Los Angeles Times, inquired if the arrest of the HARRIS' and HEARST resulted in the location of all known members of the SLA. This inquiry was made in connection with a letter obtained earlier during 10/4/75, proported to be written by the SLA.

Contact was made with SA [redacted] San Francisco Office, News Coordinator, who said that his office has previously given the following answer:

As a result of the arrest of the HARRIS' and PATRICIA HEARST, all known proclaimed members of the SLA have been located. It is not known how many sympathizers there are who claim allegiance to the SLA.

The above information was given to MYRNA OLIVER and she was also told that the letter received by the

[redacted] - 80-33

[redacted]

OCT [illegible] 1975

Los Angeles Times and other members of the media would be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination and review.

The above information was also given to RON DUTCHER, KABC News, during the evening of 10/4/75.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1527) 10/10/75

SA [redacted]

HEARSAP

Mr. BOB DIETRICK, San Diego, "Evening Tribune," advised that he had been interviewing MICHAEL CASEY concerning the HEARST case. DIETRICK noted that CASEY apparently was responsible for causing the Los Angeles "Times" to conduct an extensive investigation concerning HEARST in Southeast Asia. DIETRICK said CASEY recently sent a telegram to Judge CARTER who is handling the HEARST case in San Francisco advising the Judge that HEARST was in Saigon in April 1975, and was instrumental in saving the lives of many Saigon orphans by getting them out of South Vietnam. CASEY apparently has two South Vietnam refugees as alleged witnesses of the incident. In his telegram, CASEY requests that HEARST's bail be reduced.

CASEY alleged that he was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Los Angeles Division subsequent to the Los Angeles "Times" article. DIETRICK said the purpose of his call was to verify the fact that CASEY had been so interviewed. DIETRICK mentioned that he had called San Francisco and had talked with SAC BATES about CASEY and about the telegram.

DIETRICK was advised that we could neither confirm nor deny an interview with CASEY.

For information.

(H - 80-33

[redacted]N/mkg

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627)

DATE: 6/10/74

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: HEARNAP
RADIO & T.V. APPEARANCES -
PUBLIC RELATIONS

The following is a listing of the TV appearances and the major radio airings of news releases and up-dates concerning the HEARNAP matter.

On 5/16/74: ADIC SULLIVAN was interviewed at the premises located on West 84th Street (morning) and East 54th Street (afternoon) in Los Angeles in connection with the HEARNAP matter. These interviews were by radio and TV personnel. These appearances were aired over all major TV stations in the Los Angeles area.

Credit 2 TV appearances.

On 5/19/74: KABC - TV, Channel 7, Los Angeles, appeared at the Los Angeles Office and taped interview with ADIC SULLIVAN regarding HEARNAP matter. This taped interview was shown the same evening over Channel 7, throughout the Los Angeles area.

Credit one TV appearance.

On the same date, ADIC SULLIVAN held a news conference at the Los Angeles Office at 6:00 p.m., at which time approximately 50-60 members of the news media were in attendance. A news release was furnished by ADIC SULLIVAN at this conference. This news release was concerned with the complaints being sought against PATRICIA HEARST in the HEARNAP matter. The news conference was

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1 - 80-846 (Fugitive Publicity, Los Angeles Division)

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filmed live by KNBC, Channel 4, and it was verified that it appeared over Channel 4 throughout the Los Angeles area. In addition, KNXT, Channel 2, conducted a separate taped interview of ADIC SULLIVAN outside the Los Angeles FBI Headquarters. This taped interview was shown over Channel 2 during the evening of 5/19/74.

Credit 2 TV appearances.

On 5/20/74: KABC, Channel 7, appeared at the Los Angeles Office and again taped a segment with ADIC SULLIVAN concerning the HEARNAP matter. It was verified this taping was shown over Channel 7 in the Los Angeles area during the evening of 5/20/74.

Credit one TV appearance.

On 5/21/74: SA [redacted] spoke live over the telephone and furnished information concerning the HEARNAP matter to HILLY ROSE (8:10 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.) at which time information concerning the fugitive status, description and reward information was given.

Credit one radio appearance.

Total: 6 TV appearances and one radio appearance.

It should be noted that local and network radio and local and network TV continuously contacted the Los Angeles Office for update inquiries concerning the HEARNAP matter and this contact was made continuously throughout the day and evening between 5/17/74 and 5/31/74.

Local Los Angeles radio and TV used a considerable amount of news time with regard to the publicity of the fugitive status of WILLIAM and EMILY HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST during this period.

The following individuals conducted in-person interviews concerning the HEARNAP matter with ADIC SULLIVAN:

LA 7-1627

On 5/20/74, BILL HAZELETT, Reporter, Los Angeles Times; on 5/24/74, JESSE COOK, Los Angeles Correspondent, Time Magazine; on 5/31/74, RICHARD SALTUS, Reporter, AP, Los Angeles; and on 5/31/74, OLIVIER TODD, Editor-in-Chief, French Magazine Observateur.

Persons associated with news media throughout all portions of the United States, major cities in Eastern Canada, London, England, Paris, France and Geneva, Switzerland, have at various times contacted this office telephonically for up-date information concerning the fugitive status of WILLIAM and EMILY HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 10/7/74

SA [redacted]

HEARST
FUGITIVE PUBLICITY

This is to record that on 9/25/74, HENRY ATWOOD, newscaster, Channel 7, KABC TV, Los Angeles, appeared at the Los Angeles Office and taped an interview with SAC LINBERG concerning the fugitive status of EMILY and WILLIAM HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST. The issuance of wanted flyer (WF) 475A was discussed and separate film shots were taken of the poster.

It was verified that this taped appearance was aired over Channel 7, Los Angeles, on the 5:00 p.m. news show (5:05 - 5:07).

Credit one TV appearance.

On 10/2/74, STEVE FUTTERMAN, news reporter and West Coast representative for British Broadcasting Company (BBC), Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) and National Public Radio appeared at the Los Angeles Office and taped interview with SAC LINBERG, concerning the fugitive status of EMILY and WILLIAM HARRIS and PATRICIA HEARST. The interview covered a period of about 30 minutes and the facts contained on WF 475A and 475B (Spanish) were discussed.

Mr. FUTTERMAN stated that he would ensure that the taped comments of LINBERG would be fed to BBC, CBC, and the National Public Radio.

In view of the above, credit one radio appearance.

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1 - 80-246

[redacted]/mkg
([redacted])

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SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
OCT 7 1974
FBI - LOS ANGELES

On 9/25/74, and 10/2/74, radio station KNX - AM, Los Angeles, taped comments from SA [redacted] concerning the fugitive status of [illegible] and [illegible] and PATRICIA [illegible]. On the 10/2/74 contact, wanted flyers 475A and 475B were discussed and it was verified that the comments of SA [redacted] were aired over KNX throughout the day and evening on 9/25/74, and 10/2/74.

Distribution of Spanish Wanted Flyers 475B

20 copies of the Spanish Wanted Flyers were furnished to each SRA with instructions to furnish them to Spanish and Mexican-American sources, Police Departments and contacts in their areas. Two copies each of the same wanted flyers were given to each Special Agent in the Los Angeles Office having a Spanish surname. Two copies each were also furnished to each Spanish-speaking Agent and employee in the Los Angeles Division. SA [redacted] obtained 20 copies of the wanted flyer for his personal distribution to logical Spanish-speaking contacts.

Two copies of the wanted flyer were furnished to the one Spanish owned and oriented TV station in Los Angeles and also copies were furnished to the 7 Spanish newspapers in the Los Angeles Division and to all Spanish-speaking and oriented radio stations in the Los Angeles Division. 20 copies each were delivered to the Criminal Conspiracy Section, Los Angeles Police Department, the Hollenbeck and Northeast Divisions LAPD, and to the East Los Angeles Substation of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. Instructions were given to distribute to patrol personnel and post in the stations. It should be noted the above Police Department and Sheriff's Office locations serve the predominately Mexican-American population in the general Los Angeles area.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 11/21/74

SA [redacted]

HEARNAP

FUGITIVE PUBLICITY

On 11/15/74, BRUCE WINTERS, Chief of the west coast Bureau of the Baltimore Sun appeared at the Los Angeles office and said he, at the request of his editor in Baltimore, Maryland was preparing a story concerning the HEARNAP matter. Fugitive publicity consisting of WT's both english and spanish, IO's and separate glossy photos were furnished to him during this contact.

Mr WINTERS reappeared at the Los Angeles office on 11/18/74 at which time he [redacted] interviewed ADIC WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN re HEARNAP publicity and background. Mr. WINTERS expected that his article would appear in the local edition of the Baltimore Sun and he would advise of the content of the article and the date it appeared.

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[redacted]
JFM/jfm

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 11/8/74

SA [redacted]

HEADWAP

On 11/4/74, AGTC WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN visited with members of the news media in Santa Barbara, in connection with fugitive publicity regarding the three subjects of captioned matter.

Mr. SULLIVAN was interviewed by ED FOLEY, Reporter, KEY - TV, Santa Barbara, and it was verified the results of the interview was shown locally in Santa Barbara over this TV station on the 6:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. news broadcasts.

Credit two TV appearances.

ROGER MAUEL, Associated Press Newswire, also taped comments of Mr. SULLIVAN with regard to fugitive publicity for radio use. AP Newswire is an audio service that feeds tapes of news items to radio stations throughout the entire State of California.

It was verified the results of this interview were aired locally over radio station KTMS in Santa Barbara, and also over radio station KNX in Los Angeles during the evening of 11/4/74, and throughout the day of 11/5/74.

Credit two radio appearances.

Mr. SULLIVAN was also interviewed by a reporter for the Santa Barbara News Press newspaper. The results of this interview was not located in any local Santa Barbara newspaper during the week of 11/4-8/74.

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FBI - LOS ANGELES

SAC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627) 2/7/75

SA [redacted]

HEARSTAP PUBLICITY

Fugitive publicity concerning the subject of this case was received from [redacted] on 1/29/75. This publicity was furnished in connection with the anticipated media interest in connection with the year anniversary of the PATRICIA HEARST kidnapping.

Tape cassettes of the voice of the three subjects in this case were furnished to KNX radio, Los Angeles, AP Newsfire, Santa Barbara, KHPC radio, Los Angeles, Channel 2 and Channel 4 TV, Los Angeles, to STEVE FUTTERMAN, foreign radio correspondent and to [redacted] WILSON, New York Daily News reporter. Printed publicity and background material was also furnished to the above individuals in addition to reporters associated with the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Los Angeles Times, City News Service, and the Valley News and Green Sheet. These items were furnished to members of the media on 1/30-31/75, and on 2/3-4/75, by SA [redacted]

JOEL GARCIA, Channel 11, appeared at the Los Angeles Office on 1/30/75, and taped the comments of ADIC WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN concerning background and fugitive publicity regarding the three subjects of this matter. This taping was made in connection with a two part series that local Channel 11 TV aired on the one hour 10:00 p.m. newscast on 1/30 & 31/75. ADIC SULLIVAN appeared on the segment that was aired 1/31/75.

HENRY ALFARO appeared at the Los Angeles Office and taped the comments of ADIC SULLIVAN for a program

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FBI — LOS ANGELES

that Channel 7 was doing in connection with the HEARST kidnapping anniversary. His comments were aired during the 6:00 p.m. and the 11:00 p.m. Channel 7 newscasts.

Credit two TV appearances.

ABIG [illegible] was interviewed on 1/31/75 over the telephone by [illegible] WILSON, reporter, New York Daily News. In addition his comments concerning captioned matter and the status of the three fugitives were taped by AP Newswire, Santa Barbara, JOHN [illegible], and DENNIS PRACKER of KNX radio, Los Angeles on 1/31/75. His comments were aired throughout the Los Angeles area over the weekend of 1/31 - 2/3/75.

Credit two radio appearances.

LA TIMES
WEDNESDAY,
1/21/76
PART III
PAGE 5

[illegible]

[illegible] since the arrest of [illegible] have [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] charges and [illegible] right to a fair trial is [illegible] Union has filed a suit on behalf of [illegible] stated here [illegible] by [illegible] prejudicial information to the news media.

Though such information has been widely published in the press, on [illegible] or television stations is a definite [illegible] in the case. This is intentional. Just as the Harrises' constitutional rights to a fair trial must be protected, so, too, must those freedoms guaranteed the press by the First Amendment.

Neither the judiciary of justice nor the free flow of information is dispensable in a democratic society. Both must be safeguarded.

This legal action differs from a gag order in that it is a civil suit filed in a federal court, while a gag order would have to be imposed by the judge presiding at the Harrises' criminal trial. Because the suit seeks that the Harrises be awarded cash damages as compensation for events which have already occurred, there is no question of prior restraint on the news media. There will be no attempt to hold any news organization liable for any story printed thus far, and the ACLU, which is in no way critical of the protection of First Amendment freedoms, may have no intention of calling any witnesses to testify in the case.

This suit will not result in any reporter having to choose between protecting a confidential source and [illegible] of contempt [illegible] whose job—[illegible] to disseminate the news—the suit will only call to [illegible]

A lecturer in law at USC, Leonard I. Weinglass is Emily Harris' defense counsel. Mark Rosenbaum is an attorney on the staff of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California.

There is ample precedent for making this sort of distinction. In 1974, Charles Colson, former counsel to Richard Nixon, pleaded guilty to [illegible] in jail and a [illegible] fine. Colson was sentenced to one to three years in prison and $5,000 for attempting to [illegible] information about Daniel Ellsberg [illegible] a criminal trial on federal charges stemming from the Pentagon Papers case. Clearly, the criminal penalties imposed on Colson were in no way an effort to suppress the news. The intent—and likely result—of the Harris suit is identical.

Certainly, the public has a right to be informed of the events surrounding a criminal episode. However, under standards promulgated by the American Bar Assn., law-enforcement officials may not release any information involving "other charges of crime" against a person awaiting trial. In the Harrises' case this requirement has been flagrantly ignored, and, in effect, the suit seeks to make the bar's guidelines legally binding.

The couple will stand trial next month on an 11-count indictment, which includes charges of assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery and kidnaping. Yet no part of the indictment alleges that they fired a weapon or physically injured a person. Nevertheless, since their arrest, information has been leaked to the media purporting to link the Harrises to an incredible variety of crimes. These acts, for which the pair have never been charged or indicted, include:

—Eight murders, including those of two police officers, a school superintendent and a prominent prison reformer, and three attempted or proposed assassinations.

[illegible] and [illegible] proved [illegible] and [illegible]

—More than a score of bombings and numerous other so-called terrorist [illegible]

While the Harrises have publicly condemned the policies [illegible] admitted complicity in any of the crimes [illegible], even if they had, [illegible] would not be [illegible] every [illegible] have been [illegible].

The public denunciation of one's politics—even the criminalization of certain acts—does not, and should not, [illegible] of a [illegible] charges calculated to create in the public mind an inference of criminality. To paraphrase that one [illegible] attorney is not to confess murder, bombings or kidnappings.

Emily and William Harris are ready and willing to appear in a court of law and answer the 11-count indictment on which they stand charged. In the process, they are also prepared to defend any statements of an incriminating nature that they may have made about their lives.

But back [illegible] hearing [illegible] the Harrises receive when prospective jurors may have already come to believe, through media reports, that this couple carried out murders and bombings? This is not an idle question. Last October, violations of the Harrises' civil rights became so frequent and flagrant that U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi dispatched a personal representative to help plug the leaks, but his efforts proved futile.

Shortly thereafter, a manuscript, a tendentious written by members of the SLA, [illegible] to the press. It was given wide exposure and reprinted, in part, on the front page of The Times. That manuscript, if it is genuine, could only have been in the custody of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who seized it when the Harrises were arrested. Its release to the press was a deliberate and calculated act.

In another instance, a personal letter written by Emily Harris to her [illegible] handed over to the FBI by her father. Interested only in securing his daughter's safety, the father was confident that the agency would not divulge the letter's contents, but it, too, turned up in the public prints.

[illegible] of the ACLU [illegible] policies [illegible] concerning the Harrises. They expect that potential jurors are unlikely to distinguish between specific acts that may have been committed by the [illegible] and the crimes now attributed to the SLA.

That, however, is precisely the problem confronted by [illegible] other defendants [illegible] before the [illegible] of justice, the [illegible] presumed innocent until proven guilty. But how many members of this community now [illegible] receive the couple as people who [illegible] never shot a shot or injured anyone in this or any other county?

Indeed, how many prospective jurors are aware that the Harrises are not even charged with firing a single shot? They have not been charged with the kidnaping of Patricia Hearst, nor with the robberies of the Hibernia Bank and the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael. But who now makes a distinction between the personal responsibility of the Harrises and those acts broadly attributed to the SLA?

Clearly, the confusion generated by the authorities' massive leaks of information strips the couple of any hope of walking into a courtroom "presumably innocent" of those unsubstantiated charges of criminality made against them in the media. Yet whatever their politics, the Harrises have a right to expect, as Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote more than 50 years ago, that "the conclusions to be reached in a case will be induced only by evidence and argument in open court, and not by any extrajudicial influence, whether of private talk or public print."

The rights secured by the First and Sixth Amendments—free press and fair trial—are among the most precious guaranteed to American citizens. Thus, the ACLU's suit on behalf of Emily and William Harris is designed to protect the one without infringing on the other. The Constitution of the United States requires that we do no less.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Prejudicial Publicity Imperils a Fair Trial for the Harrises

BY LEONARD I. WEINGLASS and MARK ROSENBAUM

In the four months since the arrest of Symbionese Liberation Army members Emily and William Harris, law-enforcement officials have leveled such a barrage of infamous charges against the pair that their right to a fair trial is now in jeopardy. For this reason the American Civil Liberties Union has filed civil suit against 23 federal, state and local officials who have systematically violated the Harrises' civil rights by leaking prejudicial information to the news media.

Though such information has been widely published in the press, no newspaper, radio or television station is a defendant in the suit. This is intentional. Just as the Harrises' constitutional right to a fair trial must be protected, so, too, must those freedoms guaranteed the press by the First Amendment.

Neither the integrity of justice nor the free flow of information is dispensable in a democratic society. Both must be maintained.

This legal action differs from a gag order in that it is a civil suit filed in a separate court, while a gag order would have to be imposed by the judge presiding at the Harrises' criminal trial. Because the suit asks that the Harrises be awarded cash damages in compensation for events which have already occurred, there is no question of prior restraint on the news media. There will be no attempt to hold any news organization liable for any story printed thus far, and the ACLU, which is already committed to the preservation of First Amendment freedoms, now has no intention of calling any journalist to testify in this case.

A lecturer in law at USC, Leonard I. Weinglass is Emily Harris' defense counsel. Mark Rosenbaum is an attorney on the staff of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California.

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

II-5 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA.

Date: 1/21/76
Edition: Wednesday Final
Author: Leonard Weinglass & Mark Rosenbaum
Editor:
Title: William F. Thomas
HEARNAP

Character:
or
Classification: LA-7-1627
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☒ Being Investigated

FBI - LOS ANGELES

This suit will not result in any reporter having to choose between protecting a confidential news source and facing contempt of court. Thus, rather than provide journalists whose job—and responsibility—is to disclose [illegible] to the [illegible] count public officials who have irresponsibly leaked evidence and information over which they have custody.

There is ample precedent for making this sort of distinction. In 1974, Charles Colson, former counsel to Richard Nixon, pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice in just such a case. Colson was sentenced to one to three years in prison and fined $5,000 for attempting to gather and leak adverse information about Daniel Ellsberg, who was then awaiting trial on federal charges stemming from the Pentagon Papers case. Clearly, the criminal penalties imposed on Colson were in no way an effort to suppress the news. The intent—and likely result—of the Harris suit is identical.

Certainly, the public has a right to be informed of the events surrounding a criminal episode. However, under standards promulgated by the American Bar Assn., law-enforcement officials may not release any information involving "other charges of crime" against a person awaiting trial. In the Harrises' case this restraint has been flagrantly ignored, and, in effect, the suit seeks to make the bar's guidelines legally binding.

The couple will stand trial next month on an 11-count indictment, which includes charges of assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery and kidnaping. Yet no part of the indictment alleges that they fired a weapon or physically injured a person. Nevertheless, since their arrest, information has been leaked to the media purporting to link the Harrises to an incredible variety of crimes. These acts, for which the pair have never been charged or indicted, include:

—Eight murders, including those of two police officers, a school superintendent and a prominent prison reformer, and three attempted or proposed assassinations.

—One actual kidnaping and the proposed kidnaping of Kathleen Brown Rice, member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and the sister of California's governor.

—More than a score of bombings and numerous other so-called terrorist activities.

While the Harrises have publicly espoused the politics of revolution, they have never admitted complicity in any of these acts. Indeed, even if they had, law-enforcement officials should not be justified in alluding to them as unsolved crimes in California that may have had a political motivation.

The public declaration of one's politics—even the admission of certain acts—does not, and should not, open the door to a series of malicious charges calculated to create in the public mind an impression of criminality. To proclaim that one is a revolutionary is not to confess murder, bombings or kidnapings.

[illegible] and William Harris are ready and willing to appear in a court of law and answer the 11-count indictment on which they stand charged. In the process, they are also prepared to defend any statements of an incriminating nature that they may have made about themselves.

But how fair a hearing can the Harrises receive with a prospective jury pool that may have already come to believe, through media reports, that the couple [illegible] the question. Last October, violations of the Harrises' civil rights became so frequent and flagrant that U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi dispatched a personal representative to help plug the leaks, but his efforts proved futile.

Shortly thereafter, a manuscript, allegedly written by members of the SLA, was released to the press. It was [illegible] and was [illegible] reprinted, in part, on the front page of The Times. That manuscript, if it is genuine, could only have been in the custody of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who seized it when the Harrises were arrested. Its release to the press was a deliberate and calculated act.

In another instance, a personal letter written by Emily Harris to her family was turned over to the FBI by her father. Interested only in securing his daughter's safety, the father was confident that the agency would not divulge the letter's contents, but it, too, turned up in the public prints.

Some critics of the ACLU's suit contend that the terrific volume of information on SLA activities makes irrelevant the leaks concerning the Harrises. They assert that potential jurors are unlikely to distinguish between specific acts that may have been committed by the Harrises and the dozens of crimes now attributed to the SLA.

That, however, is precisely the problem engendered by prejudicial publicity. Like any other defendants coming before the bar of justice, the Harrises must be presumed innocent until proven guilty. But how many members of this community now perceive the couple as people who have never fired a shot or injured anyone in this or any other county?

Indeed, how many prospective jurors are aware that the Harrises are not even charged with firing a single shot? They have not been charged with the kidnaping of Patricia Hearst, nor with the robberies of the Hibernia Bank and the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael. But who now makes a distinction between the personal responsibility of the Harrises and those acts broadly attributed to the SLA?

Clearly, the confusion generated by the authorities' massive leaks of information dims the couple of any hope of walking into a courtroom "presumably innocent" of these unadjudicated charges of criminality made against them in the media. Yet whatever their politics, the Harrises have a right to expect, as Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote more than 50 years ago, that "the conclusions to be reached in a case will be influenced only by evidence and argument in open court, and not by any outside influence, whether of rumor or of popular prejudice."

Two rights secured by the First and Sixth Amendments—free press and fair trial—are among the most precious guaranteed to American citizens. Thus, the ACLU's suit on behalf of Emily and William Harris is designed to protect the one without infringing on the other. The Constitution of the United States requires that we do no less.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
January 27, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

EMILY HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

The above named defendant Robert E. Gebhardt admits, denies and alleges as follows concerning the allegations of the numbered paragraphs of plaintiffs' complaint.

INTRODUCTION

1. This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt. Insofar as any general or factual allegations are contained in this paragraph they are admitted, denied and appropriate allegations are made as set forth in the specific responses to plaintiffs' other numbered paragraphs.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

6. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to plaintiffs' allegation concerning the citizenry of Emily and William Harris. Defendant denies plaintiffs' allegation concerning the criminal complaint filed on May 22, 1974, insofar as it alleges the complaint consisted of 18 felony counts rather than 19 felony counts. Defendant admits the

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remainder of plaintiffs' allegations contained in paragraph six.

Defendants

7. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph seven.

8. Defendant Gebhardt denies he has been Assistant Director in Charge (ADIC) of the FBI, Los Angeles, California, during the time period material to this matter. Defendant admits he is now and has been ADIC of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI since July 21, 1975.

9-32. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 9-32.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

33-34. These paragraphs contain no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt. Insofar as plaintiffs' alleged jurisdiction in these paragraphs, defendant incorporates by reference his responses as to jurisdiction contained in other paragraphs of this answer.

35. Defendant Gebhardt incorporates by reference his responses contained in paragraph eight of this answer. Defendant admits he has knowledge complaints charging plaintiffs and Patricia Hearst with violation of Title 26, United States Code (USC), Section 5861 (d) were filed before United States Magistrate John R. Kronenberg, Los Angeles, California, on May 20, 1974, and these complaints have subsequently been dismissed.

EMILY HARRIS,
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DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
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Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 35.

36. Defendant Gebhardt denies the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 36 insofar as they allege plaintiffs were charged by indictment rather than complaint and insofar as they allege plaintiffs were charged with eight felony counts rather than 19 felony counts.

37. Admitted.

38. Admitted.

39-45. Defendant Gebhardt incorporates by reference his responses set forth in paragraph eight of this answer. Defendant denies he or any of his agents or employees acting in concert with him have committed, participated in, caused or promoted the release or dissemination of leads, information or gossip to members of the media with the intent to infringe and impair the rights of plaintiffs to a fair and impartial trial on the charges pending against them. Defendant admits the Los Angeles Division of the FBI has made available to the general media three press releases which deal with the plaintiffs. (See defense exhibits A, B, and C). Defendant further admits inquiries from the media concerning plaintiffs have been received by the Los Angeles Division of the FBI. Defendant alleges that responses to these media inquiries were handled in accordance with the guidelines established by the United States Department of Justice and the FBI for release of information to the media during the course of a criminal investigation being conducted by the FBI. Defendant denies the aforementioned press releases or the aforementioned responses made to media inquiries were prejudicial to the plaintiffs

or in anyway infringed or impaired the plaintiffs rights to a fair and impartial trial on the charges pending against them. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 39-45 as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

46. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 46.

47-49. Defendant Gebhardt incorporates by reference his responses set forth in paragraphs eight, 39-45 of this answer. He denies that the release of information as admitted in paragraphs 39-45 of this answer was done with the specific intent of arousing public prejudice against the plaintiffs. Defendant further denies that he acted in concert with any other of the named defendants to effectuate the purposes alleged by plaintiffs' paragraphs 47-49. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 47-49 as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraphs 47-49 as they apply to the other named defendants.

50 (a). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

(b). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

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CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
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Central District of California

(c). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the shotgun murder of Myrna Opsahl during the course of an armed robbery at the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (c) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (c) as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

(d). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

(e). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, in part by and through their public identification with the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), with the assassination of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (e) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (e) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(f). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

EMILY HARRIS,
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CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

(g). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, by and through their public identification with the SLA, with an alleged plot to kidnap Kathleen Brown Rice, sister of Governor Brown of California and a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (g) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (g) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(h). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the February 25, 1974, robbery of $3,729.00 from the Guild Savings and Loan in Sacramento. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (h) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (h) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(i). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

(j). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris

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WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

with 23 bombings and one arson for which an organization known as the New World Liberation Front has allegedly claimed responsibility. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (j) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (j) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(k). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with a person presently charged with an execution-style double murder for which a 12 and a half hour siege was required. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (k) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (k) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(l). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with two Pacific Gas and Electric Company bombings which blackedout 35,000 homes in the San Jose, Los Gatos area. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (l) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (l) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(m). Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the

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WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the abduction of Patricia Hearst. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (m) as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 50 (m) as they apply to the other named defendants.

(n). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

(o). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

(p). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

(q). This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could conceivably be applied to defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

51. Defendant Gebhardt denies the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 51 a-x as they pertain to him or to any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority. Defendant Gebhardt is

without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 51 a-x as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

52. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 52.

53. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 53.

54. Defendant Gebhardt denies the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 54 as they apply to him and to any officers, agents, and employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 54 as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

55. Defendant Gebhardt denies the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 55 as they apply to him and to any officers, agents, and employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraph 55 as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

56. Due to plaintiffs failure to identify any specific photographs on specific private correspondence between Emily Harris and her parents, defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 56.

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CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

57-58. Defendant Gebhardt adopts by reference his response set forth in paragraph eight of this answer. Defendant admits the Los Angeles Office of the FBI has prepared an investigative report with respect to certain of the alleged acts and events which form a basis for the criminal charges for which plaintiffs are scheduled to stand trial in Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, State of California. Defendant admits a copy of this report has been supplied to the District Attorney's Office, County of Los Angeles, State of California. Defendant denies he or any officers, agents or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or disseminated to the general public any information from the above mentioned investigative report or from any other memorandum or documents prepared by the Los Angeles Division of the FBI and concerned with the acts and events which will form the basis for the criminal charges for which plaintiffs are scheduled to stand trial in Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, State of California. Defendant admits he is aware of two press releases dealing with factual circumstances concerning certain of the crimes with which plaintiffs are now charged. (See defense exhibits A and B). Defendant Gebhardt denies the release of defense exhibits A and B were improper or prejudicial to plaintiffs in that it infringed or impaired their rights to a fair and impartial trial. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 57-58 as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 57-58 as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

59. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 59.

EMILY HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

60. Defendant Gebhardt denies he or any agents, officers, or employees of the Los Angeles Division of the FBI acting at his direction or under his authority released or leaked information to the general public which stated that between 12 and 20 witnesses would be called before the Grand Jury including William Huett, three of his employees, Thomas Dean Matthews and Frank Sutter. Defendant Gebhardt is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the remainder of the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 60 as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 60 as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

61. This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could be considered allegations against defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

62. This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could be considered allegations against defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

63. This paragraph contains no allegations of fact which require a response from defendant Gebhardt but insofar as any facts are alleged which could be considered allegations against defendant Gebhardt, those allegations are denied.

64. Denied as to defendand Gebhardt. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 64 as they apply to the other named defendants.

EMILY HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

65 a-g. Denied as to defendant Gebhardt. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 65 a-g as they apply to the other named defendants.

66-68. Defendant Gebhardt denies he has engaged in conduct or has promoted, encouraged, ordered, solicited, condoned or ratified conduct by others which has irreparably injured the plaintiffs by depriving them of rights secured to them by the United States Constitution and the laws of the United States. Defendant Gebhardt denies he intends to engage in such conduct or promote, solicit or conspire to conduct such conduct in the future. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations in plaintiffs' paragraphs 66-68 as they apply to other named defendants in this matter.

69. Defendant Gebhardt denies the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraph 39-68 are true.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

70-73. Defendant Gebhardt incorporates by reference his responses contained in paragraph eight, 33-34 and 39-68 of this answer. Defendant denies he has conspired, combined, confederated or agreed with any of the other named defendants or their agents, officers or employees for the purpose of committing acts or committed, aided and abetted, caused, ordered, authorized, financed, solicited, encouraged, approved, consented to, condoned or otherwise promoted acts any of which deprived the plaintiffs of their rights, privileges or immunities secured to them by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the United States

EMILY HARRIS,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
PLAINTIFFS VERSES
CHARLES W. BATES;
ET AL
DEFENDANTS
CV 76 0034
Filed U.S. District Court
Central District of California

Constitution or by the laws of the United States including Title 18, USC, Section 2510-2520.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

74-79. Defendant Gebhardt incorporates by reference his responses contained in paragraphs eight, 33-34, 39-68 and 70-73 of this answer. Defendant Gebhardt denies the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 74-79 as they apply to him. Defendant is without sufficient information on which to base an answer to the allegations contained in plaintiffs' paragraphs 74-79 as they apply to the other named defendants in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
May 17, 1974

At about 4:10 pm yesterday afternoon a male and a female were detained at a sporting goods store located in Inglewood when the male was detected in an apparent act of shoplifting. The male and the female became engaged in a scuffle with employees of the store. Shots were fired during this scuffle. The male has been tentatively identified as William Taylor Harris, alleged SLA member. He was disarmed while in the act of drawing a .38 caliber Colt pistol. Inquiry determined that this weapon was purchased by Emily Harris on October 13, 1973. Emily Harris is the wife of William Harris. William Harris is described as a white male 29 years of age, 5' 7", 145 pounds with hazel eyes and brown hair. His wife, Emily Harris, is described as a white female

EXHIBIT A

27 years of age, 5'3", 108 pounds, with blue eyes and blonde hair. She wears glasses.

A 1972 Volkswagen van, red and white in color, was spotted in the area. The male and female eventually left the area in the van. This van has been recovered and evidence located inside indicates individuals in custody of this van may have resided in the Inglewood, Hawthorne, and South Central Los Angeles area for the past several days.

The male and female eventually escaped the area where the sporting goods store is located and information indicates they may have departed the general area in a 1963 light blue Chevrolet Nova station wagon, bearing California license GOE 575. Prior to the theft of this station wagon unidentified individuals made threatening comments and stated they were SLA members.

The following is a composite description of the male who entered Mel's Sporting Goods, tentatively identified as William Taylor Harris, white male, 5'7"-5'9", 25-27; 150-170; pounds, dark long hair, small frame, but strong; medium heavy beard; moustache; wearing sunglasses; brown trousers;

possibly red and black jacket; possibly wearing collapsible hat.

Following is a composite description of the white female who entered Mel's Sporting Goods Store: white female; 23-24; 5'4"-5'5"; curly brown hair-windblown; 110-120; thin build; wearing sunglasses; dark pants; light colored three quarter coat with white scarf around her neck.

All persons associated with the event should be considered armed and dangerous in view of the activity that took place in the area of the sporting goods store. Any information concerning the Volkswagen van, the station wagon, or anyone who saw activity that took place in the area of the sporting goods store is requested to call the FBI, 477-6565, or the Inglewood PD. Take no action. Any information will be kept in strict confidence.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
May 19, 1974

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FBI Agents will file Federal Complaints tomorrow in Los Angeles charging Patricia Hearst, Emily Harris and William Harris with violations of Federal laws pertaining to possession and use of automatic weapons.

Mr. William A. Sullivan, Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI announced today that United States Attorney William A. Keller authorized the filing of the complaints charging these three people with violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 5851 (b) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 924 (c)(1) and (2).

On the late afternoon of May 16, 1974, according to the complaint, at Mel's Sporting Goods Store, 11425 Crenshaw Boulevard, Inglewood, California, William Harris attempted to shoplift a pair of socks. As William and Emily Harris departed Mel's Sporting Goods they were confronted by store employees. A scuffle ensued after which the store employees were the target of fire from an automatic weapon from a van across the street.

EXHIBIT 2

Later that evening, Tom Dean Matthews was abducted from his home, 10871 Elm Street, Lynwood, California. Matthews was approached by Emily Harris on the guise she was interested in buying his van which was parked outside with a for sale sign. When young Matthews, age 17, went out to let Emily Harris drive the van, he was confronted by William Harris and Patricia Hearst. He was forced to accompany them for the next 12 hours as they drove around Los Angeles subsequently abandoning him and the van in the Hollywood Hills. During this period of time they drove around, young Matthews claims he saw Patricia Hearst load an automatic weapon and William and Emily Harris handle the automatic weapon. Patricia Hearst, who was introduced to him by William Harris as Tania, told him she had participated in the robbery of a bank in San Francisco and she was the one who had fired shots at Mel's Sporting Goods, Inglewood that day to help the Harris' escape. All three of these individuals told Matthews that they were with the SLA.

Mr. Sullivan stated the Harris' and Patricia Hearst were last known to be in the Griffith Park area of Los Angeles shortly after noon Friday, May 17, 1974. It is not known at this time by the FBI as to what if any vehicle they are using.

Mr. Sullivan requests any citizen possessing any information relating to the whereabouts of these badly wanted armed and dangerous fugitives, Patricia Hearst, William and Emily Harris, immediately contact the FBI at telephone numbers 477-6565 and 272-6161. Mr. Sullivan cautions citizens not to take any action themselves which would endanger their lives, but immediately contact the FBI.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
May 19, 1974

ly, Please Refer to
No.

Prior information received by the FBI indicates that William and Emily Harris and other SLA members have previously purchased van type vehicles from private individuals who have advertised these vehicles in the classified ad sections of newspapers. They have purchased the vans with cash.

The FBI requests that any individuals who have sold a van under these circumstances in the last several days, namely Friday, Saturday or Sunday (today) to persons fitting the descriptions of William or Emily Harris to notify the Los Angeles FBI or your local law enforcement agency.

William Harris is described as a white male, 29 years of age, 5'7", 145 pounds, brown hair with hazel eyes.

Emily Harris is described as a white female, 27 years of age, 5'3", 115 pounds, blonde hair with blue eyes.

EX 111617 C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Gen. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February

FROM : Richard L. Thornburgh
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Emily Harris, et al. v. Charles W. Bates, et al.
(C.D. Cal.) No. CV 760034 ALS

Hearings

The Summons and Complaint in the subject civil action were filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California January 5, 1976, and were first served on the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of California January 9, 1976. Copies of the Summons and Complaint are enclosed herewith.

In order that we might respond to the allegations contained in the Complaint, it is requested that, as to the allegations applicable to Bureau defendants, you advise which of the allegations should be admitted and which should be denied, and that you suggest any affirmative allegations or defenses that may be appropriate. Please include in your reply the manner and date of service as to each Bureau defendant. We would also, of course, appreciate your comments and suggestions with respect to the legal issues involved in the case and any discovery that you believe would be appropriate to initiate.

Additionally, with regard to particular allegations contained in the Complaint, please note that plaintiffs have alleged interception by electronic surveillance [Comp. at para. 65(d)]. As to this allegation, please advise whether your agency, or anyone else on behalf of your agency, has at any time up to January 5, 1976

a. authorized, conducted, or procured electronic surveillance of any of the plaintiffs;

b. intercepted or monitored any conversation to which any plaintiff was a party;

c. received from any source, used, or disclosed any conversation of plaintiffs obtained by means of electronic surveillance; or

d. otherwise been involved in any electronic surveillance of plaintiffs, their conversations, or any premises known to be owned, leased, or licensed by them, including such surveillance where one of the parties may have consented

EX 103

REC 13 7-15200-7547X

3 FEB 5 1976

EXP PROC

On 2/5/76 Greg Dept Atty Def advised to file motion to dismiss on 3/9/76 Judge Real requested extension

1-ENCLOSURE

ENCL BEHIND FILE

84 FEB 21 1976

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

1 cc of cover memo only detached + held for Director 2-5-76

thereto, as well as any surveillance conducted pursuant to Title III of Public Law 90-351 [18 U.S.C. §§2510-20.]

In addition to the above requested information, please indicate whether your files reflect that any other agency of the Federal Government has at any time authorized, conducted, or procured surveillance of the plaintiffs, or has intercepted or monitored any conversations as to which any of these persons was a party.

Please also note that plaintiffs have alleged that they were subjects of Cointelpro and Cointelpro-type operations and of mail cover and mail opening operations which will require a review of pertinent Bureau files and indices. With regard to the latter allegations [Comp. at paras. 65(g,e)], moreover, please advise whether any letters of plaintiffs, or information derived from letters of plaintiffs, were received pursuant to Project HUNTER.

Our response is due to be filed by March 9, 1976. Accordingly, we would appreciate receiving your reply by February 20, 1976.

Enclosures

FOIA

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FRED OKRAND
JILL JAKES
MARY ELLEN GALE
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Los Angeles, California 90026
Telephone: (213) 748-6100

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs, -vs- CHARLES W. BATES, Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., San Francisco, California; ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, Assistant Director in Charge, F.B.I., Los Angeles, California; CLARENCE KELLEY, Director, F.B.I.; L. STEELE LANGFORD, Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, San Francisco, California; JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., Assistant U.S.Attorney, San Fran- cisco, California; ROBERT L. STEVENSON, Public Relations Officer, Justice Department, San Francisco, California; ERIC A. NOBLES, Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California; DWAYNE KEYES, U.S.Attorney, Sacramento, California; JOHN HOWARD, Acting District Attorney, County of Los Angeles, June 27-October 14, 1975; //	No. CV760034ALS EXHIBITS TO COMPLAINT

7-15200-7547x

JOHN VAN DE KAMP,
District Attorney of
Los Angeles County;
SAMUEL MAYERSON,
Deputy District Attorney,
Los Angeles County;
WILLIAM B. SAXBE,
Attorney General of the U.S.,
January 4, 1974 - February 6, 1975;
EDWARD DAVIS,
Chief of Police, Los Angeles
Police Department;
DONALD H. SCOTT,
Chief of Police, San Francisco
Police Department;
DON HANSEN,
Assistant Inspector, Inspectors'
Bureau, San Francisco Police
Department;
GARY KERN,
Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,
San Francisco Police Department;
JOHN M. PRICE,
District Attorney, Sacramento
County;
GEOFFREY BURROUGHS,
Chief Deputy District Attorney,
Sacramento County;
GARY BRODA,
Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept.;
JAY R. STROH,
Chief of Police, Inglewood,
California;
EDWARD LEVI,
Attorney General of the U.S.,
EARL WHITMORE,
Sheriff, San Mateo County;
EVELLE YOUNGER,
Attorney General, State of
California;
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Commissioner, Board of Police
Commissioners, City of Los Angeles;

Defendants.

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LAPD Seeks to Link SLA, Police Death

Guns Seized in Arrests of Harrises, Patty Tested for Bullet Comparison

BY DAVID ROSENZWEIG
Times Staff Writer

Laboratory tests are being conducted to determine whether one of the guns seized during the arrests of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris was used in the killing of an off-duty Los Angeles police officer, it was learned Friday.

The officer, Michael Lee Edwards, 25, was found manacled with his own handcuffs and shot six times at close range in an abandoned fire-gutted apartment house in South-Central Los Angeles on May 12, 1974.

His slaying came four days before the Inglewood sporting goods store shooting spree in which the Harrises and Patty were implicated, and five days before the South-Central shootout that claimed the lives of Donald DeFreeze and five other suspected Symbionese Liberation Army members.

Federal and local investigators believe the entire SLA contingent had arrived in the Los Angeles area about the first week of May, 1974.

Edwards, who had been assigned to the LAPD's 77th Street Division, was shot through the head, neck, back and leg with a large-caliber weapon, believed to have been a 9-mm. handgun. Three bullets were recovered during an autopsy.

Two 9-mm. pistols were among 15 weapons confiscated from the apartments used by Patty and the Harrises after their arrests by FBI agents in San Francisco last week.

In Los Angeles, homicide investigator Gary Broda said the gun believed used by Edwards' killer or killers was "similar" to one of the weapons seized in the Hearst-Harrises arrest. He declined to describe the bullets recovered from Edwards' body, but other sources close to the investigation said they came from a 9-mm. gun.

Beyond the similarity of weapons, Broda said investigators had unearthed "some other evidence" that pointed toward a link between the SLA and the officer's killing. He refused to elaborate.

The weapons taken from the Harrises' and Patty's San Francisco apartments have been sent to the FBI crime laboratory in Washington where they are being tested.

Broda said his office has requested data from the firings so it can be compared with bullets taken from Edwards' body. Results are expected within the next weeks.

This is not the first time investigators have tried to establish a connection between the SLA and Edwards' murder. After the SLA shootout in South-Central Los Angeles on May 17, 1974, detectives tested the weapons by the slain SLA members but were unable to link them to Edwards' death.

For a time, authorities thought a large key found on DeFreeze's body might have belonged to Edwards, but that also fizzled out.

Edwards was last seen alive late Friday night, May 10, 1974.

On temporary assignment to a street gang task force in the 77th Street Division, he went off duty about 10 p.m. then, dressed in civilian clothes, drove to the Police Academy in Elysian Park where he attended a party for fellow officer. The Police Department maintains recreational facilities there for off-duty personnel.

He was believed to have left the party about 1:30 a.m. apparently bound for his parents' home in Long Beach.

He never made it. His body was discovered about noon the next day by two boys in the abandoned and boarded up single-story apartment house at 1223½ W. 60th St., a few miles from his parents' home.

His hands had been clasped behind his head in his own handcuffs and his red sports coat had been yanked over his head. Missing were his wallet, service revolver and his gold 1972 Ford Pinto. The car was discovered abandoned the next day at 185th St. and New Hampshire Ave.

Inside the charred apartment, police found a number of discarded film wrappers, giving rise to some speculation that the killers might have photographed their victim before firing.

But investigators at that time discounted such speculation, saying the film wrappers apparently had been left by arson investigators a month earlier after a blaze had gutted the building.

exh.A

Harrises' Arraignment

Family Seeks Team That Is Politically in Tune With Her

The Los Angeles Times
CC PART II †
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1975

BY WILLIAM FARR
and PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writers

The arraignment of Emily and William Harris on an 11-count Los Angeles County Grand Jury indictment was postponed for a week Friday to give the pair more time to decide on

On Thursday, Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public information officer, had called the Rolling Stone article "essentially correct."

Bates confirmed reports that the FBI laboratory had been asked by local authorities to perform ballistic tests on weapons recovered in the arrest of Patty and the Harrises to see if the weapons could be connected to the murder by a sniper of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Results of such tests have not yet been disclosed.

Later Friday at a noon briefing with reporters, Stevenson said there would be no indictment of the Scotts "in the next few days," but would not foreclose the possibility of charges being brought later. Again, he called the Rolling Stone story "essentially correct," but added he was "not going to go through the article item by item."

In another development Friday, Terence Hallinan, one of Patty's attorneys, disclosed that an affidavit she signed when asking for release on bail was based initially on information provided by a source other than Patty.

The affidavit, filed in federal court after her arrest Sept. 18, said Patty was terrorized by her SLA captors and forced to take part in their activities.

"I was told about Patty's life in the underground by someone else, and then I confronted Patty with the facts about what happened to her," Hallinan said. "She broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Patty then confirmed and embellished on information supplied by the other source, Hallinan said.

At the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City, where Patty is being held while undergoing psychiatric tests, a Catholic priest was refused permission to see the newspaper heiress because she was "tired and emotionally distraught."

"Everyone else is trying to get to her mind," the Rev. Sylvio Masante, 65, said of the psychiatrists and attorneys who have spent hours interviewing Patty. "But what about her soul?"

Masante said he decided to try to see Patty, who was raised a Catholic, after he learned that no priest had been able to visit her since her arrest.

exh. B

MAJOR BASE

Patty Hid Out 3 Months in Sacramento

BY LARRY STAMMER
and WILLIAM ENDICOTT
Times Staff Writers

SACRAMENTO—For at least three months, Symbionese Liberation Army fugitives Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris made Sacramento a major base of operations during which time detailed plans for a half dozen bank robberies were prepared, The Times learned Monday.

The proposed Sacramento area robberies, which were professionally conceived down to the drawing of floor plans and timing but which never came off, were in addition to two other holdups they are suspected of which netted $15,000 and resulted in the death of a woman customer.

The Times also has learned that William Harris, using the alias of Steve Broddy, bought a station wagon which authorities believe can be linked to the robbery of the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael at which the woman, Myrna Opsahl, was killed by a shotgun blast.

Both U.S. Atty. Dwayne Keyes and Sacramento County Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Geoffrey Burroughs were reviewing evidence Monday preparatory to filing murder and robbery charges stemming from the two holdups—at the Crocker bank and the Guild Savings and Loan Assn.

There was no indication whether Patty would be one of those charged.

However, in San Francisco, the FBI said that among the effects found in the Outer Mission District apartment where Patty and Wendy Yoshimura were arrested just 12 days ago were papers from the Crocker bank and a green scarf similar to one worn by a suspect in that robbery.

Also found by authorities at the Hearst-Yoshimura apartment were a 9-mm. automatic pistol and live ammunition (9-mm. bullets were found on the floor of the bank after the robbery) and a red notebook with notations about San Francisco banks, along with six pages ripped out of a San Francisco telephone directory listing San Francisco banks.

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 2

L.A. TIMES. 9/30/75

exh. C

Sacramento Was Major Base for Patty, Harrises

Continued from First Page

Though the FBI and local law enforcement agencies would neither confirm nor deny it, The Times learned that plans for the proposed robberies were recovered from the Precita Ave. flat in San Francisco where the Harrises were captured.

Indications were that all the banks had been carefully cased and that the Crocker bank, which had no camera surveillance system, ultimately was chosen to be hit. It was robbed April 21.

According to an inventory released Monday by authorities in San Francisco, pages from a loose-leaf notebook found in the Harrises' apartment contained references to at least two Sacramento banks.

The banks were identified as "Wells Fargo-La Sierra" and "B of A—Marysville."

There is a Wells Fargo branch bank on La Sierra Drive in Sacramento and a Bank of America branch on Marysville Blvd.

The inventory also showed a page headed "savings and loan," which contained several addresses not released by the FBI.

Two months before the Crocker holdup, the Guild Savings and Loan Assn. in north Sacramento was hit, and money from that robbery reportedly was used by Harris the following day, Feb. 26, to buy a 1966 Chevrolet station wagon from a Sacramento produce house.

The car, which was bought in response to a newspaper ad, was paid for with $20 bills.

Bundles of identifiable $20 bills reportedly were taken in the Guild holdup.

Then, on April 7, a Ford Mustang, one of two getaway cars used in the Crocker bank robbery-murder, was stolen in Sacramento. On April 8, a local garage was rented to house the vehicle. Four days later, a Pontiac Firebird also used as a getaway car was stolen in Oakland.

Sources said that on April 16 and 17, stolen license plates were placed on the two getaway cars. The robbery was executed four days later. Both cars later were found less than two miles from the scene.

The purchased station wagon has not been found but is believed to have been used by persons involved in the Crocker robbery to make good their escape from the Sacramento area, along with a second car, a 1957 Ford Galaxie, which was bought here eight days after the holdup—again with $20 bills.

The Galaxie, believed by authorities to have been bought by SLA sympathizer Steven Soliah, was recovered in Pacifica, a San Francisco suburb, on the day Patty and the Harrises were arrested.

Soliah was arrested the same day and since has been indicted on a charge of harboring a fugitive.

His fingerprints, along with the prints of another SLA sympathizer, James W. Kilgore, were found during the course of the Crocker robbery investigation, according to Times sources. Kilgore still is at large.

Harris used the Broudy alias in obtaining a student identification card from Sacramento City College. His wife, Emily, and Patty also held such cards under fictitious names. Emily used Suzanne Lanphear and Patty used Sue Hendricks.

L.A. TIMES · 9/30/75

exh. C

Direct Hearst Link to Killing Denied

BY ROBERT FAIRBANKS
and ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writers

SACRAMENTO—Law enforcement officials indicated Thursday they have no evidence that would link Patricia Hearst directly with the killing of a Sacramento woman during a bank robbery here last April.

However, reliable sources said money taken from the San Francisco apartment used by Patty and Wendy Yoshimura has been tied to the crime and is the immediate cause of an intense new phase in the Patty Hearst-SLA investigation.

Although FBI officials, as well as state and local law enforcement officers, declined all comment, this much has been revealed.

—Money from the robbery was in Patty's apartment, though apparently not in her immediate possession.

—Steven Soliah, 27, accused of harboring fugitives because he rented the apartment, was Patty's close associate and his fingerprints were found during the bank robbery investigation.

—A composite drawing made from witnesses' descriptions of a woman involved in the robbery resembles Patty. However, it has also been said to resemble Kathleen Soliah, Steven's sister, who was still sought for questioning Thursday.

—Two 9-mm. pistols were taken from the apartments used by Patty and by William and Emily Harris (it was not known which guns came from which) and several 9-mm. bullets were found near the bank.

The bullets bore markings indicating that they had been in a pistol and ejected without firing. There is a possibility that the markings can be traced to a particular gun.

Also, police reportedly were checking the 9-mm. pistols against the bullets that killed prison reformer Wilbert (Popeye) Jackson and school teacher Sally Vote in San Francisco last June.

—Pieces of cloth found in Patty's apartment are being checked to determine if they may have come from garments used in the bank robbery.

9-20-75

exh. D

EXCERPTS FROM MANUSCRIPT

SLA Plan to Trade Patty for Two Suspects Told

BY PHILIP HAGER and WILLIAM FARR
Times Staff Writers

SAN FRANCISCO—The original intent of the Symbionese Liberation Army in kidnaping Patricia Hearst was to trade her for the freedom of two SLA members held in the murder of an Oakland school superintendent, it was reported Wednesday.

This initial purpose of the abduction was given in a manuscript—apparently written by several SLA members—found in the home of William and Emily Harris after their arrests, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

Purported excerpts from the manuscript were published in the Examiner, whose president is Miss Hearst's father, Randolph.

The U.S. attorney's office here and Charles W. Bates, agent in charge of the San Francisco FBI office, "deplored" apparent leaks that might have resulted in the publication of parts of the manuscript.

Demands for the release of Russell Little and Joseph Remiro were never made, the manuscript reportedly said, because of Randolph Hearst's handling of a free food giveaway forced upon him by the SLA.

"Hearst offered a few crumbs of food to some of California's poor people and expected everyone to sympathize with him," the manuscript was quoted as saying.

"Actually, he had decided to gamble with his daughter's life in an attempt to keep the masses of people ignorant of his total wealth and power."

Little and Remiro were convicted in Sacramento—on a change of venue—of the murder of the school superintendent, Marcus Foster. They are now facing trial in Los Angeles—on another change of venue—on charges arising from a shootout with Concord police.

The manuscript reportedly also gave details of Miss Hearst's abduction in Berkeley on Feb. 7, 1974:

"We had two backup teams. They were positioned about three-quarters of a block away (from Miss Hearst's apartment) . . . one to the north and

Please Turn to Page 31, Col. 1

exh. E

SLA Intent to Trade Patty for 2 Murder Suspects Told

Continued from Third Page

one to the south . . .

"By the night of the assault we were psyched up and ready to go. We had carefully tested all our equipment; we had studied maps and floor plans.

Steven "Weed (Miss Hearst's finance) screamed so loud that about 25 neighbors and cheering bystanders poured into the street, and then a few even tried to get involved. We fired over the people's heads . . .

"Our retreat was beautiful. One of the backup cars led and the assault car followed."

Neither Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department press officer serving as spokesman for U.S. Atty. James L. Browning, nor Bates would comment on the validity of the Examiner story.

Bates, however, said: "It's not the thing (releasing such information) that law enforcement is supposed to do. We've been extremely careful here about this kind of thing. Very few people in our office have access to this kind of information. I don't want anything to harm any prosecution."

In Los Angeles Wednesday, Will Lewis, general manager of radio station KPFK, refused to turn over to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury the original copy of a "communique" he purportedly received from the SLA.

He told reporters he was willing to go to jail again "if necessary" rather than produce the document for the grand jury.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Stephen Trott said the document is being sought in connection with a continuing grand jury inquiry into the SLA's activities in Southern California and the group's threats to kidnap persons.

Lewis' attorney, Mark Rosenbaum, filed a motion to quash the grand jury subpoena seeking the document, and a hearing to argue the issue has been scheduled for Oct. 24 before Superior Judge M. Ross Bigelow.

The communique believed to be from the SLA was delivered to KPFK, The Times, the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Diego Union and radio station KGB in San Diego last Saturday.

It was addressed to the Weather Underground and "other comrades in arms." Authorities are not yet sure of its authenticity.

Trott said the reason investigators want the original from KPFK is to check it for fingerprints. He pointed that The Times already has surrendered the copy it received.

Lewis spent 19 days in jail for contempt of court last summer after refusing to comply with an order to turn over to a federal grand jury a tape that contained the voice of Miss Hearst. He also refused to deliver a written letter from an organization that identified itself as the Weather Underground.

Ultimately, however, he surrendered both the tape and the letter.

L.A. TIMES 10/9/75

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Hearst Broke With SLA, Magazine Reports

Converted to Feminism by Radical Companion, Rolling Stone Claims

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) —Patricia Hearst, in her last days as a fugitive, switched allegiance from the Symbionese Liberation Army to feminism and became homesick for her family, Rolling Stone magazine said Saturday.

In a copyright story made available to news media 10 days before its scheduled publication date, the magazine told of the heiress' growing disillusionment with the SLA and a nagging desire to visit her family secretly.

"She was beginning to feel that the SLA's macho style did not fit with her new sense of feminism," the magazine said. "Patty had also expressed an awakening homesickness for her family; she even had talked of secretly visiting them."

In the lengthy article, Rolling Stone also said that:

—The SLA once planned to assassinate Oakland A's baseball team owner Charles O. Finley but decided instead to kill Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster.

—Under the influence of sister fugitive Wendy Yoshimura, Hearst split with SLA members William and Emily Harris.

—An effort by Kathy Soliah to mediate the dispute among the four SLA fugitives inadvertently led to their capture.

—It was Yoshimura who supplied details for an attorney's controversial sworn affidavit signed by Hearst and claiming she was brainwashed and tortured by the SLA.

—Hearst has admitted to psychiatrists interviewing her in prison that she was lured by the intrigue of life with the SLA, saying, "I was sick of the middle-class life I was leading. The SLA members seemed to have some purpose to their lives."

—Sports activist Jack Scott tried to negotiate with Hearst's parents for various concessions, indicating he might be able to get her to return, but the negotiations ended after her

L.A. TIMES 10/20/75

exh. F

mother, Catherine Hearst, alerted the FBI.

The magazine said that Hearst, now jailed in Redwood City on federal bank robbery charges, has admitted to the doctors her role in robberies of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco and of another bank at Carmichael, near Sacramento. A woman was killed in the latter robbery.

The article by Howard Kohn and David Weir said the arrests of Hearst and the Harrises at separate houses came after the FBI tailed Miss Soliah in her travels between the two fugitive hideouts as peacemaker between the two groups.

"By late summer, 1975, she (Hearst) had lost almost all fascination for the intrigue of the underground," said the article. "Most of her time was spent away from the Harrises, who no longer seemed like the brother Teko and sister Yolanda she once admired."

Teko and Yolanda were the SLA names of William and Emily Harris.

Hearst was deeply influenced by Yoshimura, a militant feminist, the article said. "When Wendy initially criticized the SLA as sexist, Patty had defended Cinque (SLA member Donald DeFreeze) and Teko (Harris)," it said. "But over the summer her opinion changed. She was beginning to view the SLA as a gun-toting gang heavy on machismo."

In early September, the magazine said, Hearst wrote a seven-page letter to the Harrises expressing her disillusionment.

The magazine said that in the letter Patty and Wendy "suggested that the SLA's past violence had more to do with chauvinism than radical politics."

When the two women delivered the letter to the Harrises the evening of Sept. 14, a loud argument ensued which kept neighbors awake all night, the magazine said.

Miss Soliah, another Bay Area feminist who had helped the fugitives before, was called in to mediate and began traveling between the two houses, the magazine said. The FBI, which had been following her, noted the addresses she visited and found the fugitives.

L.A. TIMES 10/26/75

exh. F

The Rolling Stone article was the second article by Kohn and Weir which purported to give inside details of the Hearst case.

Several publications reported an earlier installment was based at least partially on conversations with Scott, who has refused to confirm or deny that he was the source.

The latest article reconstructs the beginnings of the SLA, telling of the military attitude adopted by Cinque, who reportedly originated the idea of SLA assassinations.

"His first choice was Charles O. Finley, the Oakland A's owner depicted on many sports pages as the petty tyrant of baseball. Cinque expected Finley's execution to produce a media splash for the SLA.

"But Cinque changed his mind," the magazine said, "when he heard that the Black Panthers were criticizing the conduct of Marcus Foster, the first black superintendent of Oakland's schools." Rolling Stone said Cinque, a black, ordered Foster's killing.

Two white SLA "soldiers," Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, were convicted of the Foster slaying and are serving life sentences.

Hearst and the Harrises set up headquarters in Sacramento with the idea of "liberating" Remiro and Little during their trial, the article said. The plan was eventually abandoned as unworkable.

Following Cinque's death in a fiery May, 1974, Los Angeles shootout, the article said, Harris took command of the SLA remnants.

"He reinstituted Cinque's rigid rules and decorum. When giving orders to his soldiers—Patty and Emily—he stood at strict attention and addressed them from 4 or 5 feet away."

While in Sacramento, the story said, the three fugitives read newspapers at the Sacramento public library to keep up on developments involving Scott, the sports activist who reportedly helped them hide in a Pennsylvania farmhouse in the summer of 1974.

After the arrests, the magazine said, lawyer Terence Hallinan drafted the affidavit based on his talk with Yoshimura.

"Patty realized that the full story of her conversion was much more complicated than Wendy's one-sided recounting," the article said.

"But Patty hated jail and harbored a nagging fear that she might never get out. After a long hesitation, she agreed to sign an affidavit that told of brainwashing, fear and intimidation."

When attorney F. Lee Bailey entered the case, the article said, he and Hallinan split over the affidavit which Bailey felt had damaged Patty's credibility.

"She had liked Terence Hallinan but understood that the affidavit was a blunder," the article said. 'It's too bad about what happened to Terence,' she remarked."

L A times 10/26/76

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SLA Sympathizers Plotted to Kidnap Brown's Sister

BY GEORGE REASONS and DAVID ROSENZWEIG
Times Staff Writers

Mrs. Kathleen Rice, sister of Gov. Brown, was targeted for kidnaping by Symbionese Liberation Army sympathizers who plotted to exchange her for the freedom of their imprisoned friends, The Times has learned.

The plot was hatched by members of the Black Guerrilla Family, a San Quentin prison gang closely linked to the SLA, informed sources said.

The plan was to hold Mrs. Rice hostage to force the release of Russell Little and Joseph Remiro and possibly of William and Emily Harris, authorities said.

Little and Remiro were convicted in Sacramento last spring for the 1973 slaying of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster and are on trial here in the attempted murder of a Concord policeman.

The Harrises are awaiting trial here on robbery, assault and kidnaping charges.

An FBI spokesman Monday acknowledged existence of the kidnap plot but refused further comment.

"The threat is still there, the plot is still there," he said.

Los Angeles police assigned men to guard Mrs. Rice, her husband and three small children around the clock after evidence of the plot was first uncovered the first week of October, Asst. Chief Daryl Gates said.

"We will continue to provide whatever protection we consider appropriate to the situation," Gates added.

Asked about the plot by The Times three weeks ago, Mrs. Rice was visibly shaken and declined comment except to say "It's really scary."

A spokesman for the governor said Brown was told of the plot some time

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1

exh. G L.A. TIMES - 11/11/75

SCHEME TO KIDNAP BROWN'S SISTER TOLD

Continued from First Page

ago and that it was being treated "as a serious matter."

He said Brown was kept informed of the steps being taken to protect his sister, who is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. But he declined to confirm reports that Brown's father and mother also were placed under police guard.

Evidence of the plot first came to the attention of the FBI a day or two after several news media received photocopies of a memo purportedly from the SLA calling on sympathizers to unite in a "mass effort to make nationwide arrests of the rich, fascist insects—to be released only when bail has been posted for all our comrades with funds from the honey-laden hives of the ruling class."

Gates, however, said he doubted that the SLA communique was related to the plan to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

The FBI turned its information over to the LAPD which began an investigation of the kidnap plot.

Gates refused to identify the suspects or confirm the involvement of the Black Guerrilla Family in the plot to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

However, other law enforcement sources told The Times that a central suspect in the plot was James Harold (Doc) Holliday, 33, who was paroled from San Quentin July 23 after serving nearly 15 years for murder.

Holliday was known as a leader in the BGF, according to intelligence sources, and was closely associated with the Harnises who paid him numerous visits while he was in prison in 1973 and 1974.

During the LAPD investigation of the kidnap plot, Holliday and more than five other BGF members were kept under surveillance, an informed source said.

The surveillance of Holliday ended Nov. 1 when he and Michael Cowans, 29, were arrested as suspects in a double murder in a South-Central Los Angeles apartment house.

Cowans was sent to San Quentin in 1968 for kidnaping and raping a 16-year-old girl and was paroled last Dec. 31. When arrested on the murder charge, he reportedly bragged that he was "high up" in the SLA.

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L.A. TIMES · 11/11/75

suspects in the killings.

Investigators said they believed the two killings were connected to narcotics traffic and had nothing to do with any plans to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

Officially, the Los Angeles Police Department and the governor's office said that Mrs. Rice was never a kidnap target of the Black Guerrilla Family and the SLA.

However, the Examiner was told, both Mrs. Rice and the governor, and their parents, former Gov. Edmund G. Brown and his wife, Bernice, were told of the plot.

Mrs. Rice said she did not want to comment on the plot.

Asked if she had been told by Los Angeles police of such a plot, she replied: "There was some talk but I don't want to comment."

Holliday, who was considered so dangerous in prison that he was housed in a San Quentin segregation unit until the day he was released, was informed of his parole date July 1, just 22 days before release.

He was an old friend of the SLA and was visited by William Harris seven times in prison, the last visit occurring Nov. 22, 1973, two weeks after the SLA assassination of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster.

Holliday now is in jail in Los Angeles along with SLA members William and Emily Harris, who [illegible] police in [illegible] six SLA members were killed.

The Harrises were removed to Los Angeles after their arrest here last Sept. 18 along with Patricia Hearst, Wendy Yoshimura and Steven Soliah.

Also in jail down there are SLA members Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, convicted of Foster's assassination. They are on trial, under a change of venue, on charges stemming from a shootout with Concord police that preceded their arrest for the Foster murder.

One of the connections between Holliday and Cowans, who reportedly bragged that he was "high in the SLA," Los Angeles police sources said, was that the pair were said to have escorted a girl friend of Remiro when she visited him in the Los Angeles jail.

Remiro and Little were the only two SLA members in prison at the time the plot concerning Mrs. Rice was said to have been formulated.

In this connection, it was recalled that documents reportedly seized after the Harrises' arrest indicated that the original motive for the kidnaping of Miss Hearst by the SLA Feb. 4, 1974, was to bring the release of Little and Remiro.

Holliday, who was sent to San Quentin Aug. 8, 1961, after conviction as the driver in a fatal liquor store robbery, had been held in [illegible]

Ex[illegible]her sources expressed astonish[illegible]ent that he would have b[illegible] paroled, inasmuch as he was regarded as a dangerous prisoner because of his Black Guerrilla Family affiliation.

Corrections Department spokesmen, however, said that a convict regarded as dangerous to other prisoners and guards inside prison was not necessarily regarded as a menace on the streets.

A spokesman noted that Holliday had served a long time and it was impossible to say how he would behave once released.

Also, it was noted, there has been considerable impetus on the part of the Adult Authority to fix parole dates for convicts in view of the increasing opposition in recent years to the indeterminate-sentence system, widely criticized as a cause of prison violence.

Information that the plan to keep a watch on Mrs. Rice as a potential kidnap target was developed while Holliday was in prison meant the plan was worked out while the Harrises were still at large.

Page 24—S.F. Examiner ☆☆ Mon., Nov. 10, 1975

Governor's sister SLA kidnap target

By Stephen Cook
© 1975, San Francisco Examiner

Gov. Brown's sister, Kathleen Rice, was a target of friends of the Symbionese Liberation Army who wanted to kidnap her to force release of imprisoned SLA members.

The plot was hatched in San Quentin and was to have been carried out under direction of James H. "Doc" Holliday, suspected leader of the Black Guerrilla Family, the Examiner was told by a reliable, well-placed law enforcement source.

Holliday, a friend of SLA and Weather Underground members, was paroled from San Quentin last July 23 from a life term he was serving for murder.

He and SLA sympathizers had Mrs. Rice, a 29-year-old member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, under surveillance, the criminal conspiracy section of the Los Angeles Police Department learned.

The plot was aborted when Holliday, 33, was arrested after a shootout with Los Angeles police Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers Nov. 1.

The arrest came shortly after two men were murdered and a man and woman injured in a Southwest Los Angeles house

exh.G

Patty, Harrises Enrolled in College During Manhunt

Used Aliases and False Biographical Data to Obtain Student Identification Cards With Their Photos

BY BILL HAZLETT and ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writers

Patricia Hearst and two of her fugitive companions, William and Emily Harris—while being sought in one of the nation's most intensive manhunts—were enrolled as "students" at Sacramento City College, The Times learned Saturday.

Each of the three fugitives managed to obtain, using fictitious names and biographical backgrounds, student identification cards which carried their real photographs, it was learned.

Intelligence sources told The Times that none of the trio is believed to have actually attended classes at the junior college, however.

Sources close to the investigation said all three of the fugitives enrolled at the college last January and would have had to make personal appearances at the campus in order to obtain their student identification cards.

The Times has confirmed that the identity cards for the Harrises—using the aliases of Steve Brandy and Suzanne Lanphear—were found by FBI agents in the house in which they were living when arrested in San Francisco.

The identity card used by Patty also was found by agents at the time of the Sept. 18 arrests, but it was not immediately known whether it was found in the house used by the Harrises or the one in which Patty and Wendy Yoshimura, another fugitive, were living.

The alias used by Patty was not immediately learned.

The Times also learned Saturday that authorities are intensifying their probe of a second bank robbery in the Sacramento area in which SLA fugitives, or their supporters, now are believed to have possibly participated.

Sources told The Times it is believed that the Feb. 25 robbery of the Guild Savings and Loan at 4375 Arden Way in Sacramento, in which two men and an accomplice in a getaway car made off with $3,720, may have been the work of the Harrises and their associates.

On the day after that robbery, it was learned, a 1967 Ford Galaxie was purchased for $400 in cash by a man responding to a classified ad in a Sacramento newspaper.

The name and address given by the auto's purchaser have proven to be fictitious, sources said, but authorities now believe the buyer may have been Steven Soliah, currently under indictment on charges of harboring Patty.

The car, which was found by FBI agents in Pacifica, a San Francisco

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 5

exh.H

FUGITIVES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE CLASSES

Continued from First Page

suburb, on the day Patty and the other fugitives were arrested, reportedly has been traced to Soliah.

Both Soliah and James Gilgore, also a known supporter of the SLA, have been linked by authorities to the April 21 holdup of Crocker National Bank in Carmichael, near Sacramento.

At that robbery, a woman was shotgunned to death and the bandits escaped with $15,000.

The disclosure of the trio's registration at Sacramento City College is another in a series of strong indications that the fugitives and their helpers may have used the Sacramento area as a staging ground for some time prior to moving to San Francisco.

The FBI, both in San Francisco and Sacramento, declined to confirm or deny the registration reports.

However, Dr. Richard Gillies, dean of students at the college, told The Times the three had indeed registered—all on Jan. 31.

However, according to Gillies, all three of the "students" were administratively withdrawn from the college for nonattendance of classes sometime later.

Gillies, who confirmed that federal agents had questioned school authorities about the trio, said the student now known to have been Emily Harris enrolled for a data processing class and that William Harris, using his alias, had signed up for a general education course.

The woman now known to have been Patty signed up, Gillies said, for the following courses:

—Business English.
—Secretarial practices.
—Intermediate typing.

Gillies said he could not immediately recall the name used by Patty.

"In the case of these three," he said, "it was quite evident from the beginning that they would be 'no shows.'"

According to Gillies, a student who misses twice the number of classes as the course meets per week is automatically dropped from class rolls.

The school administrator said he did not know of any place in school records where photographs of any of the three would have appeared, other than on the identity cards.

However, intelligence sources told The Times that photographs of the trio had been located in other "school records."

A school spokesman said students are not required to have a photo I.D. card, but that they may be obtained for a small fee from the Student Body Assn.

In order to get an identification card, however, the student must present a certificate of registration at the two-year college, and, usually, a dirver's license.

In order to register at the college, the student also must provide a detailed biographical sketch of himself or herself, as well as high school transcripts, authorities said.

The specific information contained in the "biographies" or transcripts supplied by the terrorist fugitives was not immediately learned.

A Times reporter who took photographs of the Harrises to the address listed on the I.D. card bearing the name of Lanphear (Emily Harris) Saturday could find no resident of the area who remembered the pair.

Authorities said it was likely the fugitives had not actually lived at the address (1000 V. St.) given to acquire the student I.D. card.

Carrying false identification of various kinds, including phony birth certificates and driver's licenses, is

Please Turn to Page 6, Col. 1

exh.H

PATTY, HARRISES

Continued from Third Page

common in the fugitive underground, authorities said.

Frequently, members of the underground try to obtain several different pieces of phony identification to form an "I.D. package" for a single alias.

This, according to sources, was the apparent motive behind the trio's enrollment charade at the junior college.

Sources close to the investigation have told The Times that "many" different types of false identification cards and credit cards were discovered in the houses used by the Harrises, Patty and Yoshimura.

Those sources also have said that no evidence presently exists that "personally or directly" links Patty to the murderous Carmichael bank robbery.

However, money taken in that robbery was found at the house on Morse St. in which Patty and Yoshimura were arrested.

The money was part of so-called "bait money" that, by Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. regulations, must be given to anyone robbing a bank insured by that organization.

Such money, usually kept in bundles of $20 bills, the serial numbers of which have been recorded, is a prime means of tracing bank robbers, authorities said.

Meanwhile Saturday, Patty was accused in a "communique" from the New World Liberation Front received by a San Francisco radio station of returning to the "ruling-class vipers."

The NWLF, which authorities now believe may have been a direct outgrowth of the SLA, was critical of claims made by Patty in an affidavit filed with the federal courts, that she had been "brainwashed" by her captors following her abduction Feb. 4, 1974.

In Berkeley, about 100 members of the radical community gathered at "Ho Chi Minh Park" near the University of California campus to show support for Patty and the SLA.

Many of the speakers called on Patty to say whether she has renounced the SLA and its revolutionary principles.

"We call on Patty Hearst to clarify the statement her lawyers have released," one woman told the crowd. "If she is collaborating with the enemy (presumably, her defense team), she must be denounced."

Others said they believed that Patty has not been able to express her true feelings and that lawyers hired by her family are holding her in virtual "incommunicado."

At Redwood City, where Patty is being held in the San Mateo County Jail, Terence Hallinan, one of several attorneys representing her, said the former fugitive had undergone "tough" psychological testing Saturday.

Hallinan said he had been present during an examination of his client by Dr. Margaret Thaler Singer, a UC-Berkeley clinical psychologist and a member of the panel appointed to examine Patty by U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter.

"These tests are tough on her," Hallinan said. He declined to discuss the test session further.

L.A. TIMES - 9/25/75

exh.H

Harris Bombs Same as on Cop Ca

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bombs found in the hideout of Patricia Hearst's comrades are "identical" to one used in an unsuccessful attack on a police station last month, it was reported Saturday.

The San Francisco Examiner quoted police sources as saying each of four bombs found at the apartment of Bill and Emily Harris was the same as the unexploded pipe bomb discovered under a patrol car behind the Mission District Station on Aug. 8.

Police at that time said the bomb "could have blown up the whole block."

"These bombs were the same thing and obviously came from the same place," an official source told the Examiner, using the word "identical."

The source said the wires were color-coded and the color codes were the same in the bombs found at the apartment and at the police station.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported that a federal source close to the investigation said that one of the explosive devices was a pipe bomb similar to an unexploded bomb.

FBI Agent Charles Bates said he had no knowledge of any connection between the police station bomb and the explosives in the Symbionese Liberation Army hideout.

Inspector Don Hansen, head of the city bomb squad was seen Friday emerging from the Harrises apartment with a cylindrical object wrapped in a newspaper. He refused comment.

Meantime, police searched for two "armed and dangerous" sisters of the man charged with harboring Miss Hearst and another fugitive in a gun-stocked apartment.

Inspector Jim Molinari said Kathleen Soliah, 28, and Josephine Soliah, 24, were wanted for investigation of possession of explosives and illegal weapons, conspiracy and possession of explosives in a specified area.

An all-points bulletin issued Friday night described the women as "armed and dangerous" and warned officers to be "very cautious" when approaching.

They are the sisters of Stephen Soliah, a 27-year-old housepainter charged with harboring Miss Hearst and fellow fugitive Wendy Yoshimura.

At the Harrises' apartment, authorities said they found at least four explosive devices, including a pipe bomb.

Police Inspector Gary Kern said the apartment also contained three .30-caliber automatic carbines, tw and two pistols, plus ammunition.

A search of Miss Hearst's apartment, 2½ m nelted two loaded sawed-off shotguns and six p ammunition, plus a pot containing several plants, a federal source reported.

At Soliah's arraignment Friday, Asst. U.S. A Bancroft said FBI agents observed the Soliah si ing back and forth between two SLA apartments i

HERALD-EXAMINER- 9/21/75

exh. I

SLA-Bombing Links Probed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) -- Amid reports that Patricia Hearst opposed some revolutionary tactics of her Symbionese Liberation Army associates, FBI agents searched on Monday for possible links between the SLA and terrorist bombings.

The discovery of explosives in the apartment where SLA members William and Emily Harris were captured last Thursday, combined with other leads in FBI files, have raised anew the possibility that the SLA became the New World Liberation Front, investigators say.

The NWLF has claimed responsibility for 23 bombings and one arson since surfacing a year ago — three months after Harris said in a taped communique: "Let it be known that the Malcolm X combat unit of the SLA proudly takes up the banner of the New World Liberation Front."

HERALD EXAMINER- 7/23/75

exh J

2 More Suspects Sought in 'Execution' Slayings

Two more suspects were hunted Sunday in an execution-style double murder that led to the arrest of two prison parolees and to a futile 12½-hour police siege of a South-Central Los Angeles apartment house.

Police did not identify the pair still being sought, nor indicate whether they—like the two in custody—had any possible connection with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

James Harold (Doc) Holiday, 33, captured near the 1453 W. 59th St. scene of the bloody 2 a.m. Saturday attack, is a reputed Black Guerrilla Family prison gang leader who was visited in prison by SLA members William and Emily Harris during prefugitive days.

Michael Cowans, 29, arrested late Saturday night at a friend's home on W. 36th St., reportedly bragged that he was "high up" in the SLA.

The motive for the Saturday morning shootings that left two men dead and a man and a woman wounded remained unclear. Officers suspected it had something to do with narcotics—not with the SLA.

Although no more arrests were made Sunday, police said they found something they were looking for—a 1969 white-over-Burgundy Cadillac convertible with its trunk apparently rigged to conceal someone trying to escape from the area.

The car was discovered about 3 a.m. Sunday in a garage in the southwest part of the city.

The four victims were bound, gagged and shot in separate rooms of the house on W. 59th St. Two of them—Winston Dowling, 31, and Matthew Thompson, 30—died.

Surviving what one police officer called a "bloody mess" were Anthony Smith, 27, and Jewel Singleton, 27. She had also been stabbed.

Police immediately cordoned off the area and reportedly discovered Holiday behind a nearby apartment house.

A careful and prolonged surround-and-search operation by 85 heavily armed officers failed to turn up Cowans in an apartment house at Van Ness and Vernon Aves.

When Cowans was arrested about a mile away at 10:30 p.m. Saturday, police said, he was wearing a wig and armed with a .45-caliber automatic. He did not resist, they said.

He was paroled last Dec. 31 from San Quentin, where he apparently met Holiday. Cowans had been imprisoned since 1968 for the kidnaping and rape of a 16-year-old girl.

Holiday was paroled from San Quentin last July 23, according to the state Department of Corrections. He had served nearly 15 years for murder.

Emily Harris, now jailed SLA member, not only visited him in prison during 1973 and 1974, authorities said, but she visited a Holiday cohort, Barron Brodnax.

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SUSPECT IN PLOT—James Harold (Doc) Holliday, right, is shown in a photograph from FBI files. Also pictured are, from left, Barron C. Broadnax, Emily Harris and an unidentified woman.

L.A. TIMES 11/11/75

exh. K

Police Lay Siege to Building but Find No Suspect

BY TENDAYI KUMBULA and PAUL OBERJUERGE
Times Staff Writers

An army of policemen surrounded a south Los Angeles apartment building for 12½ hours Saturday where a suspect in a double murder was believed hiding. But when they entered the structure, they found no one.

Eighty-five heavily armed officers, including members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team (SWAT), cordoned off the two-story structure at Van Ness and Vernon Aves. at 3 a.m.

The building and the entire area surrounding it were evacuated, and bullhorned shouts for the suspect to surrender went unanswered.

When a platoon of officers finally entered the structure, they searched it for 1½ hours and came out to announce that the suspect apparently had never been there.

The police operation was called the largest undertaken here since the Symbionese Liberation Army shoot-out in May, 1974.

The drama began at 2 a.m. with the execution-type killings of two men in a house at 1454 W. 50th St. Another man and a woman were seriously wounded.

According to police, the home was entered by four men in what officers said may have been a narcotics-related attack.

The four victims were bound, gagged and then shot in the head and the body. The woman, one of the survivors, was also stabbed.

Please Turn to Page 21, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

exh. K

POLICE SIEGE

Continued from Third Page

Killed immediately were Winston Dowling, 30, and Matthew Thompson, 25.

The two other victims were taken to Harbor General Hospital. Anthony Smith, 27, was listed in serious condition with a gunshot wound in the head. Jewel Singleton, also 27, was released after being treated for three head wounds and stab wounds to her back, a hospital nursing supervisor reported.

Police said the two surviving victims identified two of the suspects, one of whom was captured a short time later.

He was identified as James Herold (Doc) Holiday, 33, an ex-convict paroled last July after serving nearly 14 years for murder.

Authorities believe Holiday was a leader of the Black Guerrilla Family, one of four statewide prison gangs, and an original member of an eight-member organizing committee of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Records show that former SLA fugitive Emily Harris visited Holiday in prison once in 1973 and twice early in 1974. Her husband, William Harris, visited Holiday in prison twice in 1972 and four times in 1973, records show.

Late Saturday, a second man, Michael Cowans, was also taken into custody by police and was booked on suspicion of murder. Cowans also is believed to be a member of the Black Guerrilla Family, police said.

After surrounding the building at 3 a.m. Saturday, police cordoned off the block. Special equipment, a bomb truck and several fire companies stood by. Spectators gathered but were kept back by the officers.

No shots were fired during the long siege of the shabby green structure.

"It was one of those situations where we had to use extreme care," Lt. Dan Cooke said. "We would rather be safe than sorry."

Police poised on rooftops and hid in the alley between buildings. A special device, a long pole with mirrors and lights, was used to peek into the staked-out apartment.

When no one answered police demands to surrender, officers went into the building and searched it. There were 12 apartments on the second floor and stores on the first floor.

A tactical alert of six police divisions was called as the building was cordoned off.

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

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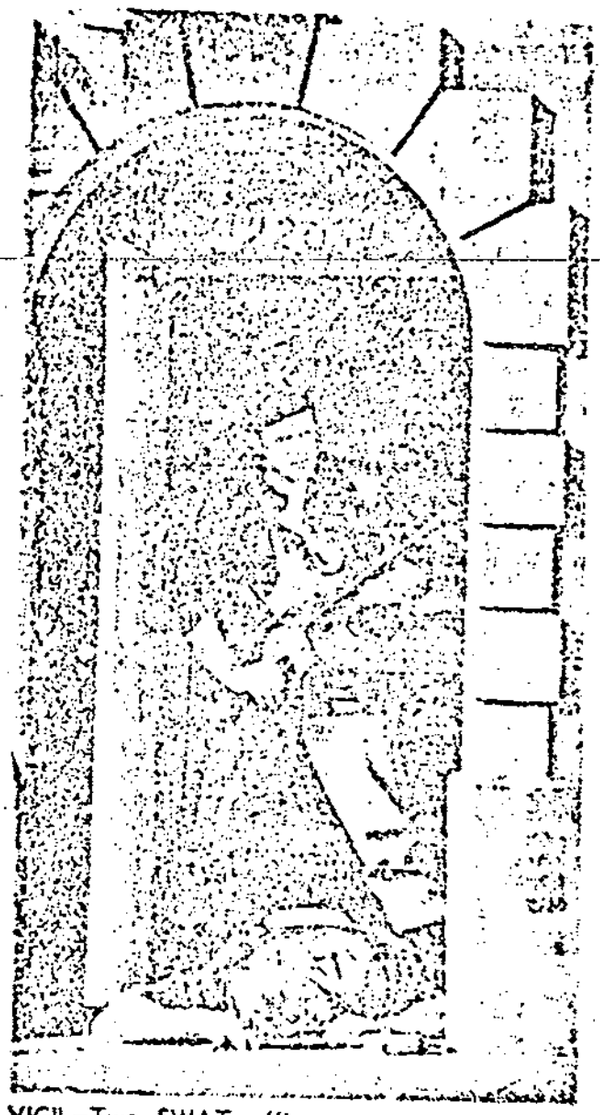

VIGIL—Two SWAT officers, one prone as he peers around corner, in doorway near building that was surrounded but proved to be empty.

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

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San Francisco Chronicle 3
★ Thurs., Oct. 30, 1975

SLA Suspect In PG&E Bombings

Two Pacific Gas and Electric Co. bombings that blacked out 35,000 homes on two occasions last spring in the San Jose-Los Gatos area are under intensive investigation by the FBI on the theory they were the work of the Symbionese Liberation Army, it was learned yesterday.

Among the clues being pursued, according to investigators, are two auto citations that place Kathleen Soliah, 23, and her brother, Steven, 27, in the area a few weeks before the explosions.

The bombed PG&E installation in the West Valley area of San Jose, investigators said, was reached by cutting through an industrial guard fence.

A pair of heavy wire cutters found in the apartment of Bill and Emily Harris are being tested in the FBI laboratory in Washington to see if the cutter blades match the cuts in the fence.

Also, it was learned, investigators obtained a cast of a tennis shoe imprint at the bombing scene. This cast is being compared with tennis shoes found at the Harris apartment.

The PG&E substation bombings took place on March 27 and April 8.

Kathleen Soliah, who was then living in Oakland, was given a citation on February 28 for having "excessive exhaust emission" while driving a 1963 Chevrolet 1½ miles from the substation.

Her brother, Steven, was cited on March 5 in San Jose when he wrecked the same car.

exh. L

SEXUAL ACTIVITY OF GROUP STRESSED

Hearst Not Coerced, SLA Papers Say

BY ROBERT KISTLER
and BILL HAZLETT
Times Staff Writers

Patricia Hearst was not strong-armed into adopting the revolutionary ways of her Symbionese Liberation Army captors—including the terrorist band's multipartner sexual practices—captured SLA writings have disclosed.

Rather, the writings say, Hearst's conversion to the group that kidnaped her was "forged from a political rather than personal outlook" and was not the result of finding "some magical sexual satisfaction or because of a strong personal attachment to an individual."

The SLA writings, part of a mass of documents and written material seized at the San Francisco house where fugitive SLA members William and Emily Harris were arrested Sept. 18, also disclose:

—That Hearst, "partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her," was invited to join freely in nonexclusive sexual activities of the group, even before she became a full-fledged member of the SLA.

—That, even while they were subjects of one of the most intense manhunts in the history of the United States, women members of the small band were acutely concerned about male-dominated "sexism" in the SLA.

—That, in order to preserve "feminist self-determination," women in the SLA fought successfully to "smash the dependencies created by monogamal (sic) personal sexual relationships . . . in the cell."

The writings found in the Harrises' apartment, portions of which were obtained by The Times, provide the first documented view of what life inside the SLA hideouts was really like.

And the high degree of importance SLA members placed upon various forms of sexual activity as a primary expression of their revolutionary lifestyle.

The writings obtained by The Times include what appears to be a portion of a series of answers to questions submitted to the SLA by an unnamed person, similar to the kind of interrogatories a writer might submit in preparation for a book.

Other writings obtained include a handwritten discourse on the kinds of problems female members of the SLA faced as "feminist freedom fighters" and a typewritten message, apparently written by an SLA member to Patty.

Veteran investigators believe much of the material on feminist radicalism

Please Turn to Page 28, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES 10/17/75

exh. M

Hearst Conversion Describe

Continued from First Page

found in the apartment, and much of the written answers to questions from the mysterious outsider, to have been written by Emily Harris.

However, the FBI has refused to say whether handwriting analysis has proved her authorship.

Authorship of the message to Hearst, apparently typed about the time of the first anniversary of her abduction, is similarly uncertain at this time, but some investigators believe the "writing style" to be that of William Harris.

In preparing this article, double parentheses have been used to denote notations by The Times. Parentheses are those used by the SLA writer.

It is clear from the writings that one of the first questions of policy to confront the SLA after kidnaping Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, was what degree of sexual freedom, if any, she was to be given.

By the time she had been abducted, according to the writings, the original sexual practice of the SLA—that of monogamy, having only one sexual partner—had undergone an "evolution."

That "evolution" had been, in part, dictated by the isolated nature of living as fugitives and, by the time Hearst had been taken into the picture, included open sex with persons of choice and was not limited to persons of the opposite sex, the writings imply.

"Our position was one of conditional practicality," the SLA writer said. "We knew from experience what it is like to live in an underground cell.

"So far as sex was concerned, we had to get most of our sexual and personal needs met by comrades within the cell. Everyone realized that at this time there was no room for exclusive relationships because each of us had to help the other comrades meet their sexual needs and maintain harmony within the cell.

"In the beginning, we provided for Tania's ((the SLA name taken by Hearst after her abduction)) basic needs: shelter, food, clothing, medical attention and news from the outside.

"Although we considered sex a basic human r commitment to not exploit her sexually, coupled overall status as a POW ((prisoner of war)), den the freedom to have sex with another person.

"But later on, these conditions changed, parti her own initiative, but also because of our grow and respect for her. As she became more integr the day-to-day aspects of cell life, we tried to tre as an equal.

"It was only natural that with increased perso action between Tania and members of the cell th tionships would develop sexually. We were all aw a closeness was developing between Tania and ((apparently, a variation on the spelling of Cujo, name for William Wolfe)) which we wanted to gress in a revolutionary way."

It was Wolfe, one of six SLA members who we in a shootout in May, 1974, with Los Angeles poli Hearst, in the last tape recorded message ever se SLA, would mourn as the "gentlest, most beaut I've ever known."

Initially, the SLA writer said, there was disag among SLA members regarding the question o Hearst sexual freedom:

"Some of the comrades didn't feel that it woul rect to allow a POW to have sex with any memb cell. This ((view)) was criticized as being too m an approach to the question.

SLA members agreed to Hearst to have sex if she desired

"It was pointed out that sex was an integral pa life and that we were trying to help Tania un who we were as people and that we had some her and that we were concerned for her well-bein

L. A. TIMES- 10/17/75

exh. M

The writer continued:

"When there was agreement that Tania would be free to function sexually if she so desired, we explained to her that even though she was not a member of the cell, our collective code of behavior would apply to her also.

"In practice, this meant that she should make a commitment to develop a personal relationship with the entire cell . . . not just with one or a few individuals.

"It was pointed out that this did not mean that she would have to do anything against her wishes.

"It meant that she would engage in struggle ((the term used by the SLA to denote personal interaction)) with us to develop mutual respect and understanding based on honesty and commitment to change. Sex was only part of the overall process."

The SLA, at that time, according to the writer, wanted Hearst "to understand why we were committed to building nonexclusive personal relationships within the cell.

"We were not making a sexual revolution but merely trying to adapt to the needs of all the individuals in the cell. In practice, this ruled out monogamal ((sic)) sexual relationships.

"There was no structure to follow, no rules, no systemized rotation of partners. We tried not to place demands on each other, but to learn and become sensitive to each other's needs.

"Understandably, there were often conflicts and struggle. We didn't generally deal with resulting problems (selfishness, jealousy, and personal resentments) by calling collective meetings unless the individuals involved couldn't work it out themselves or with the help of another comrade who could serve as an objective counsel."

It was apparently important to the SLA, even at an early stage in their captive's metamorphosis to "Tania" that coercion not be used, according to the writings.

"Because we still intended to release her if our were met," the writer said of that early stage in life with the SLA, "there was skepticism within that Tania might misrepresent the sex question release.

"Some comrades feared that the pigs might raped her or forced her into sexual activity bec was afraid to cooperate. However, Tania swiftly clear to us that this could not be the case."

Later, in a handwritten response to one of the submitted by the unnamed person outside the writer says:

"There are many people who still cannot com Tania's swift evolution from sheltered bourgeois dom fighter . . .

"We wish to end all metaphysical speculation brainwashing and sexual enslavement.

"It would be too easy to say that Tania did not sexually with cell members prior to being a me the SLA, that her relationships broadened only a decision to 'stay and fight.'

"This is not the case."

According to the writer, there were both "sex "non-sexual" aspects to Heart's relationship with before she formally joined the band.

"However, only the most foolish, naive bourge tality could deduce that Tania decided to stay be some magical sexual satisfaction or because of personal attachment to an individual.

"Tania has certainly, by her actions, proven commitment was forged from a political rather u

L.A. TIMES 10/17/75

exhM

sonal outlook. The comrades she felt the most personal solidarity with died fighting in L.A."

Another insight into Hearst's early role within the SLA is provided by what appears to be either a message to her from an SLA writer or what could be part of the SLA writer's memoirs which the writer wanted Hearst to read.

Some investigators believe the writer may have been William Harris. But the reason Harris would have needed to write his message, if it was Harris speaking, rather than deliver it to Hearst verbally is not clear.

One theory is that Hearst and the Harrises might have been separated at the time the message was written:

"My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 ((the date Hearst was kidnaped)). I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way.

"Right from the beginning, you amazed us because you were strong —even as a kidnap victim you were matter-of-fact about the weird situation.

"We dug it but we were also leery. We thought maybe you were plotting against us and all your talk, sense of humor, and cooperativeness was just a ploy while you tunneled out through the floor.

"You made everyone feel so good because of your responsiveness and enthusiasm.

"The food program, Randy and Catherine, the pigs and all their harassment clues, all the tension of being eight

An SLA writer praised Hearst "responsiveness and enthusiasm."

fugitives holed up in a tract house was . . . frustrati especially knowing we weren't going to get Ossie and out."

The reference to the "food program" was the SLA's mand that Patty's parents, Randolph and Catherine Hea st, give away millions of dollars in free food to poor pe ple to show their "good faith" before negotiations for Pa ty's release could get under way. Hearst is president the San Francisco Examiner.

The names Ossie, a nickname for "Osceola," and Bo fer, respectively, to SLA members Russell Little a Joseph Remiro, who were in police custody at the time which the SLA writer is referring and who have sin been convicted of murdering Oakland schools Supt. D Marcus Foster.

The writer continued:

"I mean the only highs we got were from looking fo ward to the next action, from seeing the few responses righteous people . . . on TV and from seeing you chang to become a comrade.

"We have all high (the highest) expectations of eac other and we get disappointed when our expectations fa short, but I won't ever forget the inspiration that yo were to all eight of us and to all the strangers who cele brated with us.

Please Turn to Page 29, Col.

L.A. TIMES - 10/17/75

exh. M

Continued from 28th Page

"The three of us make more demands on each other than anyone ever has, even in the cell before . . .

"There is no one for us to rely on or sap off of. It's clear that conditions aren't going to fall into our laps and nothing's going to be easy . . .

"But what's talked about and fought about between these four walls don't amount to . . . compared to revolutionary action. All nine of us were totally different people after that kidnaping and bank robbery."

The robbery referred to here is apparently the SLA heist at the Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco, April 15, 1974, in which Hearst appeared, armed with an automatic weapon. Hearst has subsequently been charged in connection with that crime.

"The three of us are totally different people after L.A. We're a lot stronger and tougher, but we won't get any sense of that until we give the pigs another defeat that each year they wish they could forget.

"The only way to build a revolutionary society and to become revolutionary people is to make the revolution. And the only way to make the revolution is to FIGHT. ((Emphasis is the SLA writer's.))

"Let's do it, and when it happens, that will be the real cause for celebration."

In another document, apparently written by Emily Harris, the "contradiction" felt by women who considered themselves radical feminists waging a guerrilla war led by "sexist" males emerges clearly:

The writer says:

"The struggle against sexism in the SLA has gone through a process of evolution.

"The capture of our two comrades Little and Remiro on Jan. 10, 1974, put us on the defensive, forcing several other comrades underground.

"Our changed situation compelled us to place primary importance upon obtaining survival skills and the atmosphere became intensely military.

"Struggles against sexism continued on a one-to-one level but these struggles just weren't as important as getting the men to teach us about weapons.

"As women, our primary focus was on beco[illegible] female guerrillas, but, without realizing it, our[illegible] what a female guerrilla should be was *male-def*[illegible] ((Emphasis is that of the SLA writer.))

"A major contradiction soon became obvious [illegible] were struggling to become revolutionaries, but [illegible] to relate to each other in a reactionary way.

"We had to expose this contradiction and [illegible] both among the women as a group and in the [illegible] whole.

"In order to combat sexism, we began attacki[illegible] pects of our bourgeois conditioning that make r[illegible] macy possible: 1) Conditioning that makes exc[illegible] sonal relationships seem desirable (e.g. monoga[illegible] Conditioning that makes people feel 'comfortab[illegible] ing oppressive sex roles."

Investigators believe the period of "evolution" to here was sometime prior to Hearst's abd[illegible] when the SLA was living underground in C[illegible]

The writer continues:

"On the collective level, our primary strugg[illegible] break down monogamal ((sic)) personal re[illegible] while we had some degree of consciousness abou[illegible] sive ways of relating to men.

"This was particularly hard for the heterosexu[illegible] ((those whose sexual preference was for perso[illegible] opposite sex)), although because of the heavy em[illegible] the military and, therefore, the men, Gabi and Z[illegible] having trouble, too.

((Gabi and Zoya were the SLA names used re[illegible] by Camilla Hall and Patricia "Mizmoon" Soltysik[illegible] lovers and two of the six who died in the shoot[illegible] Angeles.))

"We realized we had to smash the dependencie[illegible] by monogamal ((sic)) personal sexual relationsh[illegible] do this we had to destroy monogamy in the cell."

The battle that ensued over sexism, the writer [illegible] "one of the most difficult and longest struggles" ever faced "because, like racism, sexism is a foun[illegible] capitalist oppression."

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Judge Denies Bail for Patty, Cites Her View

'Intention to ...Revolution' Pointed Out

BY PHILIP HAGER
and ROBERT KISTLER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A stern federal judge Friday refused to release Patricia Hearst on bail immediately, saying the newspaper heiress had announced "to the world" her revolutionary intention—and had "punctuated it by gunfire."

U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter dismissed a request by Patty's attorney, Terence Hallinan, that she be released immediately to the custody of her parents.

"I don't have a tough view on bail," the even-toned jurist said, "but in this case . . . we have a person who has announced to the world, along with others, their intention to world revolution.

"I tend to believe them . . .

"They had said this in loud and clear terms and punctuated it by gunfire."

The judge, after hearing plainly spoken arguments on both sides of the bail question, ordered Patty returned to custody, pending another hearing on the matter at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Patty, along with three other fugitives, was arrested by FBI agents and San Francisco police officers at two separate "safe houses" in the city's Mission District Thursday.

During the hearing to determine whether her bail of $500,000 on charges here should be lowered or dismissed entirely, the 21-year-old daughter of Randolph A. Hearst, president of the San Francisco Examiner, sat quietly and said little.

The newspaper heiress also faces $1 million bail on charges in Los Angeles.

She wore the same purple-striped T shirt, corduroy pants and rubber thongs which she had on at the time of her arrest.

In asking that the judge release Patty into her parents' custody, Hallinan kept returning to a central theme—that Patty's relationship with her family was good, and that there was no reason to believe that she would fail to appear at future court appearances.

Speaking of his client, who, for 19 months, was one of the most celebrated and hunted fugitives in the nation's history, Hallinan said:

"She has made it clear there is no problem with her family. She is most anxious to go home. There are no hard feelings between her and her family.

"They met for hours last night (Thursday night) at San Mateo County Jail at Redwood City and the family is ready to go to bat for her. Her desire is to get out and prepare an adequate defense."

In addition, Hallinan argued, his client had no prior arrest record before her Feb. 4, 1974 abduction and subsequent apparent embrace of the Symbionese Liberation Army and the only "strike" against her was her "ab-

Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

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Judge Refuses to Free Patty, Cites Revolutionary Comment

Continued from First Page

sence" from judicial jurisdiction in the intervening time.

Interrupting, Carter said:

"We are not required to be addle-headed in approaching this question of long absence. We have to view it for what it is . . ."

The jurist did not continue.

After Hallinan again raised the question of strong family ties, Carter said, "You don't have to sell Mr. and Mrs. Hearst to me . . . the problem is apparent to any of us who have been parents ourselves . . ."

U.S. Atty. James L. Browning argued that Patty should not be released by the court—under any circumstances.

"It is our advice to the court," he said, "that, at present, there are no conditions of release that would reasonably assure Miss Hearst's future appearances before the court."

Browning noted that when Patty was booked into the San Mateo jail she had listed her "occupation" as "urban guerrilla" and that innocent bystanders had been wounded by gunfire during the April 15, 1974, Hibernia Bank robbery in which Patty allegedly participated.

In that robbery, another member of the SLA, not Patty, is believed to have done the firing.

The tall, thin prosecutor also noted that, at the time of her arrest, Patty had showed arresting officers a loaded .38-caliber revolver she had in her purse and that at least two carbines had been found at the residence.

In addition, Browning said, the former fugitive had frequently referred to her parents in tape recordings as "pigs."

"The conclusion is obvious," Browning argued.

"The defendant may have 'close ties,' but they are not to her family . . . Miss Hearst's family is loyal to her and willing to support her, but we suggest there is a grave question whether Miss Hearst reciprocates that loyalty . . .

"The facts belie she reciprocates that loyalty."

Browning concluded, saying, he did not "believe the taxpayers of the nation should be called upon to spend untold amounts of money to recapture her again."

Costs of the nationwide manhunt for Patty and her comrades has been estimated to run in the millions of dollars.

When arguments turned to the question of the amount of bail that might be ordered, the jurist gave what appeared to be a hint of what may be his concern in subsequent hearings:

"The dollar amount is not of any moment," he said. "The question is whether or not she should be at large."

Both her father and mother, Catherine Hearst, as well as three of Patty's sisters, were present in the courtroom.

As Patty entered the courtroom in the Federal Building here, she smiled and nodded to her family and said, "Hi."

Following her court appearance, Patty reportedly told her mother, "Well, it might have looked like favoritism if I had gotten out."

In a separate court appearance, U.S. Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff Jr. set next Friday as the date for a hearing in connection with possible return of William and Emily Harris to Los Angeles to face almost two dozen felony charges.

The Harrises have never been charged in connection with the San Francisco bank robbery. Patty, however, faces a battery of state and federal charges in Los Angeles, in addition to her San Francisco indictments.

Woodruff appointed attorney Susan Jordan of San Francisco to represent Emily Harris. James Hewitt, federal public defender in San Francisco, will represent William Harris.

Meanwhile Friday, bits and pieces of the intricate investigative chain which led to the capture of Patty and her comrades were beginning to come into focus.

In the end, it would seem, their capture was a mixture of intensive detective work—and a little old-fashioned luck.

In Kansas City, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said it [illegible] systematic probe of "associ[illegible] fugitive Yoshimura which [illegible] agents to the two houses [illegible] Francisco's Mission District.

Agents were hoping to [illegible] companion of Yoshimura and [illegible] stead, the celebrated fugi[illegible] sources said.

Yoshimura had unexpecte[illegible] faced in connection with Pa[illegible] the Harrises when agents fo[illegible] fingerprints in a vacated Pe[illegible] nia farmhouse in which the [illegible] trio are believed to have hid[illegible] from roughly July to mid-Au[illegible] 1974.

Before Yoshimura's prints w[illegible] covered in the farmhouse, au[illegible] had had no information re[illegible] her possible whereabou[illegible] had disappeared as a fu[illegible] 1972 bomb-cache case.

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L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

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Judge Refuses to Free Patt

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Regarding the followup probe of Yoshimura associates, Kelley would say only that "investigation led to the identification of associates of Yoshimura determined to be residing at 625 Morse St. (where Patty a Yoshimura were caught) and a 188 Precita Ave. (site of the arrest of the Harrises) in San Francisco."

In Sacramento, Paul C. Young, the special agent in chare of the FBI office there, said it was his office that had developgd the lead which ultimately sent agents to the houses in San Francisco.

The lead, he said, was developed in a case not directly connected to the fugitive trio, but he declined to discuss details of the probe for fear it might "blow our investigation."

His office, Young said, had supplied agents in San Francisco with various addresses in the Mission District, two of which ultimately proved to be the Harris and Patty "safe houses."

As Young explained it to The Times:

"An unrelated case gave us leads in the San Francisco area. We were looking for some SLA members and that tied in with what San Francisco was doing.

"This combination of information lead to the apprehension of the harrises."

Young added however, that the Hearst investigation itself had also led San Francisco agents to the same vicinity. Further elaboration was not forthcoming from the agency.

It was speculated that Kathy Ann Soliah, sister of Steven F. Soliah, the man charged with harboring Patty and Yoshimura, might be a major key in the arrest chain.

Miss Soliah, 28, is a well-known Bay Area radical and a known associate of SLA members. She reportedly dropped from sight some months ago.

Whether it was Miss Soliah that agents were seeking when they came in contact with Patty and the others was not known.

However, it is known that Soliah visited Yoshimura's boyfriend, William H. Brandt, 33, at least six times in 1973 at the state Correctional Training Facility in Soledad.

Brandt, who is scheduled to appear this December before the California Adult Authority for a parole hearing, was convicted, along with two other men, of stockpiling the cache of powerful bombs and weaponry in a Berkeley garage. The garage allegedly was rented by Yoshimura.

According to court records in the Brandt case, he and his companions—including Yoshimura—were planning to bomb the Naval architectural building on the UC Berkeley campus when they were arrested March 31, 1972.

Miss Soliah is also a prominent member of the E Research Collective, a radical organization formed year ago in Oakland to distribute statements f SLA and other underground groups.

Other members of the organization include Jeff vid Sokolow, 27, and James William Kilgore, 28.

Sokolow was reported by the U.S. Senate J Committee to have been a member of the Wea faction of Students for a Democratic Society, whe bers visited Cuba as members of the Venceremos T

Kilgore is also a friend of Brandt and has visi several times at Soledad prison, records show.

Charles W. Bates, the FBI agent responsible for rection of the 19-month hunt for Patty and her nions, did not dispute Young's version of the arres but did, like his superior, Kelley, strongly reject tion that the capture of the fugitives had been th of a "tip" or "fluke."

"It was not a tip," Bates said, "just diggin who might have information, on the periphery, bu up from that.

"We were interested in that house (where Pa caught) because of some other angle that we might give us some leads that would eventually the fugitives."

The 33-year FBI veteran added that it was poss four fugitives might have been in San Francisc long as two weeks, perhaps more. He did not elabo

Kelley, in discussing the case with newsmen, g following account of the captures:

On Wednesday, agents near the Precita Ave. ho noticed a man and woman leaving the house wh similar in description to the fugitives (the Harrises)

"Agents had no solid information that these ind were, in fact, the Harrises. Therefore, they mad tempt to arrest them, but continued to keep the r under observation."

The next day, agents saw the couple, wea clothes, and decided to question them.

Julian Canlas, an 18-year-old neighbor of the H who she said she knew only as "Chris" and Nanc The Times she believed the house had been under lance for three days, not two, as the FBI said.

She said a van with Utah license plates had bee across the street from the house in which the were living for three days. Other neighbors agre her estimate.

It was from that van that two armed men ju take the Harrises into custody, Canlas said. Some

Please Turn to Page 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

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JUDGE REFUSES TO FREE PATTY

Continued from 18th Page

ter, she said she saw a "Policeman" come by and drive off in the vehicle.

Kelley did not detail how or why other FBI agents and San Francisco police officers happened to go to the Morse St. location, where Patty and Yoshimura were hiding.

However, Police Inspector Tim Casey gave this version of the arrest:

LAWYER—Terence Hallinan, representing Patty Hearst, talking to newsmen before bail hearing.

Yoshimura came to the door first and saw Casey FBI Agent Tom Padden through a door window.

"Padden told her (Yoshimura) to freeze," Casey "Patty came up behind her.

"Then they both bolted back. Padden shouted for t to 'Freeze!'"

Casey said that when Yoshimura opened the door, P turned around, and he said:

"Patty! Don't make a move."

"All right," came the reply.

"Don't shoot, I'll go with you."

Casey said he asked her if she had a gun and Patty plied, "Yes, in the purse in the bedroom."

After being asked by the officer whether she was a "it was all over," Casey recalled that Patty "didn't sa word."

Kelley disclosed that weapons had been observed both houses by arresting officers. After obtaining sea warrants, agents began detailed inspection of both "s houses" Friday.

It had previously been reported that three automatic fles, two shotguns, several handguns and 40 pounds of plosives, plus two gas masks had been found in the Ha house, but no weapons in the home containing Patty a Yoshimura.

However, during the arraignment of Soliah Fri Asst. U.S. Atty. Bancroft disclosed that authorities fou two handguns, two .30-caliber carbines, two loaded ba na clips of cartridges, and a sawed-off shotgun at house occupied by Patty and Yoshimura.

Kelley said the arrest of Patty "hopefully was a reste tion of the feeling that despite all efforts to thwart o search, no one can remain a fugitive forever."

Obviously bristling over previous criticism leveled the bureau because of its inability to catch Patty, the fo mer Kansas City police chief said:

"I am sick and tired having people at appearances pu licly and privately ask, 'Why can't you catch Pat Hearst?' Now, I say these inquiries are stilled."

Kelley added, however, that he was disappoi t

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L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

exh.N

JUDGE DENIES BAIL FOR PATTY

Continued from 19th Page

[illegible] to infiltrate the SLA. He said effort by the bureau to get an operative inside the terrorist band was blocked because of the group's "very tight relationship of members of the group and the precautions they took to avoid infiltration."

"It frightens me and it concerns me," Kelley said, "that we cannot get into similar revolutionary groups, which want to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence."

He did not elaborate.

At the house where the Harris had been captured, the the street was cordoned off to traffic from 2 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. as members of the San Francisco police bomb squad scanned the structure for explosives.

Afterwards, police brought out several parcels, including four large manila envelopes and a cylindrical-shaped item, wrapped in a newspaper, that looked like a section of pipe.

The parcels were placed in a "bomb basket" in the back of a police pickup truck and taken away.

Police Inspector Don Hansen refused to say what was in the packages except that "they were items of evidentiary value."

At the house formerly occupied by Patty and Yoshimura, FBI agents and police spent the day methodically going through the four bungalows and dusting for fingerprints, apparently in an attempt to uncover [illegible] persons who may have given aid to the fugitives.

About 1 p.m., agents began carrying [illegible] house — including kitchen utensils, two lamps, a bicycle, a stereo set and box of records, blankets and two [illegible] pots.

Agents were tossed locally, but good [illegible] group of onlooking teen-agers when they [illegible] 12-foot-high potted plant, however.

Some of the youngsters apparently believed [illegible] concealed marijuana.

The agents, unperturbed, finished loading the [illegible] a blue van and drove off.

L.A. TIMES 9/20/75

5

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Younger Foresees More Acts by Terrorist Groups

California Atty. Gen. Evelle J. Younger said Friday he believes there will be more terrorism by such groups as the Symbionese Liberation Army.

He noted that arrested with Patricia Hearst in San Francisco Thursday was Wendy Yoshimura, who had "obviously an identifiable relationship" with the Weather Underground.

"So we see here visible proof of the fact that some of these terrorist organizations can maintain a rather close liaison and the unpleasant predictions we've made in the past to the effect that this problem is going to become more serious I'm afraid are borne out by this identification," Younger said.

The attorney general said he expected that the renewed publicity about the SLA would "bring a lot of crazies out of the woodwork."

L. A. TIMES - 9/20/75

exh. O

Guns and Bullets Among Patty's Effects, FBI Says

BY PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A large array of weapons, ammunition, explosives, bomb manuals, disguises and false identification papers were found among the personal effects of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris in their San Francisco apartments, the FBI disclosed Monday.

The items were listed in a 128-page inventory released by authorities despite objections from Patty's attorney, who denounced the disclosure as "further inflaming" a "highly volatile case."

The inventory list contained no startling revelations. It included only brief descriptions of each item taken from the separate apartments used by Patty and the Harrises, some of which had been reported previously.

Among the items seized from the apartment Patty reportedly shared with Wendy Yoshimura and Steve Soliah at 625 Morse St. were two M-1 carbines, a sawed-off shotgun, two .38-caliber pistols and a 9-mm. automatic pistol in addition to a large supply of ammunition.

Also found in Patty's apartment was an unsent communique labeled a "death warrant" and dated Sept. 4, 1975. It was addressed to the Black Liberation Army, the Black Guerrilla Army and the Black Guerrilla Family and named "Malik el-Malik" as "The People's Enemy No. 1."

El Malik was not further identified.

Another communique, the contents of which were not revealed, was addressed to "New Dawn" and a Berkeley address.

Both communiques were from the New World Liberation Front, which has claimed responsibility for more than 20 bombings.

The inventory listed a Sacramento City College identification card, previously reported as issued Jan. 31 to

Please Turn to Page 16, Col. 3

INVENTORY

Continued from Third Page

Patty under the alias of Sue Hendricks.

Other materials needed to obtain false identification, including several birth certificates, also were found.

Found in the Harrises' home at 283 Precita St. were a variety of weapons as well as several women's wigs, extensive cosmetic supplies, a ski mask and a parking citation dated Aug. 22, 1974.

The FBI inventory included several weapons and a large amount of ammunition, bomb making materials, including wires and clocks, two gas masks, a U.S. Treasury rebate check for $145.80, a copy of "The Anarchist Cookbook," an FBI publication titled "The Science of Fingerprints," a page from a notebook entitled "Savings and Loan" and containing addresses and a page removed from a looseleaf notebook titled "B of A Marysville".

In a manila envelope with "Money" written on the outside, the FBI said it found a page with a diagram apparently showing the interior of a bank teller's window with notations of "window" and "till, coins, cash drawer."

Also confiscated from the Harrises' hideout were three books from the University of California, "The Science of High Explosives," "Explosives" and "Fuels, Explosives and Dyestuffs;" a statement of the Weather Underground called "Prairie Fire," a copy of the book "Patty, Tania," written by reporters Jerry Belcher and Don West about Patty's kidnaping and her subsequent conversion to the Symbionese Liberation Army, and a pamphlet titled "Helps to Bloic Study."

Authorities are trying to establish a link between one of two 9-mm. guns taken from the apartments of Patty and the Harrises and the April 21 armed robbery of a Carmichael bank branch.

A woman and three men took $15,000 during the holdup. During the robbery, a customer was fatally wounded.

Nine-millimeter cartridges were found on the floor of the bank after the robbery.

L.A. Times 9/30/76

exh. P

Agents Find Cache o
Arms at S.F. Hideouts

By JACK BROWN
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — Many fully automatic weapons were discovered in the two Mission District hideouts where fugitive heiress Patty Hearst and her Symbionese Liberation Army cohorts Bill and Emily Harris were arrested, agents have disclosed.

An FBI man in front of Patty's neat second-story railroad apartment at 625 Morse St. said many illegal firearms were discovered last night scattered about the two-bedroom unit.

Although the FBI would not release a list of the weapons, a San Francisco Police Department spokesman detailed some of the items found in the Harris couple's apartment.

They were described as three .30 semi-automatic carbines, two automatic shotguns, two handguns, 40 pounds of black powder explosive, a substantial amount of ammunition, two gas masks and two military type bandoliers.

But neighbors of both houses said there was no sign of bloodthirstiness among either the Harrises or Patty Hearst and her roommate Wendy Yoshimura.

Mercedes Salinas, who lived below the Harrises at 2806½ Preceda, described the couple as very friendly.

"I did not see them very often during the past 20 days they lived here, but they always waved and said 'hi,'" Mrs. Salinas said.

"Once they even came into my kitchen and had coffee with me . . . they were nice."

FBI agents made thorough searches of the two hideouts today in an effort to obtain more evidence against the four fugitives.

"We may turn th
ment (Patty Hearst'
out in the morni
agent said:

Agents and
described the
two apartments as "
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otherwise "it just lo
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The two one-way
were jammed
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terday afternoon, pol

HERALD-EXAMINER 9/19/75

exh. P

Elder Soliah Tells of Tip to F

Says He Told Agents Where Son Was Working in S.F.

BY MYRNA OLIVER
Times Staff Writer

Palmdale High School teacher Martin Soliah asserted Saturday it was his tip that his son, Steven, had a painting job in San Francisco that led the FBI to the arrest of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris.

Steven Soliah, 27, was arrested on suspicion of harboring a fugitive after Patty and Wendy Yoshimura were apprehended at an apartment he allegedly rented at 625 Morse St. in San Francisco.

The elder Soliah described his cooperation with the FBI in a 2½-hour taped interview he requested with two Southern California newsmen to refute stories that Patty and the others were located through an FBI trace of mail the Soliahs received from their three children.

Their daughters Kathleen, 23, and Josephine, 24, were sought for questioning by the San Francisco police department in warrants describing them as "armed and dangerous." The warrants have since been dropped.

In another development Saturday, at least four California news media received Xeroxed copies of a memo purportedly from the Symbionese Liberation Army, the radical organization which kidnaped and allegedly recruited Patty.

Investigators had claimed the group was virtually crushed, with its surviving members in jail. FBI officials could not say Saturday whether the memos could have been circulated by active members of the SLA. They said they have no idea how many SLA sympathizers exist.

A Los Angeles Times copy messenger, answering a call shortly after noon, was told by a young, male voice to pick up a "letter from the SLA" in a Wall Street Journal coin newsrack near The Times building at 1st and Spring Sts.

The San Diego Union received a similar call and retrieved an identical copy taped to the outside corner of its building. Radio station KGB-AM in San Diego answered a third call and found another copy taped to the bottom of a bus bench outside the station.

In San Francisco, a call to the Chronicle led police to a fourth letter taped in a phone booth. The identical memos asserted the SLA is active and called for "arrests of the cist (sic) insects" to raise bai for those arrested Sept. 13.

Addressed to the "Weather ground and other comrades from the "SLA" as a "request itary assistance," the memos

"Once again, fate has led bling forces of the FBI to the of our soldier's refuge.

"While it would be most di understate the effect of the our comrades on Sept. 13, and the Foolish Bureau of In tion have succeeded in ma overstatement by describing as the 'death blow' to the SLA lives on in spirit and strength and will give proof the future.

"For now, we call upon units of the people's armies our loss into victory by unit mass effort to make nation rests of the rich, facist insect released only when bail posted for all our comrad funds from the honey-laden the ruling class.

"While the facist dogs ha

Please Turn to Page 2

exh. Q

Elder Soliah Tells of Tip to F

Continued from Third Page

porarily reduced our forces by five, it should be kept in mind that in one night a single running man can slit a thousand throats."

The memo ended with the by-now familiar SLA sign-off, "Death to the fascist insects who pray (sic) upon the lives of the people." It was signed, "Symbionese Liberation Army," and bore the letters, "SLA."

In San Francisco, an additional 20-page inventory of items confiscated by the FBI from the 233 Precita Ave. address where the Harrises lived revealed a 56-page typed script characterized as "a self-described autobiography of a female individual."

The single paragraph released by the FBI stated: "My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 (the date of Patty's kidnaping), I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way."

The FBI refused to name the author of the partial manuscript. Also found were credit cards, drivers' licenses, birth certificates and a Social Security card, but the FBI would not release any names on the items.

Also in the Bay Area, Redwood City officials denied a report by Newsday that Patty and Emily Harris had engaged in a raucous fistfight in the San Mateo County Jail after Patty's planned defense strategy was made public.

Newsday reported Harris became enraged over an affidavit stating Patty remembered nothing of her experiences that led to her arrest and was coerced into her actions by her SLA captors.

"It (the fight) just didn't happen," said San Mateo County Sheriff John R. McDonald Jr.

He said the two women, although apparently cool toward each other, had not even exchanged harsh words.

He also denied a report that Patty was being treated with tranquilizing drugs, including Thorazine.

In Palmdale, Soliah and his wife, Elsie, adamantly denied that mail from their children led the FBI to Patty and the others.

They told interviewers for the Valley Press that they received three letters last summer but that none had return addresses. They said they never were given either the Morse or Precita addresses.

The address his daughter gave them, Soliah said, was 625 Post St. No. 184, San Francisco, which he said he later learned was an Oriental rug shop which serves as a postal address for underground people for a monthly $5 fee.

Stressing his loyalty to his country as well as to his children, the World War II Army Air Corps P-38 pilot and former football coach gave this account of his cooperation with the FBI:

At the request of the FBI, Soliah said he accompanied an agent to San Francisco on Aug. 28 to try to find his children and question them about "peripheral people" like Yoshimura. At the time, none of the Soliahs was sought by law enforcement officials.

He said he left a message at the Oriental rug store that he was in San Francisco and would like to see them. On Aug. 29, his daughter, Jo, called the hotel number he had left and agreed to meet.

Over dinner, Soliah said, he asked his three children to talk with an FBI agent, but they refused, saying they did not trust FBI personnel in the Bay Area.

Soliah said he never asked their residence addresses, and gave the FBI only the tip that Steve had a painting job at a San Francisco Synanon.

Later, Soliah said, "We sat in front of the federal building on a cement bench for three hours holding each other and crying. It was the most pathetic thing I have ever gone through and they said they haven't done anything, but they can't hurt other people."

He said they told him they were working and couldn't leave, that he should go home.

"It will all be over soon," the young Soliahs told their father. "We be together in three weeks a family again."

Questioned closely about th weeks" comment, Soliah hed said he didn't know if that exact predicted time or wh meant. Coincidentally, Patty others, including Steve Soli arrested about three weeks la

The Soliahs said their d Kathy, had met Angela Atwo ed in the SLA shootout with Los Angeles in 1974) when th worked at a restaurant in Sa cisco. They said they neve their children mention the n Patty, the Harrises, Yoshim other principals in the case.

The Soliahs said they have where their daughters are.

Asked about his aid to the liah said:

"We've cooperated with body. How many fathers w up there and try to get their the street and help the gover

"I believe in law and order, year-old Soliah said. "You c into political discussions w anymore. They can't wait. got to do it their way."

Soliah said he had urged dren to work within the sys had offered to open a busin them if they would leave Francisco Bay Area and re Palmdale.

Soliah said he saw his son at his arraignment and t youth told him: "I wish I'd l tened to you, dad."

L.A. TIMES - 10/5/75

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see M

Patty May Face L.A. Trial First; Case Called Stronger

BY WILLIAM FARR and JOHN KENDALL
Times Staff Writers

Federal and local prosecutors decided Friday that Patty Hearst should go on trial in Los Angeles first because the case against her is stronger here than the federal bank robbery indictment in San Francisco, The Times has learned.

However, U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter's order that she be held without bail could force the bank robbery case to be tried first since she has the right to insist on a trial within 60 days if she is kept in jail.

It also is a virtual certainty that her fugitive companions, William and Emily Harris, will be tried initially on charges filed against them by the district attorney's office here.

Until Mel's Sporting Goods Store was shot up in Inglewood on May 16 last year, the newspaper heiress had been sought only as a "material witness." The Harrises faced no charges.

Within 15 hours, however, the trio jointly accumulated 18 felony counts, including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnaping, robbery and auto theft.

Patty is charged with an additional count of assault with a deadly weapon on the landlady of a Los Angeles apartment house on May 19, 1974.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Samuel Mayerson has been assigned to prosecute the trio. In a brief hearing Friday, he successfully sought a bail increase on local charges of from $50,000 to $500,000.

Mayerson told Los Angeles Municipal Judge Antonio Chavez that the bail increase was necessary "to assure their appearance in court."

He said, "At the time we first put the bail at $50,000, we had no idea that the defendants would be able to successfully elude a massive manhunt put in motion to capture them."

Please Turn to Page 21, Col. 1

L.A. TIMES - 9/30/75

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TRIAL IN L.A.

Continued from First Page

Chavez granted the bail increase without comment.

A source close to the investigation pointed out that the federal bank robbery indictment of Miss Hearst relies almost totally on identifying her from photos taken by a camera inside the Hibernia Bank during the April 15, 1974, holdup, and is weak for that reason.

Also, it was indicated there could be problems with federal charges of illegal possession of an unregistered automatic weapon filed against Patty and the Harrises.

The charges were based on witness accounts that shots fired at the Inglewood sporting goods store were "rapid fire," leading to a conclusion they were from an automatic weapon.

However, .30-caliber cartridges found at the scene could have been fired either from an automatic weapon or a semiautomatic weapon, the possession of which is not a federal offense.

Another factor favoring a decision to put Miss Hearst and the Harrises on trial in Los Angeles first is that it would be more practical from the prosecutors' viewpoint.

Should Patty go to trial on the bank robbery charge in San Francisco first, it presumably would necessitate separate trials for her and the Harrises on the Los Angeles charges. This is so because the Harrises could be expected to exercise their right to a speedy trial here.

"It would be duplicative and a tremendous extra cost to the taxpayers to have two separate trials here," Mayerson said.

Acting Dist. Atty. John Howard said he expects Miss Hearst and the Harrises to be arraigned here on local charges by the middle of next week.

Investigators give this account of events leading to charges against the trio:

It was after 4 p.m. on May 16 last year when Harris, accompanied by his wife, paid for merchandise at Mel's Sporting Goods, 11425 S. Crenshaw Blvd., and was spotted taking a bandoleer as the couple left the store.

A fight ensued. Store owner William Hiett, assisted by Gary Mason and Ernest Nunnery, attempted to handcuff Harris, and as the struggle boiled onto the sidewalk outside, Harris pulled a gun and was disarmed.

From across the street, a woman opened fire from a 1970 Volkswagen bus. Bullets struck the front of the store, and those struggling with Harris took cover as the Harrises fled to the van.

As the red and white VW drove away, Anthony G. Shepard, a store employe, followed its three occupants in his car until the bus stopped and a man with a gun got out.

It was about 4:35 p.m. in the 11600 block of Ruthelen St. Kenneth Claude Pierre and Marva Davis were sitting in a 1970 Pontiac LeMans when they saw a man approach holding what they thought was a large caliber automatic weapon. He was accompanied by a woman, also armed.

"We are SLA," the victims recalled the man saying. "We need your car. I have to kill someone, and I don't want to kill you."

Pierre and Davis fled from the car, ran into watched as a third person handed weapons f van, and the three drove away in the Pontiac. (Latent fingerprints later lifted from the ab were identified as those of Harris and Patty H

A short time later, Thomas L. Patin Sr. an Patin Jr. were standing beside a 1963 Chevro tion wagon in the 2000 block of 117th St. in L

They saw a black and white Pontiac stall and Cimarron Ave. A man armed with what be a submachine gun got out, approached an weapon at them.

"We are from the SLA and we need the c was quoted as saying. "We need it right now!

After the elder Patin gave the man his c women got out of the Pontiac, entered Patin' gon and the trio drove away.

It was about 7 p.m. in Lynwood when a w identified as Emily Harris—appeared at the h mas Dean Matthews, 18, to inquire about Econoline Van he was offering for sale.

She asked to test drive it, and Matthew slipped into the passenger's side. As the van a corner nearby, Matthews saw a bl parked at the curb.

"There are two of my friends," the pres said in substance. "I'd like to take them along

Matthews agreed again. A man whom th said looked like Harris and a woman he iden Hearst got into the van. Harris opened showed Matthews a gun.

"We are from the SLA and we need to car," the man was quoted as saying. "Don't stupid and you won't get hurt."

Matthews was held for nearly 12 hours i his van—often covered with a blanket. Th driven to various locations, including a c where Matthews was concealed by the bl entered.

The youth slept and woke at about 6:30 a the man and two women were discussing another vehicle. Their plan was to pretend t ing.

It was at about 6:40 a.m. when Frank pick up two young women hitchhiking One got in the front seat. The other, iden Harris, sat in back.

Both women pulled automatic pistols, and the back seat told Sutter, in substance: "We for a couple of hours. You're not going to do exactly what I tell you. We will hurt you

Sutter was ordered into the back seat, a who had sat in the rear drove his car to a and stopped. A man got into the back seat, forced to lie under a blanket.

After driving around, the car was stopped identified as Harris, took Sutter's wallet money from it.

L.A. TIMES - 9/20/75

exh. S

L.A. Jury Indicts Patty, Harrises on 11 Counts

One Charge Could Lead to Life Term Upon Conviction

BY WILLIAM FARR
Times Staff Writer

Patricia Hearst and her Symbionese Liberation Army companions, Emily and William Harris, were indicted Thursday by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for a series of crimes that could send them to prison for life.

The most serious charge in the 11-count indictment returned against the three former fugitives is kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, which carries a possible life sentence upon conviction.

They also were indicted on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon, three of armed robbery and another of simple kidnaping, all allegedly committed over a 15-hour period on May 16 and 17, 1974.

The indictment produced no surprises and simply supersedes 15 felony counts filed in a May 22, 1974, criminal complaint against Patty and the Harrises.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Samuel Mayerson, who presented the case to the grand jury, said some counts were dropped because they were "superfluous" and others were dropped due to insufficiency of evidence.

The indictment was returned after grand jurors heard testimony from 15 witnesses. Grand jury foreman Margaret Carr presented the true bill to Superior Judge William Ritzi about an hour after the jury went into session Thursday.

Ritzi continued the trio's bail at $500,000 each at the request of Mayerson.

The Harrises are scheduled to be arraigned today before Ritzi in a bulletproof courtroom on the 15th floor of the downtown Criminal Courts Building.

In Redwood City, meanwhile, one of Patty's attorneys, Terence Hallinan, said she is "not guilty" of any of the charges returned against her by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

"I'm not sure she was even there" (in Los Angeles at the time the felonies were committed), Hallinan said after a 30-minute conference with Patty in the San Mateo County Jail.

At a press conference after the indictments, Mayerson declined to speculate whether Patty would be tried here at the same time as the Harrises or whether separate trials might be necessary. She is being held on federal bank robbery charges.

The count carrying the possible life sentence stems from the alleged abduction and robbery of Frank Sutter, who told the grand jury he had picked up Patty and Emily Harris at 6:40 a.m. May 17 as they were hitchhiking on Outpost Drive in the Hollywood Hills area.

Sutter's grand jury testimony will remain secret, as will that of other witnesses, for at least 10 days after the defendants receive their copy of the transcript, but in investigative re-

Please Turn to Page 28, Col. 1

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L.A. Grand Jury Indicts Patty, Harris on 11 Counts; One Charge Has Life-Te

Continued from First Page

ports previously made public Sutter gave the following account:

When he stopped to pick them up, Patty jumped in the back seat and Emily sat in front. Both pulled pistols and Emily told him, in substance, "We need your car for a couple of hours. You're not going to get hurt if you do exactly what I tell you. We will hurt you if you don't."

Emily took over the wheel and drove Sutter's car back to a point near where they were hitchhiking and pulled it up to a dark blue van.

Harris emerged from the van and got in the back seat of the Sutter auto with what Harris said was a machine gun. He ordered Sutter to lie on the floor of the back seat covered with a blanket.

After driving around for quite some time, the car stopped and Harris took Sutter's wallet from him and removed $250 from it.

They then let Sutter out at the top of a hill and warned him against trying to seek help too soon. "Just take your time because if we see you come down too soon we will shoot you," Sutter quoted Harris as saying.

Sutter called police after walking down the hill and finding his car unattended.

In addition to the count charging the trio with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, the indictment alleged a separate robbery count for the taking of Sutter's car, wallet and money.

The victim in the other kidnaping count is a Lynwood teen-ager, Thomas Dean Matthews, according to the indictment. The dark blue van mentioned earlier belonged to him and he testified that he was in it when the Harrises and Patty left in Sutter's car.

By that time, he said, he had been held captive by the three fugitives for almost 12 hours. He gave investigators this account of what had transpired:

Emily had come to his door about 7 p.m. the night before and said she was interested in buying the van, which had a "for sale" sign on it.

Matthews gave her permission to test drive it and accompanied her to a spot where she said she was picking up two friends. He subsequently identified these persons as Patty and William Harris.

Harris told him, "We are from the SLA and we need to borrow your van. Don't do anything stupid and you won't get hurt." Harris displayed a gun.

Harris and Patty got into the van and, at Harris' orders, Matthews drove to several locations during the evening, including a drive-in theater.

Handcuffs were locked to the left arm of Harris and Matthews helped saw the cuffs off with a hacksaw Emily had purchased at a Z[illegible] partment store.

Employes of Mel's Sportin[illegible] store in Inglewood told inve[illegible] that earlier that same day, [illegible] attempted to detain Harris b[illegible] cuffing him after accusing [illegible] shoplifting a pair of socks.

Harris told Matthews the[illegible] not stolen the socks but, in f[illegible] taken a bandolier.

Patty told Matthews she h[illegible] one clip of ammunition [illegible] matic carbine at the sto[illegible]

The manager of the sporti[illegible] store, William Huett[illegible] his [illegible] four employes told inve[illegible] about scurrying for cover [illegible] woman believed to be Patty [illegible] the getaway of the Harrises [illegible] burst of gunfire.

The indictment's six cou[illegible] sault with a deadly weap[illegible] from this incident. The two [illegible] ing robbery counts result [illegible] trio's alleged commandeering [illegible] other cars following their [illegible] the sporting goods store in [illegible] bus.

The assault-with-a-deadly [illegible] charges call for punishment [illegible] months to life in state prison [illegible] a $5,000 fine. The penalty [illegible] bery is five years to life [illegible] simple kidnaping count [illegible] to-25-year sentence.

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OCTOBER 23rd, 1975/ISSUE NO. 198 85¢UK30p

ROLLING STONE®

THE INSIDE STORY

By HOWARD KOHN AND DAVID WEIR

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PATTY HEARST and Emily Harris waited on a grimy Los Angeles street, fighting their emotions as they listened to a radio rebroadcasting the sounds of their friends — dying. On a nearby corner Bill Harris dickered over the price of a battered old car.

Only blocks away, rifle car- [illegible] exploding in the [illegible] bun-

stops and reached San Francisco in the predawn darkness.

The three fugitives drove to a black ghetto with rows of ramshackle Victorians—and sought out a friend. Bill and Emily's knocks brought the man sleepy-eyed to the door.

"You're alive!" Then he panicked. "You can't stay here. The whole state is gonna be crawling with pigs looking for you." He gave them five dollars and shut the door. "Don't come back."

The Harrises returned to the car and twisted the ignition key.

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THE INSIDE ST

By HOWARD KOHN AND DAVID WEIR

Copyright© 1975 ROLLING STONE. All rights reserved.

PATTY HEARST and Emily Harris waited on a grimy Los Angeles street, fighting their emotions as they listened to a radio rebroadcasting the sounds of their friends dying. On a nearby corner Bill Harris dickered over the price of a battered old car.

Only blocks away, rifle cartridges were exploding in the dying flames of a charred bungalow. The ashes were still too hot to retrieve the bodies of the six SLA members who had died hours before on the afternoon of May 17th, 1974.

Bill Harris shifted impatiently as the car's owner patted a dented fender. "I want five bills for this mother."

The SLA survivors had only $400. Reluctantly Harris offered $350. The man quickly pocketed the money.

Minutes later Bill picked up Patty and Emily and steered onto a freeway north to San Francisco. They drove all night —the Harrises in the front seat of the noisy car and Patty in back, hidden under a blanket. They were too tense to sleep, each grappling with the aftershock of the fiery deaths.

They exited twice at brightly lit service station clusters that flank Interstate 5, checking out each before picking what looked like the safest attendant. They made no other

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The three fug

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Emily's knocks

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Please shut up!

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Harris waited
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stops and reached San Francisco in the predawn darkness.

The three fugitives drove to a black ghetto with rows of ramshackle Victorians—and sought out a friend. Bill and Emily's knocks brought the man sleepy-eyed to the door.

"You're alive!" Then he panicked. "You can't stay here. The whole state is gonna be crawling with pigs looking for you." He gave them five dollars and shut the door. "Don't come back."

The Harrises returned to the car and twisted the ignition key. Patty poked her head out from under the blanket. "What's the matter? Why won't it start?"

The fugitives had no choice —to continue fiddling with the dead battery might attract attention—so they abandoned the car. Walking the streets, however, was a worse alternative.

"C'mon Tania," said Emily. "You better bring the blanket." Bill and Emily both carried duffel bags. Inside were weapons, disguises and tattered books.

A few blocks away, under a faded Victorian, they spotted a crawl space, a gloomy cave for rats and runaway dogs. As Patty and the Harrises huddled in the dirt under the old house, the noise of a late-night party began in the living room above. Patty gripped her homemade machine gun. "The pigs must have found the car!"

"Shhh," came a whispered response. "Shut up, goddamnit. Please shut up!"

[Continued on page 41]

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the [illegible]t two we[illegible] in San Francisco, hiding in th[illegible] houses. Bill posed as a wino, Patty and Emily as di[illegible] faced c[illegible]omen. On June 2nd they boarded a bus, dropped 35¢ into the coinbox and headed across the Bay Bridge toward Berkeley. They were on their way to scout out a rally called to commemorate the death of SLA member Angela Atwood. It was there that they got their first break.

The fugitives had only a few crumpled dollars left. The rally seemed their best chance to find a benefactor. So Emily, wearing a tie-dyed shirt, cutoff jeans and a wig, melted into the crowd at Ho Chi Minh Park in Berkeley, the town that helped launch the Movement in the early Sixties.

Emily recognized several faces from the California prison reform groups that had served as the crucible for her and most of the original SLA members. But one of the speakers, Kathy Soliah, attracted her attention. Soliah, who had become friends with Atwood when both quit waitress jobs because they felt the uniforms were demeaning, told the crowd she now considered herself part of the SLA.

Afterward Emily approached her and a few hours later the three fugitives were stashed in a small Berkeley flat, sipping tea and contemplating their next move.

"You can only stay here a few days. But maybe I can find someplace else you can go."

That hope soon faded. Other former SLA sympathizers wanted no part in the new underground life. A few contributed money—but not enough to buy another car. The fugitives were pale and weak from months of being away from sunshine and eating a diet of carryout hamburgers.

Patty paced about the flat, putting her arms around her, dark eyes staring out the windows, measuring each passer-by as a potential enemy. They felt it was only a matter of time before they would be discovered—in a few days they might be facing a police siege like their friends in Los Angeles. They kept their guns loaded, always within quick reach.

Then after a week at the Berkeley flat, a friend stopped by with an announcement: "I think I found someone who might help you. His name is Jack Scott and he wants to write a book about the SLA."

• • •

On February 4th, 1974, while Patty Hearst was being kidnapped, Jack Scott was confronting his own private crisis. A few months earlier he had considered himself a Movement radical working successfully within the system. As Oberlin College's athletic director he had hired the school's first black coaches, opened its athletic facilities to poor people from the community and shocked the alumni by declaring his unconcern for football scores. He also had authored three controversial sports books and founded the Institute for the Study of Sport and Society (ISSS). The sports world regarded Scott as a daring and influential pioneer.

When Oberlin's administration changed hands in early 1974, however, he had been forced out of his job. He had dedicated nearly ten years to his work in sports. Now at age 32, he began to wonder if all that time had been wasted.

Jack and his wife, Micki, moved to an apartment in New York where they continued to run the ISSS and Jack signed a contract to write his autobiography for William Morrow Publishers.

But Jack remained despondent. He stayed indoors, watched television and slept 12 hours a day. Twice a day he went out to corner newsstands and bought copies of the *Times*, the *Post* and the *Daily News*. Judging by the headlines, the only thing happening was the advent of an off-the-wall political militia calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army.

"SLA Kidnaps Newspaper Heiress"

"SLA Demands $200 Million in Food for Poor"

The SLA's rhetoric and tactics seemed to parody scorn to[illegible]d to curiosity as the headlines pr[illegible]

"Patty [illegible]earst Joins SLA"

"Patty Helps Rob Bank"

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TANIA WORI[illegible]

An Inside[illegible] Account [illegible] Patty Hea[illegible] on the Ru[illegible]

By Howard Kohn and D[illegible]

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But the publishers weren't interested in [illegible] ries. A Doubleday editor told him he'd ha[illegible] people who knew how the SLA was forme[illegible] could get a book contract.

Then Jack's book negotiations and hi[illegible] watching were interrupted by live camera[illegible] the six flaming deaths in Los Angeles. He [illegible] had been executed without a trial.

Flushed by anger, Jack boarded an [illegible] weeks later and headed for Berkeley. He h[illegible] years there studying for his doctorate in [illegible] psychology. He'd been a Goldwater suppo[illegible] first arrived but, like thousands of other[illegible] radicalized.

Now he sought out old Movement frien[illegible] ties to the underground. They introduce[illegible] friend of the Harrises. He explained hi[illegible] and asked about the couple. He was tol[illegible] disappointments as a teacher in Indiana. [illegible] after a military tour in Vietnam, th[illegible] California, their attempts to hold cla[illegible] harsh reaction of prison officials to th[illegible] changes, their disillusionment that gre[illegible] and violence.

Then the friend cautiously introduced

TANIA'S WORLD

An Insider's Account of Patty Hearst on the Run

By Howard Kohn and David Weir

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"Patty Hearst Joins SLA"

"Patty Helps Rob Bank"

The media also was unable to make up its mind. Were they crazies? Or young idealists fed up with working through the system? Did their tactics signal an emerging guerrilla violence in the United States? Was Patty Hearst in fact an SLA soldier now?

Jack's own doubts about the viability of peaceful reform began to crystalize in the continuing media debate over Patty Hearst and the SLA. At dinnertime he flicked the television knob from one network news show to another so he could monitor each bizarre twist in the case. By early May he was a walking encyclopedia on the subject.

He began spending his days in the offices of New York's book publishers. Jack was persuaded that the SLA symbolized the pent-up frustration of the Movement. He wanted to write a book that placed the SLA in a historical perspective.

But the publishers weren't interested in Jack's theories. A Doubleday editor told him he'd have to talk to people who knew how the SLA was formed before he could get a book contract.

Then Jack's book negotiations and his television watching were interrupted by live camera footage of the six flaming deaths in Los Angeles. He felt the SLA had been executed without a trial.

Flushed by anger, Jack boarded an airplane two weeks later and headed for Berkeley. He had spent six years there studying for his doctorate in educational psychology. He'd been a Goldwater supporter when he first arrived but, like thousands of others, had been radicalized.

Now he sought out old Movement friends who had ties to the underground. They introduced him to a friend of the Harrises. He explained his book idea and asked about the couple. He was told of Emily's disappointments as a teacher in Indiana, Bill's disgust after a military tour in Vietnam, their migration to California, their attempts to hold classes at prisons, the harsh reaction of prison officials to their suggested changes, their disillusionment that grew into cynicism and violence.

Then the friend cautiously introduced a possibility that had see[illegible] minion-to-one shot.

"How'd yo[illegible]e to m[illegible] one people who could tell you even more about B[illegible] and Emily — and about Patty?"

Jack understood the question's implication. He was intrigued. If a meeting with the three surviving members of the SLA actually could be arranged, he was willing to go along.

At 2:00 the next afternoon he was at the corner of Telegraph and Dwight Way. For nearly an hour he stood uncomfortably in the sun. He was easily recognized—thinning hair, professorial beard and wire-rimmed glasses. But no one approached him. Then, as he began to walk away, he was stopped by a short dark man dressed in a white tennis outfit and carrying a tennis racket. The man gave Jack an address and told him to come by that evening.

Jack wasn't sure the man was Bill Harris. He wasn't sure he wanted to know. Apprehension began welling up. He circled the block several times before finally knocking on the door. A face looked out from behind a curtain. The door opened and Jack walked into a room prepared for a police invasion. Mattresses were piled against the doors and next to the windows. Rifles that had been converted to automatic machine guns were lined up next to a pair of duffel bags. Grenades were stacked in strategic corners. One gun was cradled by a short unsmiling woman.

She was Tania, Patricia Campbell Hearst, the granddaughter of William Randolph Hearst. Emily Harris was the only other one in the room. She came forward and smiled tentatively, "I'm Yolanda." Then the man in the tennis outfit emerged from another room and gripped Jack's hand, "I'm Teko."

The fugitives said nothing further for a few moments, absorbed in watching their impact on the visitor. They noted Jack's apprehensive glance toward the guns leaning against the walls. He seemed suitably impressed with their military accouterments.

"You said you were interested in the SLA," Bill said. "That's why we invited you here. The most important thing at this time, you must understand, is to help us."

Jack sat down and went through a long nervous explanation of how and why he had agreed to this meeting. He was collecting information for a book. He wanted to present an accurate portrayal of the SLA that probed beneath the screaming headlines. They could help by telling the full story of their involvement.

"Okay," Bill answered. "We know you want to do a book. But right now we don't know if we're gonna be around long enough to read it. Aren't our lives more important than your book?"

Jack nodded. He had over $40,000 that he'd been paid by Oberlin College after he'd threatened to sue for breach of contract. The fugitives were welcome to some of that money.

For Patty and the Harrises this was an incredible offer. "That's just what we need," said Emily. "We can take the money and rent some place out in the country and lay back while things cool out."

But Jack was already having second thoughts. He felt equivocal about the SLA's previous tactics. And he didn't want to be involved if they were planning more violence.

"There is one condition." Jack's quiet voice was firm. The fugitives turned quickly in his direction, their faces stiff and challenging. Jack ignored the sudden change and plunged ahead.

"I can't help you unless you get rid of those guns."

"Who the fuck are you!" Patty stepped forward, her mouth tight with contempt.

Jack was red in the face but he did not retreat. "I won't help you unless you give up your weapons."

The mood in the house went electric with tension. The fugitives had gambled on Jack, by inviting him to their hideout. They were pretending that their act was more together than it was. Realistically, they could

says, we need a p[illegible]n the country where we can get our shit together. I'll [illegible]lon[illegible] We need your help. We'll work with you [illegible]the[illegible]ok. But our weapons are our only protection. We all feel the same way. When we joined the SLA we understood we'd have to be armed at all times."

The discussion continued. The fugitives were weary. But they clung to the SLA tenet of armed struggle. Jack could not make up his mind. Seven years before, during a "Stop the Draft Week" in Oakland, he and his wife, Micki, had converted their van into a makeshift medical center to treat students who had been clubbed and bloodied by the police. That had been their introduction to the Movement and had set a pattern for their style of radicalism: Their house was open to draft resisters, evicted tenants and others needing a sanctuary.

It was past midnight. Maybe the morning would bring a clearer decision. Jack rose to go.

"You can't leave." Emily's command was precise. "You might attract attention."

Now Jack was scared. In his fantasies the police had the house surrounded and were moving in for another climactic fusillade.

But the fugitives gave him no choice. He was told to sleep sandwiched between Emily and Patty. Positioned at the head of their bed was an arsenal of guns and grenades. Bill turned out the lights and Jack lay back, staring at the ceiling.

He couldn't sleep. Thirty minutes passed. It seemed like decades. Then a loud crash jarred everyone upright. Patty rolled over and grabbed a gun in a single motion that she had practiced many times in the dark. "It's the pigs," she whispered.

Someone had knocked over a garbage can in the alley. Nobody said a word as the three fugitives trained their guns on the entrances. Slowly Bill pulled back a curtain and peered out. He turned to the rest and grinned. "It's only a cat."

Jack forced himself to laugh. The others joined in, a trace of hysteria showing in their smiles.

Beneath the bravado in the gun-filled room, Jack realized, there was a sense of deepening desperation. His mind was made up. If the SLA survivors surrendered their guns, he'd help them find a haven, spend some time with them, get to know them—and write his book.

He settled into a fitful sleep, his nightmares filled with roaring flames and exploding cartridges. His face still felt hot from the dream flames when Bill shook him awake. The fugitives had gotten up early and had reached their own decision.

"We've talked it over. If you'll help get us out of here, we'll leave our guns behind."

• • •

Waiting at a pay phone for Jack to call was a new and unnerving experience for Micki. He had sounded very mysterious when he'd called their New York apartment earlier in the day. Without an explanation he'd asked Micki to locate an unoccupied pay phone, call him with the pay phone number and then wait for his return call.

Jack and Micki liked to work closely. Through 12 years of living together their careers often had intertwined in both sports and politics. She frequently ran the ISSS and recently she'd begun writing a master's thesis in sports sociology and started work on a profile of women in sports that was to be her first book. Friends considered her more radical than Jack.

Micki stood fidgeting in the phone booth. It felt like a sweatbox.

The phone rang. Jack's voice was shaking. "We're going to have three guests living with us—some people who need total privacy." Micki didn't want to ask any questions over the phone but she guessed who the

away fr[illegible]ungry New York for the summer to com-
plete their [illegible]. That plan had been delayed while
Jack flew to [illegible]kel[illegible] but now he asked her to start
looking for a farmhouse.

Micki began clipping out classified ads from the *Times* and the *Village Voice*. For five consecutive days she searched the New York and Pennsylvania countryside. She inspected ten houses. None were appropriate. The 11th was a wooden two-story house that stood unpretentiously by a dirt road three hours west of New York and a half-hour northeast of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where Jack had been a high school athlete 15 years before. The house was owned by a New York City fireman who wanted $2000 for a summer's rent. Micki wrote a check and phoned Jack.

Jack's schedule also had been hectic. The fugitives had been outfitted in new clothes to help them blend into Middle America. Their hair had been neatly trimmed and combed. The new disguises passed their first test with encouraging ease when Bill happened to walk past the captain of the Oakland police "Red Squad," a unit set up to monitor Bay Area radicals. "I almost fell over when I saw him," Bill told the others back at the hideout. "But he just glanced at me and kept right on walking."

The next major problem was transportation. Too many wanted posters had been circulated to risk planes or trains. They would have to split up and travel by car. Bill and Emily would get rides from two friends. But Jack would have to chauffeur Patty. None of their other friends was willing to drive 3000 miles with the most famous fugitive in the country.

Jack's curiosity outweighed his fears. He wanted answers to the questions that had been nagging him. Why had Patty converted to the SLA? Had she been tortured? Or brainwashed? Or was she still a hostage? She had been the most hostile to Scott's demand that the fugitives disarm and she had yet to speak a friendly word to him. But maybe that was a ploy to fool the Harrises. Once free of them, she might want to return to her parents and boyfriend.

Emily and her escort left on Friday night. The fu-

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Nevada.

They expected a call by Saturday afternoon but the phone was silent all day. Jack listened to the radio. There was no trace of Emily's apprehension. But that did not calm him. If the feds were laying an ambush, there would be a news blackout.

By Sunday noon Emily still had not phoned. There had been a prearranged deadline. If she didn't call by five o'clock Sunday afternoon, they'd be sure she'd been caught. At five minutes to five the phone rang.

"Hi," said Emily cheerily, "we're in Iowa."

Emily and her companion had misunderstood the signal. They thought the plan was for her to call *at* five on Sunday. Bill started to rebuke Emily for breach of orders. But he was too relieved to hear she was safe. "Stay strong. We'll see you in about a week."

An hour later Jack and Patty were on the freeway outside Berkeley. They were dressed in sports clothes and carried tennis rackets on the back ledge of their car. Tennis rackets somehow seemed a perfect complement to any well-mannered disguise. They were still only across the bay from the Hillsborough mansion where she grew up. As far as Jack knew this was the first time since her kidnapping that Patty had been away from the SLA. He stopped the car and awkwardly began a conversation he'd been rehearsing in his mind.

"Please don't take this the wrong way. But I want you to know that I'm willing to drive you anywhere you want to go. You don't have to go to Pennsylvania. I'll take you anywhere . . ."

Patty looked incredulous. She shifted into a corner of the car farthest from Jack.

He wasn't sure how to interpret her fear. "You can go anywhere you want," he repeated.

"I want to go where my friends are going."

Patty eyed Jack suspiciously. She was ready to bolt if he turned the car toward Hillsborough. Jack's embarrassment rushed across his face. He rammed the gear shift into first and silently resumed their journey east.

Patty stayed in her corner of the car and held herself rigidly, as if waiting for Jack to apologize. He offered small talk, unwilling to concede her opinion that he had blundered inexcusably.

The tension building between them kept them both awake. They were in Reno before Jack suggested stopping for sleep. Patty nodded assent. She stayed in the car while Jack registered for a motel room.

The room was furnished with only one bed. Patty gave a wary glance to it and then to Jack.

"I don't want you to get the wrong idea about me," he tried to reassure her. "I got a room with one bed because we're registered as a married couple. But I don't want you to think you have to have sex with me. In fact, I don't think we should have sex. I don't want you to feel later that you were coerced in any way. All I'd like is to have a warm body next to me."

The hardness around Patty's mouth softened and she smiled for the first time since he'd met her. "Don't worry about it. I'm not into sex with anybody right now. I loved Cujo too much. . . ." Cujo—Willie Wolfe—had been killed in Los Angeles. They went to bed exhausted and fell into an uneasy sleep.

The next day Patty ate her meals in the car. Even standing in line at a McDonald's was a risk. Millions had seen her picture on the evening news and the cover of *Newsweek* or heard her soft, distinctive voice on radio broadcasts of the SLA communiques.

For most of the previous four months she had been cooped up inside. Her excursions outside twice had ended in gunfire. Now she was driving across country through an FBI dragnet that already had employed more agents than any other civilian case.

he's a pig."

"C'mon, he's a highway flagman. Don't be so uptight."

When Jack pulled in for gas she frequently demanded he speed away as an attendant approached. "I don't like the way he looks," she'd explain. "He looks like a pig."

Patty's repeated reviling of "pigs" soon led to a discussion about the political criterion for such a classification. Patty took the position that a pig was anyone who did not give wholehearted support to the SLA. Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden, for instance, were pigs because they'd criticized the SLA tactics. Patty sounded like what she was—a new convert to radical thinking.

Jack pointed out Fonda and Hayden's untiring work to end the Vietnam war. "It's one thing to disagree with them but it's another thing to call them pigs. We have to recognize who our friends are and who our enemies are."

Patty sneered and changed the subject. What sort of author was Jack Scott? She had never read any of his books.

He had written about sports, he explained. He believed that athletes had a right not to be treated like cows at an auction. His books challenged those attitudes.

"I don't see how sports is relevant to anything at all," Patty said. "Certainly not to the revolution."

Jack did not reply.

For the rest of the trip they reached an uneasy accord. Their conversations were confined to those logistics necessary to reach the Scott apartment in New York.

Emily had arrived there four days earlier. She and her escort had had a bad scare just as they crossed the city limits. A fleet of police cars, sirens blaring, had raced up from behind and pulled over the car ahead of them.

But once at the apartment Emily was warm and relaxed. Micki happily greeted her. The two women shared a sense of humor, an emerging feeling of feminism and the anxiety of waiting for the others.

The next day was spent in search of a medical clinic that didn't require ID cards and Social Security numbers. For a couple of weeks Emily had been convinced she was pregnant. She had to find out for sure because a baby could dramatically affect her underground lifestyle.

Emily was prepared for a positive test. Throughout history other revolutionary women had delivered babies while waging guerrilla war. But when the result proved negative Emily was relieved. The fugitives still faced so many other hassles.

Jack and Patty had made it to New York without mishap. But Bill had called with disheartening news. His ride had fallen through. The driver's girlfriend had found out and pressured the driver to call it off. Bill was stranded in Berkeley.

A meeting was convened in the Scott living room to deal with the crisis. "Since Teko isn't here I'm in command," Emily began. "I'll decide what to do."

Emily's tone had changed. She was speaking in the same strident terms as Patty.

Jack stopped her with an impatient wave. "Wait a minute. What's this shit about you being in command?"

Patty stood up and confronted Jack as if addressing a backward schoolboy. "In our unit Teko is first in command, Yolanda is second and I'm third. You were under my command on the trip out here and you're under Yolanda's command now."

His face reddening, Scott exploded. "What the

Emily waited until Jack finished, then nodded quietly. "Jay, I guess you didn't understand how the SLA functions. Teko should have made it clear to you. I think it'd be a good idea if we called Teko and talked directly to him."

Jack and Emily marched to a nearby pay phone and dialed Berkeley. Bill was diplomatic. He assumed blame for not briefing Jack about the SLA's bureaucratical structure. All of that could be discussed more rationally when he reached the East Coast. "The crucial thing is that I get out there," Bill pleaded. Jack's anger had cooled. "It would be a great help if you could come back and ride with me."

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Bill hurriedly walked out, leaving behind his to-go and an extremely nervous companion quickly paid the bill and raced after Bill. B

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Bill hurriedly walked out, leaving behind his coffee-to-go and an extremely nervous companion. Jack quickly paid the bill and raced after Bill. But the

plow. The [illegible] to raise small[illegible] bass [illegible] three small ponds that lay 100 yards behind the h[illegible] in thick stands of alfalfa and timothy gra[illegible] An aging windmill that had been used to circulate air through the ponds was the only surviving testament to the experiment. The bass all had been fished out; the fugitives found only bullheads and a few undersized pickerel.

But that served to make the farm more isolated. Fishermen never bothered with the weedy ponds. The few motorists who bumped past the house were introspective farmers who lived down the dusty road out of sight and earshot.

The house also was ideal. From the outside it loomed tall and weathered. Dirty white paint peeled onto waist-high weeds that nearly hid an old and temperamental water tank. On the second floor was a balcony with a wrought-iron railing. Below was a screened in porch with hanging lamp where evenings could be spent listening to the litany of frogs and crickets. Inside were four bedrooms, a kitchen, a living room, dining room and attic—an expansive layout for three people who'd been sleeping on floors in cramped apartments.

Mornings brought rich sunrises flooding over the Pocono Mountains, driving the black flies and mosquitoes into the shade of a clump of trees that bordered the rear of the farm. By midmorning the fugitives were out lying in the sun like three white-bellied bass tossed on the banks of the ponds. Patty spent long hours on a grassy hummock. The Harrises adapted to the sun more slowly. Within days, however, all three were a crimson brown.

The Pennsylvania summer seemed to relax and rejuvenate the fugitives. They read Marx and Debray during the morning cool, then went sunning and swimming, chasing each other into the water. They picked wild blackberries from bushes growing across the road and dropped hook and line in search of the scavenger fish they grew to like cooked with butter and onions.

Bill carefully instructed Patty how to avoid a bullhead's spiny fins or a pickerel's fearsome teeth when tearing them off a hook. But Patty gleefully ignored the advice and grabbed them barehanded, shrugging off the resulting cuts and bites. When one bullhead fell off her hook, she lurched headlong into the pond after it.

Patty's feistiness amazed the others. She was the first to try skinny-dipping in the muddy ponds. The others had joined in until Bill emerged from the water one day clutching his penis. "Something bit me," he yelped. "And Christ does it hurt." One of the watersnakes in the pond had nipped him.

"I think you're going to live," smiled Emily. "But your fucking days may be numbered."

"I'd like to see *you* go in there now," came back his taunt.

Suddenly their bantering was interrupted: Patty laughed, slipped off her clothes and jumped into the pond. During childhood summers at her family's estates Patty had learned to like snakes. Now whenever she'd find one curled up behind the farmhouse she'd pick it up to show the others. But no one else would touch them.

In their political study sessions Emily and Micki were Patty's mentors. "Tania is a sister," Emily told Micki. "But she's still learning." The two older women became close. Sometimes they'd have long conversations about feminism while sitting on the kitchen floor drinking coffee. Micki confided that she'd felt a little jealous when Jack was traveling across country with a woman she had not then met. Emily replied that she and Bill tried not to be so possessive of each other. They were working it out intellectually, she said, but

Patty, that and [illegible]. The only squabble was the amount of time the Scotts were spending at the farm. Jack and Micki had decided to resume working a few days each week at ISSS so they could see their New York friends without inviting them to the farm. Because it was a six-hour round trip, they quickly tired of a daily commute and the fugitives sometimes were left by themselves for days at a time.

But while in New York the Scotts sought out Wendy Yoshimura, another fugitive whose friends had helped Jack find the SLA survivors in Berkeley. Wendy had gone underground in 1972 after being accused in the bombing of a Navy ROTC building in Berkeley. She had been born in a U.S. concentration camp—like many Japanese families, hers had been interned for much of World War II—had attended the California College of Arts and Crafts and had worked as a waitress.

Through mutual friends the Scotts arranged a meeting. Wendy explained that she was working as a waitress again and was hoping to save $500 by the end of the summer so she could return to the West Coast. Jack asked her to move into the farmhouse and offered to pay her the $500. She agreed and soon became a senior adviser and companion to the SLA fugitives.

The Scotts tried to provide everything the fugitives wanted. Micki had stocked the house with food, books and other supplies. When more was needed she sometimes accompanied Emily on shopping trips to Scranton. The fugitives also had new disguises. Patty's hair had been cut to affect a boyish look. Both Bill and Emily had lightened their dark hair with red tints.

But the fugitives still worried about unexpected visitors. So Jack tried to recruit another person whom Patty and the Harrises could contact in emergencies. In early July he brought out Jay Weiner, a sportswriter friend and summer intern from the Long Island newspaper *Newsday*. Jack had only hinted about his farmhouse guests and Weiner was not prepared to meet members of the FBI's Most Wanted List. Weiner smiled when he was introduced to "Judy," "Susan," "Alan" and "Joan" and pretended not to know who they were. After supper Jack took Weiner for a walk toward the ponds and began to explain the situation. "I don't want to know what's going on," Weiner replied. "I don't want to get involved."

Weiner agreed to keep his visit a secret but the episode left everyone disappointed.

A few days later a local fix-it man, hired by the landlord, stopped in to mow the weeds and grass around the house. Micki was there to greet him while the others—who were not listed as tenants—scampered out of view. Micki chatted amiably and helped the man yank out weeds, taking the opportunity to rescue an indigenous three-foot marijuana stalk that the fugitives had found and were planning to harvest.

The cannabis supplied them with an adequate number of joints since they seldom toked or drank, a security precaution based on the SLA's longstanding distrust of drugs. In conversations with the Scotts the fugitives explained that heavy drug users, in the judgment of the SLA, usually became paranoid egotists.

Jack and Micki had avoided discussing the issue of how far they would go to protect the SLA survivors. But one evening while Jack was driving to the farm a radio news flash suddenly confronted him with the dilemma.

"We have a report that the SLA has been located. Police have surrounded their hideout and Patty Hearst's parents are being flown to the scene to plead with their daughter for her surrender. Keep tuned for further details."

The fugitives were alone at the house. Jack swallowed hard. His hands jitterbugged on the wheel. [illegible] what was happening. [illegible] mile away [illegible] the farmhouse [illegible] dark. He couldn't see any police floodlights or red flashers. As he turned onto the dirt road [illegible] radio announced a followup report. "From Los Angeles, word has been received that the SLA sighting was a mistake. Police say that a secretary who lived alone was mistakenly identified as Patty Hearst. This has been another false lead in the hunt for the missing heiress."

Jack's heart stopped hammering. But his face was still ashen as he entered the farmhouse. "Good God," Bill greeted him quizzically. "You look like you just got out of prison."

Jack slumped to a chair and told his story of the two radio announcements. Everybody smiled and patted Jack on the back. The camaraderie carried over to the following days. Jack was asked to teach a basic set of exercises. He fashioned weights from concrete blocks for muscle building and led the fugitives through wind sprints to restore their strength and stamina.

Races were held between a rickety barn and a finish line marked by a child's rusting yellow swing set. Patty was surprisingly swift. Jack, once an outstanding sprinter himself, was hard pressed to outrun her. He had begun to like Patty. She enjoyed joking around and displayed an exuberance that had been impossible to imagine two weeks before. Her snappishness had dissipated.

She still chided Jack about the political irrelevancy of sports and his work at the ISSS. But she exercised daily under his rigorous tutelage. During one hard run she stepped in a gopher hole and crashed forward on a twisted ankle. She limped back to the house hanging onto Jack's shoulder. There he massaged and taped the ligaments. A similar injury had ended Jack's athletic career and ruined his shot at the Olympics when he was Patty's age.

Patty spent the afternoon resting on the porch. Jack stayed with her and they began to talk about Patty's conversion to the SLA.

Patty tried to defend her parents. They were good people. Cinque was wrong. But she grew impatient as the ransom negotiations bogged down. "I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth," she later told Jack. "Like they figured I was worth $2 million but I wasn't worth $10 million. It was a horrible feeling that my parents could think of me in terms of dollars and cents. I felt sick all over."

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[illegible] pulled up in front and dimmed its lights. Donald DeFreeze, Willie Wolfe and Nancy Ling Perry emerged and moved silently to apartment number four. Perry rang the doorbell while DeFreeze and Wolfe waited in the shadows. Perry hunched over and held a hand to her face. "I just had a car accident out front. Could you . . .?"

Weed cracked open the door and DeFreeze and Wolfe burst in, brandishing guns, knocking him to the floor and kicking him in the face with heavy boots. They grabbed Patty and carried her kicking and screaming to the waiting car. There they shoved her into the trunk with a brusque order: "Get in and keep quiet."

Patty was scared and half-naked but she stared hatefeyed at her kidnappers. "Don't give me any shit."

Even in those first terrible moments Patricia Campbell Hearst managed to summon up the daring and arrogance that had been her style through 19 years of life as an heiress to the Hearst fortune.

Her parents had provided every indulgence, tolerated her dope smoking, her sneaking out to rock concerts at San Francisco's Fillmore auditorium and her faded blue jeans. When she couldn't accept the Catholic school discipline that required her to scrub toilets for breaking petty rules, her parents transferred her to a more flexible nonsectarian school.

It was there she met Weed, a math teacher and the school's most eligible bachelor. Two years later, when she was 18, she moved in with him. Her parents initially disapproved and Patty briefly worked at paying her own bills, holding a $2.25 per hour job in a department store for four months. But when she gave that up to return to school, her father paid for her books, tuition and the out-of-wedlock apartment as well. Over the next year her father supplied enough money to buy expensive prints from her grandfather's collection, Persian rugs, a tenth-century Persian manuscript and dozens of plants.

Patty was not used to discomfort. Her life had been insulated from real-life drama and pain. She assumed her father would quickly ransom her.

She was kept blindfolded in a stuffy, closet-sized room with a bare lightbulb and a portable cot. There were no windows and it was hot. She lost track of time and didn't feel like eating. She was told her parents loved money more than her.

She was not raped or starved or otherwise brutalized. But Donald DeFreeze, the SLA leader known as Cinque, kept up a constant intimidation. He berated her and her family for being part of a ruling class that was sucking blood from the common people.

"Your mommy and daddy are insects," he yelled. "They should be made to crawl on their hands and knees like insects if they want you back."

Patty tried to defend her parents. They had not hurt anyone. They were good people. Cinque was wrong. He had never met them.

But Patty feared Cinque. He told her she'd be killed if her parents did not meet the SLA's demands, and she believed him.

So Patty grew impatient as the ransom negotiations bogged down. "I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth," she later told Jack. "Like they figured I was worth $2 million but I wasn't worth $10 million. It was a terrible feeling that my parents could think of me in terms of dollars and cents. I felt sick all over."

It angered her when her father visited San Quentin and reported that the living conditions there were fine.

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And she became [illegible] when heavily armed FBI agents raided a hou[illegible] where [illegible] thought she was being held. She felt her [illegible] were recklessly allowing the FBI to risk her life.

After a while it seemed that her parents had given her up for dead. "It's really depressing to hear people talk about me like I was dead," she said in her second taped statement. "I can't explain what it's like." Her mother had taken to wearing black and speaking of Patty in the past tense. Worse, her mother had ignored an SLA demand by accepting another appointment from then governor Ronald Reagan as a regent of the University of California.

"I felt like I could kill her when she did that," Patty said. "My own mother didn't care whether the SLA shot me or not."

By degrees her disillusionment with her parents turned into sympathy for the SLA. Cinque was the first to perceive the change. He rewarded her by allowing her to roam about the San Francisco apartment that served as the SLA headquarters. For a month she had been kept in a small "isolation chamber" approximating a San Quentin "hole." She'd become weak and could barely stand up. To be able to walk freely from one room to another seemed the world's greatest pleasure.

Cinque tempered his frequent beratings of her. Patty was urged to attend the SLA's daily political study sessions. She was invited to listen to the SLA national anthem, an eerie jazz composition of wind and string that Cinque had selected. And she was furnished with statistical evidence and quotations from George Jackson and Ruchell Magee that promoted her political development. Less than ten percent of the U.S. population controls 90% of its wealth. Some people eat catered meals while others starve. Some can afford fancy lawyers while others rot in jail. Some live off their inheritances while others live in squalor and despair.

Patty was shown a long list of the Hearst family holdings—nine newspapers, 13 magazines, four TV and radio stations, a silver mine, a paper mill and prime real estate. Her parents clearly were part of the ruling elite. That's why they had quibbled over the ransom money. That's why they had handed out turkey giblets instead of steaks during the food giveaway that the SLA had demanded. Money meant everything to the economic class of her parents. And the only power that could fight that money was the power that came out of the barrel of a gun.

It was a political philosophy that had bored her when Weed and his doctoral student friends had discussed it in their Berkeley apartment. But Cinque's rough eloquence was more persuasive than the abstract talk of graduate students. The SLA's motives made sense. They wanted to redistribute the Hearst wealth to more needy people. It was her parents—and the economic class they represented—who were to blame for her misery and the misery of countless others.

The SLA members encouraged her radicalization. They hugged her, called her sister and ended her loneliness. Patty's conversion was as much emotional as political.

Seven weeks after she was kidnapped, Patty asked to join the SLA.

Despite their new respect for her, most of the SLA soldiers were opposed. Patty would deprive them of mobility because her face was so easily recognized. She could not be counted on in emergencies. She did not have the guerrilla training the others had.

But Cinque wanted her to become a comrade in arms. Cinque was the undisputed leader of the SLA. His experiences were of broken families, hungry children, prison bars. He was an escaped convict, a

announced [illegible] communique that hereafter she was an SLA soldier. "I have [illegible]en to stay and fight," she said. Her parent[illegible] pretended to save her. They were liars. "The things which are precious to [them] are their money and power. It should be obvious that people who don't even care about their own children couldn't possibly care about anyone else."

But Patty's statement contained a final plea to Steven Weed. "I wish you could be a comrade," she said. For three years she had believed herself in love with Weed. She knew him to be weak-willed and unromantic, but she still secretly hoped he'd do something daring and loving. He styled himself a radical. Perhaps he'd find a way to join her.

Instead he spoke to her from Dick Cavett's panel show with words of condescension. Patty was brainwashed, Weed said. She would come to her senses if he had a chance to be alone with her.

"Frankly, Steven is the one who sounds brainwashed," Patty shot back in her next communique. "I can't believe those weird words he uttered were from his heart."

Weed was Patty's last tie to her former life. She had loved him, been faithful to him, pleaded for a show of understanding. He'd betrayed her. He was, as Cinque had labeled him much earlier, an "ageist, sexist pig."

Patty began sleeping with 23-year-old Willie Wolfe, whom she called Cujo. Of the three men in the SLA, Wolfe was the closest to Patty in age and background. The son of a Pennsylvania doctor, he'd attended private schools, been a varsity swimmer, sports editor of the school paper and gotten roughed up in antiwar demonstrations. He'd spent a summer working with kids in Harlem, then spurned the Yale family tradition and enrolled at Berkeley, where he'd roomed with SLA member Russell Little and met Cinque.

He subsequently joined the SLA combat unit that assassinated the Oakland superintendent of schools and wounded his assistant. (Patty told Jack that Wolfe also helped Cinque kidnap her. She said Weed was

Patty also had a habit of scanning each morning's 'New York Times' with a felt-tip pen, x-ing out pictures of political enemies. Since the fugitives had no weapons, they made no plans to carry out political executions. But they did not rule out the chance they'd return to such tactics in the future. "Whenever people feel psychologically ready to pick up the gun, they should do it," Emily argued.

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After the robbery the SLA swi[illegible] d its headquarters from a racially mixed neighborhood to an all-black one in San Francisco. The eight white SLA members moved their clothes, guns and bellies in daylight -- they were wearing Afro wigs and a black-face disguise that was smeared on so professionally that several observers mistook them for blacks. They left behind papers and other paraphernalia in a bathtub filled with acid and excrement beneath a spray-painted sign that read: "Here it is, pigs. Have fun getting it."

In early May they moved again, driving south to Cinque's home turf in Los Angeles. On May 16th Patty and the Harrises took the SLA van to shop at Mel's Sporting Goods store in the suburb of Inglewood. Bill walked through the aisles with frequent glances over his shoulder, a nervous tip-off that a security guard misinterpreted. Bill was grabbed and handcuffed as a suspected shoplifter. He escaped when Patty, keeping a vigil outside Mel's, sprayed the store with machine-gun fire. But the shootout separated the three from the rest of the group and left the SLA van in the hands of Los Angeles police.

The next day police located the SLA hideout through an address written on unpaid parking tickets found in the van. Cinque, Wolfe, Perry, Angela Atwood, Camilla Hall and Mizmoon Soltysik had fled. But they were cornered and killed in a bungalow only blocks away.

"Neither Cujo nor I had ever loved an individual the way we loved each other," she said in her taped communique following the shootout.

Afterwards she clung to the Harrises and shared their love. But her pain over Wolfe's death was a long time in healing.

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Jack's conversation with Patty on the farmhouse porch renewed his interest in writing an SLA book. The fugitives okayed the idea and work began. But soon the two sides were locked in deep political acrimony.

Jack was irritated by the military drills that had become a part of the fugitives' daily routine. They spent 30 minutes taking target practice with a BB gun they'd found in the barn. And they practiced on the makeshift obstacle course they'd set up in the farmhouse. They crept under chairs and leaped across the dining-room table while ducking imaginary bullets.

Patty also had a habit of scanning the *New York Times* with a felt-tip pen, x-ing out pictures of political enemies. Since the fugitives had no weapons they made no plans to carry out political executions. But they did not rule out the chance they'd return to such tactics in the future.

"Whenever people feel psychologically ready to pick up the gun, they should do it," Emily argued.

Micki said she understood but couldn't agree. "In order for revolution to succeed, it needs mass support. And right now the masses of people do not support armed struggle."

Bill tried to minimize such political differences in an effort to recruit the Scotts as fellow underground soldiers. "We'd like you to join us as permanent members of the SLA." Bill's tone was personal, not political. "We can work out our differences." But the Scotts refused. Jack was adamant. He wanted no part of the SLA if they were going to rearm themselves.

The argument continued for days. Bill and Emily defended the assassination of Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster. They considered him a pig because he'd brought in cops to patrol Oakland's schools. He deserved to die, they said.

The Scotts contended that the Foster [*Cont. on 76*]

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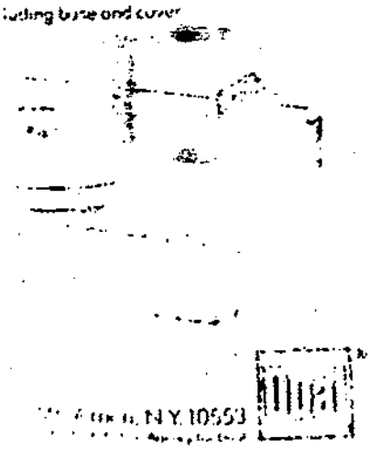
Dual 1249. Fully automatic, single-play/multi-play. Belt drive. 12" dynamically-balanced platter. $279.95, less base. Full-size belt drive models include: Dual 510 semi-automatic, $199.95. Dual 601, fully automatic, $249.95. Dual CS601, with base and cover, $270.

Dual CS701. Fully automatic, single-play. [illegible] electronic direct drive [illegible], tuned anti-resonance filters. $400, including base and cover.



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THE INSIDE STORY

[Cont. from 46] murder was counterrevolutionary because it had outraged a vast majority of poor people in Oakland. The Harrises conceded that it had been a public relations boomerang. But they continued to defend the killing as a revolutionary action—and they accused the Scotts of being bourgeois.

On the Fourth of July the Scotts had served up $20 in prime beef and good wine in an outdoor barbeque at the farm. Everyone had savored the meal. Now, several days later, Bill directed a stinging criticism. "The fact that you didn't spend five dollars on hamburger shows where you're at. You're part of the bourgeoisie."

Jack's retort was angry. "You're the ones with fucked up values. We've never heard a single thank you for the things we've done for you. And yet you have the gall to try and guilt-trip us." He stormed out of the farmhouse and drove back to New York. He was still so upset when he arrived that he dropped by a friend's house and muttered grimly, "There are some people I'd like to kill." It took several more hours for him to quiet down.

But the bickering had soured interest in the book and reopened a rift between the Scotts and the fugitives. Both sides agreed that the fugitives should leave the farmhouse by September 1st, the day the lease expired.

Jack began searching for a new project. In early August Portland basketball star Bill Walton called him in New York with an invitation to visit Oregon. Walton, the controversial redhead who signed a million-dollar contract as a rookie and is expected by some to become the finest center in pro basketball, had read Scott's books and shared his philosophy about sports. The two had corresponded for two years but had never met.

Since meeting the fugitives Jack had heard nothing but criticism of his past work in sports. Now he felt psyched up again; Walton was living proof that radicalism and sports were not mutually exclusive. He accepted Walton's invitation and flew to Portland.

The two hit it off immediately. They hiked around the Oregon back country, talking about the upcoming season, vegetarian diets and the role of radical athletes. Walton, however, knew nothing of the Pennsylvania farmhouse and Jack decided to leave it that way. After a week Walton invited Jack and Micki to share his A-frame house near the Willamette River.

Back in New York, Jack conferred with Micki. She agreed. They would move the ISSS to Portland and live and work with Walton.

But first they had to untangle themselves from the underground.

Even though several people with underground connections knew the Scotts were harboring the SLA fugitives, no one had offered to help. The Weather Underground, an organization that had hidden fugitives for five years without a single capture, had not contacted them. For two months the SLA fugitives had depended solely on the Scotts and Wendy Yoshimura.

Still the fugitives were not in the desperate situation of early June. The police spotlight on the case had dimmed. Their friends back in Berkeley might be willing to risk helping them now.

So the Harrises drove to phone booths in a nearby town where they called friends on the West Coast. A series of calls followed—all from pay phones and to pay phones. The West Coast friends, whom Bill named the "new team," were willing to help. Everything would be arranged—transportation, money, even a ploy to distract police attention.

The Harrises brought back the news. "These people are heavy revolutionaries," Bill pointedly told the Scotts. "They've really got it together. They want to be part of our unit."

The new team included Kathy Soliah, the friend of Angela Atwood's who had helped the fugitives in Berkeley, and Soliah's brother, Steve. Like many SLA sympathizers, the Soliahs had been outraged by the L.A. shootout. During the summer they had talked to other Berkeley area radicals who believed that the SLA's guerrilla tactics should be resumed — perhaps by bombing carefully selected targets.

The Harrises were anxious to rejoin people who shared their belief in political violence. They felt contempt for the Scotts' skittishness — and no longer bothered to conceal it. And although the Scotts had been logistic experts, the new team had some ideas of its own.

was to send [illegible] of hers to the new [illegible] They would plant it [illegible] Los Angeles apartment and [illegible] the police in an anonymous call. While the government marshalled its forces in Southern California, the new team would pick up the fugitives and ferry them to a new hideout.

The Scotts and the fugitives prepared for their departure, wiping away fingerprints from the farmhouse and tidying up other details. Buoyed by the new plans, the Harrises decided to risk sending a letter to Bill's mother, who had continued to defend her son despite his involvement with the SLA.

A procedure had to be followed in sending a letter. A carbon copy had to be typed and then photographed to fuzz the typing and prevent the letter from being traced to a typewriter. The photocopy would be mailed to a friend who would forward it in a separate envelope to change the postmark.

Emily drove to Scranton for the nearest self-service photocopier. She inserted three dimes and hurried back to the car. There she made a quick check to see that each page was readable. The photocopies were fine. She doublechecked the originals—the final page of the original was missing! She'd left it in the photocopier. And it was signed Teko and Yolanda. A gold-plated clue to whoever discovered it. "What am I going to do? I've fucked it—totally fucked it!"

Her head swimming, Emily started to drive away. No. She'd try to retrieve the page. Slowly she walked back. She changed her mind again. Being on foot was too risky. The police might already have been alerted.

She returned to her car and circled the block, peering through the store window each time around. Tears streamed down her cheeks. She *had* to go back inside. It was the only way to know for sure. Furtively she moved to the Xerox machine and lifted the cover. Nothing. She glanced at the clerk. He was busy with a customer. She rummaged through the wastebasket. Still nothing.

Summoning her remaining strength she approached the clerk and asked if he'd found the missing page.

"Sorry," he smiled.

Emily fought back the panic surging through her. She couldn't warn the others because there was no phone at the farmhouse. She returned to the car and raced back to the familiar dirt road.

She started crying again as she arrived and explained what had happened. Bill was furious, kicking a chair and shouting, damn stupid mistake.

"I think we should all get out of here," said Micki. "We'll get a motel somewhere."

"I'm sorry," Emily kept her head down. "Yelling won't help now. I feel bad enough about it."

Patty intervened. "Don't blame Yolanda. She's the one who's been going to town all summer. She's the one who's taken all the risks." It was a new role for Patty: coolness under pressure. But nobody noticed. There was an hour of hysteria before the others calmed down. They decided their best strategy was to stay put. There was more danger on a road swarming with cops.

The Scotts and the fugitives spent the night in sullen, nervous silence. By morning there was still no mention of Bill's letter on the radio. If the missing page had been discovered, it must have been discarded as a joke. In the end, the police apparently never learned of Emily's absent-minded mistake.

The six farmhouse residents were now anxious to leave Pennsylvania behind. The Scotts packed the van they'd just bought, closed down their New York apartment and waited for the new team to arrive for the fugitives.

September 1st came and went. The radio reported no word that Patty Hearst paraphernalia had been found in Los Angeles. The SLA members began to worry. Bill drove to a pay phone and called the West Coast.

"There's been a hangup," he was told. "Give us a few more days."

The delay meant that the Scotts had to extend the farmhouse rent for another month. In all, the Scotts calculated, the SLA had now cost them almost half the $40,000 they'd received in settlement from Oberlin.

Jack's patience was at an end. He said his goodbyes and flew to Portland. Micki planned to follow in the van. Pro basketball camp opened in a month and Jack wanted to spend September with Walton and he wanted to begin work on his autobiography. It was time to resume his own career.

A week passed. The fugitives were still at the farm. The Harrises and Patty were beginning to quarrel, their worry spilling out into petty disputes. The only word from the new team was more procrastination. The decoy operation inexplicably had been called off.

"Do you think they'll ever show up?" Micki asked the Harrises.

Emily shrugged. Bill started to say "of course" but then paused and didn't answer.

noticeably over the summer. [illegible] dropped "pig" from her daily vocabulary. She had spent long hours reading history books, especially on the early days of the labor movement in the U.S. She was quiet; she stopped x-ing the *New York Times*; she seemed to be preparing for a long-term life in the underground.

Each day Patty practiced walking with a pillow stuffed under her dress. She was disguised as a pregnant teenager with freckles. Throughout the summer the fugitives had studied the art of disguise, reading books on techniques for dyeing and styling hair, affecting lisps and limps, attaching artificial moles, scars and tattoos, wearing reversible clothes. Within minutes they could switch from the hippie mode into the young professional, from seedy bum to roughneck hillbilly.

But the preparation seemed beside the point—their West Coast friends were having second thoughts. Finally, Bill insisted that the new team level with him about its problems. Reluctantly they explained the hitch: Patty Hearst.

Bill was unable to convince them that Patty's disguise would be beyond suspicion. Wendy and the Harrises were okay. But the new team did not want the *Newsweek* cover girl to be in the car when they entered the territories of highway patrolmen, toll attendants, motel managers, gas station operators and restaurant cashiers who regulate a cross-country automobile trip. If Patty could get to the West Coast by herself, they told Bill, they would provide her a hiding place, but she was on her own until then.

Jack also was getting agitated. He wanted Micki to meet Walton before the basketball season opened. But she couldn't leave until the fugitives were gone.

Then came a phone call from Pennsylvania to Oregon.

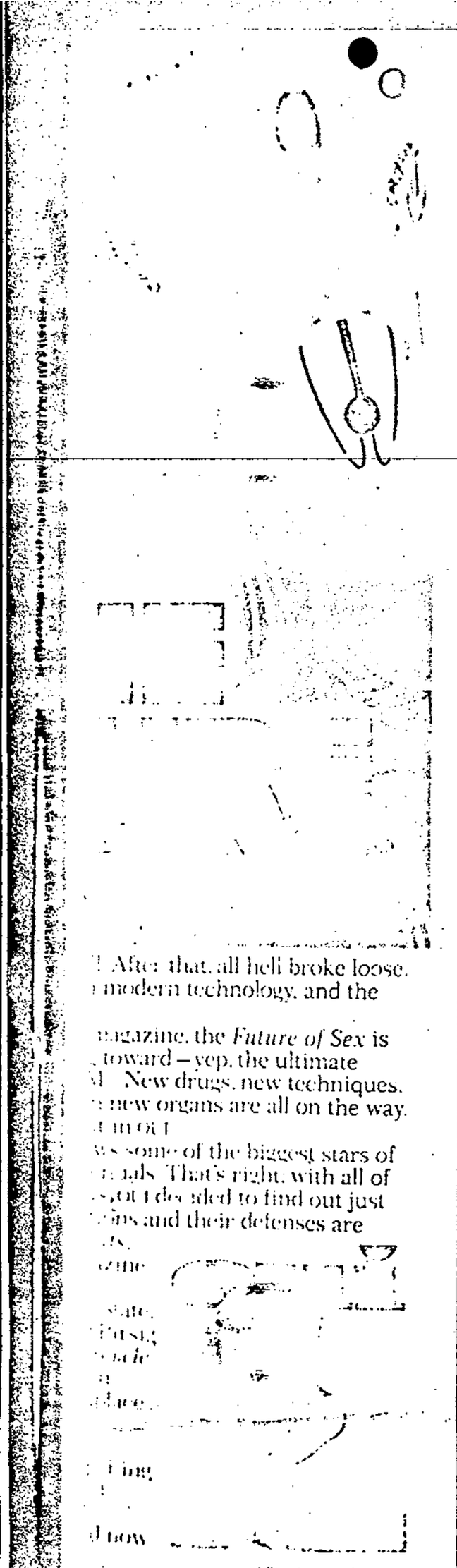
"We need your help again," Bill's voice sounded urgent. "There's no other way we can do it. We need you to drive a friend across country. No one else will do it." If Patty were ever to leave the farm, it seemed, Jack would have to drive the getaway car. He hesitated.

The risks were incalculable. And his first trip with Patty was a bad memory.

But Patty had changed over the summer. She seldom complained—and never about physical discomforts. And she had the half-joking enthusiasm of a daredevil that Jack admired.

He called back. "Okay, I'll drive your friend."

Three days later Jack, Patty,



! After that, all hell broke loose.
modern technology, and the

magazine, the *Future of Sex* is
toward—yep, the ultimate
New drugs, new techniques,
new organs are all on the way.
some of the biggest stars of
als. That's right, with all of
decided to find out just
and their defenses are

herd Sigmund headed we[illegible] the van with boxes of books and clothes stacked in back and a mattress tied on top. They had to alternate sitting on a pillow between the van's two bucket seats. Patty was posing as Jack's pregnant wife, Micki as his sister. After a day on the road, though, they adopted a more conservative tack. A couple traveling alone would arouse less suspicion. So Jack and Patty dropped Micki at the Cleveland airport and continued alone.

This was Patty's first venture out in public since her cross-country trip with Jack in June. On their second day Patty accidentally locked herself in a service station restroom. Afraid to call for help because she still feared her voice might be recognized, she began to unhinge the door, banging away with her shoe. She managed to get one hinge off before the door slid open. Jack had been sitting in the van, waiting and worrying under the boiling sun.

They spoke little. When they did the tension and irritation of three months ago crept back into their conversation. Jack tuned in the radio to a football game. Patty groaned and turned her face to the side window.

In Iowa their worst fears came true. A state patrolman turned on his flasher and motioned their speeding car to the highway shoulder. Jack didn't give the trooper a chance to walk to the van. He swung open the van door and sprinted back to the patrol car.

"Sorry, officer, I guess I got a little excited about Iowa winning today. That was some game. . . ."

"You're an Iowa fan?" The trooper seemed doubtful. "Those are out-of-state tags you got there."

"Hey, I'm just a football fan. No matter where I go I love to listen to football." Jack blabbered on. "You wouldn't give a speeding ticket to a football fan, would you? That would be kind of anti-American."

The trooper grinned. He was feeling good. Iowa had been a 21-point underdog in its win over UCLA. "I'll let you off easy this time but be careful when you cross the border. Nebraska. They got upset by Wisconsin, you know." He put his ticket book away without inspecting the van.

That night Patty and Jack celebrated. They rented an expensive motel room and ordered a room-service dinner. The tension was broken. Patty laughed. "Now I understand what sports means to the revolution. From now on, any time you want to listen to a football game it's okay with me."

Three days later they reached Las Vegas. Jack dropped Patty at a prearranged motel and went to visit his parents who live in Las Vegas and manage an apartment complex. The next day he stopped by the motel. The new team still had not arrived. Nor had they by the next morning. Both Patty and Jack grew worried again. Had she been deserted? But then the new team called. They'd be arriving that night.

Jack returned to his parents' home and settled in to watch *Bonnie and Clyde* on television. Suddenly the local station interrupted with a bulletin. Jack tensed. Had Patty been caught?

But the bulletin was from Reno. A bank had been robbed of $1 million.

Jack remained nervous. He decided to stop by the motel. Patty was still there. Both watched television for a few minutes. Then he got up. The new team would be arriving shortly and he wanted to be gone by then.

Patty was returning to the San Francisco Bay Area where she had grown up, been kidnapped and converted to armed fugitive. There she would reunite with Wendy, Bill and Emily to continue living underground. She was still undecided about how she fit into a revolution she had discovered only seven months before. But she was dedicated to her new beliefs and she still called herself Tania.

Jack embraced Patty, hugging her hard, and said goodbye.

The date was September 27th, 1974. Twelve months later he would see her again in a San Francisco courtroom.

THE INSIDE STORY

In Part Two: Jack's brother as FBI informer . . . the Hearst-Scott talks . . . the fugitives underground in San Francisco . . . the SLA's new tactics . . . the split between Patty and the Harrises . . . the events that led to the capture . . .

Story on Patty and Scott Back

Continued from Third Page

During this time, the magazine said, Scott made separate automobile trips with Patty and Harris from Berkeley to a farm in Pennsylvania. Emily Harris joined them there.

The magazine quoted Patty as telling Scott—when they were about to leave Berkeley for the East and he offered to take her anywhere she wanted to go—"I want to go where my friends are going," meaning the Harrises.

Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public relations officer serving as spokesman for U.S. Atty. James L. Browning of San Francisco, said when asked to confirm the accuracy of the Rolling Stone article:

"I can't confirm it line by line, but my understanding is it is essentially correct."

But despite all this asserted knowledge of Scott's connection with Patty and the Harrises, Stevenson said there are "no plans to indict Scott at the present time." Stevenson did not explain this position.

Stevenson also confirmed the "substance" of stories in the San Francisco Chronicle linking Patty to a bank robbery in Carmichael, Calif., in which a woman was killed and an article in the Oakland Tribune connecting Harris to Patty's kidnaping.

The Chronicle said Patty has been "positively identified" as the young woman who rented a garage in Sacramento that was used to hide two stolen getaway cars used in the robbery of the Crocker Bank branch.

It said a "bait bill" (a traceable, marked bill) from the robbed bank was found in the San Francisco apartment where Patty was arrested.

The Tribune story said authorities recovered more than 13 pages of typewritten manuscript at the San Francisco apartment occupied by the Harrises in which he identified himself and three other SLA members as Patty's kidnapers.

Harris was said to have identified the other three kidnapers as SLA leader Donald DeFreeze, known as Cinque; Patricia Soltysik, who was called Mizmoon, and Nancy Ling Perry, who used the name Fahizah. All were killed in the Los Angeles shootout.

Harris described Patty's abduction as a "combat operation," the Tribune said.

The account said manuscripts also mention the murder of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster, for which SLA members Joseph Remiro and Russel Little were convicted, and the robbery of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco. Patty has been charged with taking part in the bank robbery.

In Sacramento, investigators confirmed Thursday that Patty and the Harrises lived for several months down white frame duplex off noisy Interstate 80.

The man who occupies the adjoining apartment nahue, said he identified for the FBI pictures of rises and James W. Kilgore, an SLA symp was a frequent visitor to the house with a companion, believed to be Kathleen Soliah, also sympathizer.

Donahue said he was unable to identify pictu ty, but authorities told The Times, "Patty was th

The Harrises were "really quiet," Donahue sa kept to themselves and only used the back door. it was kind of weird. They never came out h only used the back door."

FBI agents were at the duplex Thursday d fingerprints and looking for other evidence.

L.A. TIMES. 10/3/75

exh. V

Harrises' Arraignment

Emily Seeks Team That Is Politically in Tune With Her

Los Angeles Times
CC PART II

BY WILLIAM FARR
and PHILIP HAGER
Times Staff Writers

The arraignment of Emily and William Harris on an 11-count Los An-

Harrises' Arraignment Put Off for Week

Continued from First Page

her husband asked the judge to make it clear that even though they aren't being represented by the same attorney "there is no conflict between us."

"Surely," Ritzi replied and then adjourned the arraignment until next Friday. The taking of pleas was postponed until that time.

"You can anticipate that they will plead not guilty to each and every count," Weinglass told reporters.

Patty and the Harrises all were indicted here Thursday on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon, three of robbery, and two of kidnapping.

These charges stem from a crime spree on May 16 and 17, 1974, which started with an alleged shoplifting incident at an Inglewood sporting goods store, followed by rifle fire at store employes, the commandeering of three vehicles and the kidnaping of two persons.

In San Francisco, U.S. Atty. James L. Browning denied recurring reports that prosecutors were bringing "pressure" on Patty to testify against her SLA companions in return for a reduction in charges.

In a statement issued to reporters, Browning said:

"I categorically deny such reports. The defendant is entitled to no special consideration because of her name or because of public interest in the case. We intend to treat this case as we would any other—we are willing to listen to anything she cares to tell us. However, we have to date received from her or her attorneys no offers to cooperate in the government's investigation, and there most assuredly have been no plea negotiations, nor are any such negotiations under way."

Meanwhile, Charles W. Bates, special agent in charge of the San Francisco bureau of the FBI, minimized the significance of the article appearing in the Rolling Stone magazine that alleged, among other things, that sports activist Jack Scott had harbored Patty and the Harrises. "It appears to be old stuff being re-woven together," Bates said.

Asked why Scott and his wife, Micki, had not been charged for harboring, Bates replied: "That decision is up to the U.S. attorney."

exh.W

On Thursday, Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public information officer, had called the Rolling Stone article "essentially correct."

Bates confirmed reports that the FBI laboratory had been asked by local authorities to perform ballistic tests on weapons recovered in the arrest of Patty and the Harrises to see if the weapons could be connected to the murder by a sniper of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Results of such tests have not yet been disclosed.

Later Friday at a noon briefing with reporters, Stevenson said there would be no indictment of the Scotts "in the next few days," but would not foreclose the possibility of charges being brought later. Again, he called the Rolling Stone story "essentially correct," but added he was "not going to go through the article item by item."

In another development Friday, Terence Hallinan, one of Patty's attorneys, disclosed that an affidavit she signed when asking for release on bail was based initially on information provided by a source other than Patty.

The affidavit, filed in federal court after her arrest Sept. 18, said Patty was terrorized by her SLA captors and forced to take part in their activities.

"I was told about Patty's life in the underground by someone else, and then I confronted Patty with the facts about what happened to her," Hallinan said. "She broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Patty then confirmed and embellished on information supplied by the other source, Hallinan said.

At the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City, where Patty is being held while undergoing psychiatric tests, a Catholic priest was refused permission to see the newspaper heiress because she was "tired and emotionally distraught."

"Everyone else is trying to get to her mind," the Rev. Sylvio Masante, 65, said of the psychiatrists and attorneys who have spent hours interviewing Patty. "But what about her soul?"

Masante said he decided to try to see Patty, who was raised a Catholic, after he learned that no priest had been able to visit her since her arrest.

exh.W

MARK D. ROSENBAUM et al.
ACLU of Southern California
633 So. Shatto Place
Los Angeles, California 90005

LEONARD WEINGLASS,
RUTH ASTLE
2025 Avon Street
Los Angeles, California 90026

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Emily Harris, William Harris, PLAINTIFF(S)	CASE NUMBER CV 76 0034 AL Sep
VS	
See Attached page. DEFENDANT(S)	SUMMONS

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT(S):

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon Mark D.Rosenbaum, and Leonard Weinglass

plaintiff's attorneys whose ~~address~~ addresses are: 633 So. Shatto Place, Los Angeles, California and 2025 Avon Street, Los Angeles, California 90026 respectively

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 60 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARD M. KRITZMAN, CLERK

DATE: JUN 1976

BY SALVE MANUEL
DEPUTY CLERK

(Seal of Court)

NOTE: This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pursuant to Rule 5(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, all papers after the complaint required to be served upon a party shall be filed with the court either before service or within a reasonable time thereafter. Pursuant to Local Rule 4(g) of this court, the original of all documents, including exhibits to documents, shall be filed with one clear, legible copy for use by the Judge.

CIVIL NO. _____

I certify that I have been appointed to serve the summons and complaint in the within ac pursuant to FRCivP 4(c) and that I served he summons and complaint as follows: (type or

1. Name and title of person served:

2. Person with whom left: title or relationship to person served:

3. Date and time of delivery:

4. Mailing date; class of mail: Place of mailing:

5. Address, city and state: ( ) Home ( ) Business

6. Manner of service: (Check applicable box and complete separate proof of service for each defendant served.)

☐ PERSONAL SERVICE, by handing copies to the person served. (FRCivP 4(d))

SUBSTITUTED SERVICE PROVISIONS:

☐ UPON AN INDIVIDUAL OTHER THAN AN INFANT OR AN INCOMPETENT PERSON, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to him personally or by leaving copies thereof at his dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age a discretion then residing therein or by delivering a copy of the summons and compl to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process; o a manner consistent with C.C.P. § 415.20(b). FRCivP 4(d)(1) (Attach separate aff stating acts relied on to establish reasonable diligence in first attempting pers service.)

☐ UPON AN INFANT OR AN INCOMPETENT PERSON, by leaving copies at the dwelling house. usual place of abode, or usual place of business of the person served in the pr of a competent member of the household or a person apparently in charge of his o or place of business, at least 18 years of age, who was informed of the general of the papers, and thereafter mailing (by first-class mail, postage prepaid) copi to the person served at the place where the copies were left. C.C.P. 415.20(b); FRCivP 4(d)(1)

☐ UPON A DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN CORPORATION OR UPON A PARTNERSHIP OR OTHER UNINCORPOR ASSOCIATION WHICH IS SUBJECT TO SUIT UNDER A COMMON NAME, by delivering a copy o summons and complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any othe agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if t agent is one authorized by statute to receive service and the statute so requires by also mailing a copy to the defendant; or in a manner consistent with C.C.P. § 415.20(a). FRCivP 4)(3)

☐ UPON THE UNITED STATES OR AN OFFICER OR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, by serving i a manner as prescribed by Rule 4(d)(4) and (5) Fed. Rules of Civ. Procedure.

☐ UPON A STATE OR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION THEREOF SUBJECT TO SUIT, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the chief executive officer thereof or by serving the summons and complaint in a manner prescribed by the law of that state for the service of summons or other like proc upon any such defendant (see C.C.P. § 415.20(a)). FRCivP 4(d)(6)

☐ OTHER FRCivP 4(e)(i). Attach separate pages if necessary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

_____ (Date)

_____ Signature of person authorized to make service

Notary Public in and for the County of _____, State of California.

(Seal)

Fee for service $_____, Mileage $_____, Notary $_____, Total $_____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICE

I, _____, received a true copy of the within document on _____, 19___.

_____ (Signature)

for: _____ (Party Served)

Charles W. Bates,
Robert E. Gebhardt,
Clarence Kelley,
L. Steele Langford,
James L. Browning, Jr.,
Robert L. Stevenson,
Eric A. Nobles,
Dwayne Keyes,
John Howard,
John Van De Kamp,
Samuel Mayerson,
William B. Saxbe,
Edward Davis,
Donald H. Scott,
Don Hansen,
Gary Kern,
John M. Price,
Geoffrey Burrough,
Gary Broda,
Jay R. Stroh,
Edward Levi,
Earl Whitmore,
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs, -vs- CHARLES W. BATES, individually + officially Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., San Francisco, California; ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, individually + officially Assistant Director in Charge, F.B.I., Los Angeles, California; CLARENCE KELLEY, individually + officially Director, F.B.I.; L. STEELE LANGFORD, individually + officially Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, San Francisco, California; JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., individually + officially Assistant U.S.Attorney, San Fran- cisco, California; ROBERT L. STEVENSON, individually + officially Public Relations Officer, Justice Department, San Francisco, California; ERIC A. NOBLES, individually + officially Chief, Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California; DWAYNE KEYES, individually + officially U.S.Attorney, Sacramento, California; JOHN HOWARD, individually + officially Acting District Attorney, County of Los Angeles, June 27-October 14, 1975; //	No. CV 760034 ALS CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF; DEMAND FOR JURY

JOHN VAN DE KAMP, individually & Officially
District Attorney of
Los Angeles County;
SAMUEL MAYERSON, individually & Officially
Deputy District Attorney,
Los Angeles County;
WILLIAM B. SAXBE, individually & Officially
Attorney General of the U.S.,
January 4, 1974 - February 6, 1975;
EDWARD DAVIS, individually & Officially
Chief of Police, Los Angeles
Police Department;
DONALD H. SCOTT, individually & Officially
Chief of Police, San Francisco
Police Department;
DON HANSEN, individually & Officially
Assistant Inspector, Inspectors'
Bureau, San Francisco Police
Department;
GARY KERN, individually & Officially
Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,
San Francisco Police Department;
JOHN M. PRICE, individually & Officially
District Attorney, Sacramento
County;
GEOFFREY BURROUGHS, individually & Officially
Chief Deputy District Attorney,
Sacramento County;
GARY BRODA, individually & Officially
Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept.;
JAY R. STROH, individually & officially
Chief of Police, Inglewood,
California;
EDWARD LEVI, individually & officially
Attorney General of the U.S.,
EARL WHITMORE, individually & Officially
Sheriff, San Mateo County;
EVELLE YOUNGER, individually & Officially
Attorney General, State of
California;
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, individually & Officially
Commissioner, Board of Police
Commissioners, City of Los Angeles;

Defendants.

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The plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a civil rights action for money damages, for declaratory and injunctive relief, and for a writ of mandamus against federal and state officials to redress the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiffs by the Constitution and laws of the United States. More specifically, this action seeks relief with respect to defendant past and continuing practice of releasing incriminating, strongl implicative, and highly prejudicial leads, information and gossip to members of the press and the media with the specific intent and effect of infringing plaintiffs' right to a fair tri Further, this action also seeks relief with respect to other unconstitutional and tortious acts of harassment, intimidation, and misconduct taken by defendants against plaintiffs.

JURISDICTION

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this suit under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, and 1361.

3. This suit arises under the Constitution of the United States, particularly the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments thereto.

4. This suit also arises under the laws of the United States, and particularly 42 U.S.C §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, and 1988, and the provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code, including 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20.

5. The amount in controversy in this suit exceeds $10,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

6. Plaintiffs Emily and William Harris are citizens of th United States and the State of California. Plaintiffs herein w

named defendants with Patricia Hearst, in charges filed by way criminal complaint on May 22, 1974, by then Los Angeles Distric Attorney Joseph P. Busch, consisting of eighteen felony counts cluding charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assaul with a deadly weapon, robbery, unlawfully taking a vehicle, and kidnaping. On October 2, 1975, said charges were superseded by eleven count indictment returned by the Los Angeles County Gran Jury charging plaintiffs with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidna

Defendants

7. Defendant Charles W. Bates is now and has been at all times material herein Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco, California.

8. Defendant Robert E. Gebhardt is now and has been at al times material herein Assistant Director in Charge of the Feder Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles, California.

9. Defendant Clarence Kelley is now and has been at all times material herein Director of the FBI.

10. Defendant L. Steele Langford is now and has been at al times material herein Chief of the Criminal Division of the United States Attorney's Office in San Francisco, California.

11. Defendant James L. Browning, Jr., is now and has been at all times material herein Assistant United States Attorney in San Francisco, California.

12. Defendant Robert L. Stevenson is now and has been at all times material herein public relations officer for the Justice Department in San Francisco, California.

13. Defendant Eric A. Nobles is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of the Criminal Division of the U.S Attorney's Office in Los Angeles, California.

14. Defendant Dwayne Keyes is now and has been at all time material herein U.S. Attorney in Sacramento, California.

15. Defendant John Howard was acting District Attorney f County of Los Angeles from June 27 through October 14, 1975.

16. Defendant John Van de Kamp has been District Attorne for the County of Los Angeles since October 15, 1975.

17. Defendant Samuel Mayerson is now and has been at all times material herein Deputy District Attorney for the County o Los Angeles.

18. Defendant William B. Saxbe was Attorney General of t United States from January 4, 1974 through February 6, 1975.

19. Defendant Edward Davis is now and has been at all ti material herein Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police Department.

20. Defendant Donald H. Scott is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of Police of the San Francisco Police Department.

21. Defendant Don Hansen, is now and has been at all tim material herein an Assistant Inspector with the Inspectors' Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department.

22. Defendant Gary Kern is now and has been at all times material herein an Inspector with the Inspectors' Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department.

23. Defendant John M. Price is now and has been at all times material herein the District Attorney for Sacramento Cour

24. Defendant Geoffrey Burroughs is now and has been at times material herein Chief Deputy District Attorney for Sacramento County.

25. Defendant GARY BRODA is now and has been at a times material herein an officer of the Los Angeles Police Dept

26. Defendant Jay R. Stroh is now and has been at all times material herein Chief of Police of Inglewood, California.

27. Defendant Edward Levi is now and has been at all times material herein Attorney General of the United States since February 7, 1975.

28. Defendant Earl Whitmore is now and has been at all ti material herein Sheriff of San Mateo County.

29. Defendant Evelle Younger is now and has been at all times material herein Attorney General of the State of Californ

30. Defendant Samuel Williams is now and has been at all times material herein Commissioner of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles;

31. The defendants identified in ¶s 7 through 30 above ar sued herein in their official or former official and individual capacities.

32. Other officials, officers, employees, members and age of the U.S. Attorney's Offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento, the FBI, the Police and Sheriff Departments Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Mateo County and Inglewood, the District Attorney's Offices of Los Angeles and Sacramento, the Department of Justice, the State Attorney Gener Office, and other local, state and federal governmental agencie engaged in the conduct described hereinafter, but the plaintiff do not know at this time their identities. The plaintiffs here by reserve the right to amend this complaint and to make said individuals named defendants at such time as their identities are ascertained.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

33. This is a cause of action to redress the deprivation o rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiffs by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

34. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by 18 USC §§251 2520, and by 42 USC §1983.

35. On May 20, 1974, the office of the United States Attorney in Los Angeles filed complaints against plaintiffs Emi and William Harris and Patricia Hearst alleging illegal possess of automatic weapons in connection with an alleged shootout in Inglewood on May 16, 1974. Said complaints have been dismissed without prejudice, but, based upon information and belief, substantial likelihood exists that these federal charges will be refiled against plaintiffs.

36. On May 22, 1974, plaintiffs Harris and Patricia Hear were charged by indictment by then Los Angeles District Attorne Joseph P. Busch with eight felony counts including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly wespon, robbery, unlawfully taking a vehicle, and kidnaping.

37. On September 18, 1975, plaintiffs Harris, and Patricia Hearst and Wendy Yoshimura, were arrested by agents and employees of the FBI and San Francisco Police Department i San Francisco.

38. On October 2, 1975, a superseding indictment of ele counts was returned by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury charg plaintiffs Harris, and Patricia Hearst, with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robber and kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadl weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping. This case is presently for trial on February 2, 1976 in the courtroom of the Honorabl Mark Brandler in Los Angeles Superior Court, case no. A321099.

39.Each of the defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them participated in and/or commit caused and/or promoted the conduct set forth below under the color and pretense of federal, state and local law, to wit, the statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, rulings, customs, usages, practices, policies and/or authority of the United Stat the District of Columbia, the 50 states, particularly the State of California, the City and County of Los Angeles and/or their departments, agencies, and offices.

40.At all times material herein, each of the defendants, th agents and employees and those acting in concert with them specifically intended to and did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingl corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily, and in bad faith abrogate, usurp and misuse the power, authority, offi resources and jurisdiction of the government of the United Stat the District of Columbia, the 50 states, particularly the State of California, the City and County of Los Angeles, and/or their departments, agencies and offices.

41.At all times material herein, the defendants, their agen and employees and those acting in concert with them acted palpal and manifestly outside their lawful jurisdiction and discretion the lawful scope of their authority and their lawful line of duty.

42.Each of the defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them participated in and/or commit caused and/or promoted the conduct set forth below in the Centr District of California or knew or reasonably should have forese that said conduct would take place or cause effects upon plaintiffs in the Central District of California.

43.Beginning on or about May 20, 1974 and continuing throug the present, defendants and each of them, and their agents,

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1 employees, and those acting in concert with them, whose identit
2 are presently unknown to the plaintiffs, did unlawfully, wilful
3 knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitraril
4 in bad faith and contrary to their own standards, guidelines,
5 rules, and regulations release, communicate, and disseminate
6 incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial lea
7 information, and gossip to members of the press, local and
8 national television and radio, and other media with the specif
9 intent to infringe and impair plaintiffs' right to a fair trial
10 44. Beginning on or about May 20, 1974, and continuing
11 through the present, defendants and each of them, and their
12 agents, employees, and those acting in concert with them, whose
13 identities are presently unknown to the plaintiffs, did unla
14 wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily,
15 arbitrarily, in bad faith and contrary to their own standards,
16 guidelines, rules, and regulations release, communicate, and
17 disseminate incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly
18 prejudicial leads, information, and gossip to members of the
19 press, local and national television and radio, and other media
20 which has infringed and impaired and continues to infringe and
21 impair plaintiffs' right to a fair trial.
22 45. Said leads, information and gossip have been and co
23 to be released, communicated, and disseminated by defendants an
24 each of them in and about the City and County of Los Angeles, a
25 well as throughout California by means of the press, local and
26 national television and radio, and other media including but n
27 limited to the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Hearld-Examiner,
28 San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, New York Time
29 Chicago Tribune, Time, Newsweek, and the Rolling Stone.
30 46. Persons in and about the City and County of Los Angel
31 who comprise members of the jury panel for said trial schedule
32 begin February 2, 1976, and, further, who comprise members of
33 future jury panels in any subsequent federal and state crimina

trials taking place for which plaintiffs will be criminal defen dants in the City and County of Los Angeles have read, seen, he and been informed of said leads, information, and gossip. Cons quently, plaintiffs' constitutional right to a fair trial has b and continues to be impaired and infringed in that defendants' conduct has impaired and infringed and continues to impair and infringe plaintiffs' ability to obtain an impartial jury, a speedy trial, and a trial held in the County of Los Angeles.

47. Because of defendants' desire that plaintiffs not be tried merely upon evidence properly adduced at trial, but rathe as notorious figures unworthy of constitutional protections guaranteed to all citizens, because of defendants' disdain for plaintiffs' political and personal philosophies, and because the public discredit and ridicule sustained by defendants as th result of their inability to capture plaintiffs over a period o nineteen months, defendants and each of them have released, communicated, and disseminated said leads, information and gossip with the specific intent of arousing public prejudices against plaintiffs.

48. Defendants and each of them have released, communicate and disseminated said leads, information, and gossip with the effect of arousing public prejudices against plaintiffs.

49. Defendants and each of them have released, communicate and disseminated said leads, information, and gossip in concert with one another.

50. Said leads, information, and gossip include but are no limited to the following news items set forth below which have been disseminated to the general public and which directly or indirectly associate plaintiffs with crimes for which they have never been formally charged or indicted:

a. <u>The murder of LAPD officer Michael Edwards</u>. Officers, agents, and employees of the Los Angeles Police Department

released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harr and Patricia Hearst with the May 11, 1974 slaying of LAPD offi Michael Edwards. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "LAPD Seeks To Link SL Police Death." (Exhibit A);

b. The murder of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Defendant Bates, his agents and employees released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the sniper murder of Union City Police Chief William Cann. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominentl carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entit "Attorney Issue Delays Harrises' Arraignment." (Exhibit B);

c. The shotgun murder of Myrna Opsahl, a female customer during the course of a robbery. Agents of the FBI, defendant Keyes, defendant Burroughs, and agents, officers, and employees of the Sacramento Police Department released or leaked informat which associated plaintiffs Harris with the shotgun murder of Myrna Opsahl during the course of an armed robbery at the Crock National Bank in Carmichael. The resulting release or leak pr duced news items which included a prominently carried article i the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Patty Hid Ou 3 Months In Sacramento." (Exhibit C);

d. The murder of prominent prison reformer Wilber (Popeye) Jackson and school teacher Sally Vote. Defendant Bates, his ag and employees, and officers of the San Francisco Police Departn released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harr with the murders of "Popeye" Jackson, prominent prison reforme and Sally Vote, a school teacher. The resulting release or le produced news items which included a prominently carried artic in the Los Anteles Times under a headline entitled "Direct Hea Link To Killing Denied." (Exhibit D);

e. The assassination of Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster. Defendants Bates, Keyes, Davis, Mayerson, Wil their agents, and agents, officers and employees of the FBI, Sa Francisco Police Department and Los Angeles Police Department released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harr in part by and through their public identification with the SLA by defendants, with the assassination of Oakland school superin tendent Marcus Foster. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "SLA Plan To Trade Patty For Two Suspects Told." (Exhibit E).

f. The proposed assassination of Oakland A's owner Charl O. Finley. Defendants Bates, his agents and employees, and officers, agents, and employees of the San Francisco and Los Angeles Police Departments released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, in part by and through their publ identification with the SLA by defendants, with an alleged proposed assassination of Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland A's baseball team. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Hearst Broke With SLA, Magazine Reports." (Exhibit F).

g. The proposed kidnaping of Kathleen Brown Rice. Offic employees and agents of the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Depa ment released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris, by and through their public identification with the SLA, by defendants with an alleged plot to kidnap Kathleen Brow Rice, sister of Governor Brown of California and member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Examiner under the headlines entitled "SLA Sympathizers Plotted to Kidnap Brown's Sister" and "Governor's Sister SLA Kidnap Target" respectively. (Exhibit G);

h. The robbery of Guild Savings and Loan in Sacramento. Officers, employees, and agents of the FBI, the District Attorney's Office, United States Attorney's Office, and Police Department in Sacramento, and the San Francisco Police Departm released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Har with the February 25 robbery of $3,729 from the Guild Savings Loan in Sacramento. The resulting release or leak produced ne items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Patty, Harrises Enroll In College During Manhunt." (Exhibit H);

i. The attempted pipe bombing of a San Francisco Police Department patrol car. Officers, agents, and employees of the San Francisco Police Department released or leaked informat which associated plaintiffs Harris with an unexploded pipe bom discovered under a patrol car behind the Mission District Stat in San Francisco. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner under a headline entitled "Harris Bomb Same As Cop Car." (Exhibit I);

j. 23 bombings and one arson. Officers, agents, and empl of the FBI, the San Francisco Police Department, and the US Attorney's Office in San Francisco released or leaked infor which associated plaintiffs Harris with 23 bombings and one a for which an organization knwon as the New World Liberation F has allegedly claimed responsibility. The resulting release leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner under a headline entitled "SLA Bombing Links Probed." (Exhibit J).

k. Association with person presently charged with an execution-style double murder. Officers, agents, and employee of the Los Angeles Police Department and the FBI released or leaked information and photographs which associated plaintiff

Harris with a person presently charged with an execution-style double murder for which a 12-1/2 hour police siege was required. The resulting release or leak produced a published photograph of plaintiffs with said person and news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Two More Suspects Sought in 'Execution' Slayings." (Exhibit K);

l. 2 Pacific Gas and Electric Company bombings which blacked out 35,000 homes on two occasions in the San Jose-Los Gatos area. Officers, agents, and employees of the FBI released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris with 2 Pacific Gas and Electric Company bombings which blacked out 35,000 homes in the San Jose-Los Gatos area. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the San Francisco Chronicle under a headline entitled "SLA Suspect in PG&E Bombings." (Exhibit L);

m. The abduction of Patricia Hearst. Defendants and their agents, employees and officers released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs with the abduction of Patricia Hearst. The resulting release or leak produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Hearst Not Coerced, SLA Papers Say." (Exhibit M);

n. The branding of plaintiffs' co-defendant as a common criminal by the Attorney General of the United States. Defendant Saxbe as Attorney General of the united States publicly branded plaintiffs Harris' co-defendant as a "common criminal". The resulting branding produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times.

o. The branding of plaintiffs as members of a "revolutionary group" which want to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence by the Director of the FBI.

Defendant Kelley publicly branded plaintiffs by and through the public identification with the SLA by defendants as members of a "revolutionary group which wants to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence." The resulting branding produc news items which included a prominently carried article in the Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Judge Denies Bail For Patty, Cites Her Views." (Exhibit N);

p. The branding of plaintiffs as members of a terrorist organization by the Attorney General of California. Defendant Younger publicly branded plaintiffs by and through their public identification with the SLA by defendants as members of "terror organization." The resulting branding produced news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Ti under a headline entitled "Younger Foresees More Acts By Terror Groups." (Exhibit O);

q. The branding of plaintiffs as members of an organizat consisting of persons who turned to terror, were alienated and personal choice outlaws, committed to violence and to provoking official institutional counter-violence, and who initiated a self corrupting spiral of over simplification and polarization and violence by the President of the Board of Police Commissioners the City of Los Angeles. At a press conference attendant to release of a police report concerning a May 19 shootout by the LAPD against alleged members of the SLA, defendants Williams an Davis and their agents and employees released documents and pho graphs, including a press statement by defendant Williams, bran plaintiffs as members of an organization consisting of persons "turned to terror", were "alienated and by personal choice out were "committed to violence and to provoking an official instit tional counter-violence", and who "initiated a self-corrupting sprial of over-simplification and polarization and violence." T resulting branding produced news items including a prominently

carried article by the Los Angeles Times.

51. Further, said leads, information, and gossip include but are not limited to identification of the following items se forth below which have been released, leaked, or disseminated b defendant Kelley, defendant Kern, defendant Bates, defendant Browning and officers, agents, and employees of the FBI, San Francisco Police Department, and US Attorney's Office in San Francisco to the general public detailing the alleged personal effects of plaintiffs recovered by the FBI and other law enforce ment agencies as the result of a search and seizure which alleg took place within the residences of plaintiffs and their co-defendant Patricia Hearst:

a. 40 pounds of black powder explosive;

b. Three .30 semi-automatic carbines;

c. Two automatic shotguns;

d. Two handguns;

e. Two military type bandoliers;

f. Pipe bombs;

g. Five pounds of gunpowder;

h. A half-dozen key-wound alarm clocks, four large batteries, and six foot-long lengths of two-inch pipe threaded both ends, some of them capped;

i. Illegal firearms;

j. Two gas masks;

k. Two M-1 carbines;

l. A sawed-off shotgun;

m. Two .38 caliber revolvers;

n. A 9 mm. automatic pistol and two 9 mm. guns;

o. A large amount of ammunition;

p. A ski mask;

q. Three books from the University of California - <u>The Science of High Explosives</u>, <u>Explosives and Fuels</u>, <u>Explosives and Dyestuffs</u>;

r. An FBI publication titled The Science of Fingerprints;

s. A page from a notebook entitled 'Savings and Loan and containing addresses;

t. A page removed from a looseleaf notebook titled "B of A Marysville;"

u. A page with a diagram apparently showing the interior of a bank teller's window with notations of 'window ar till, coins, cash drawer;

v. An unsent communique labelled a 'death warrant' addressed to the Black Liberation Army, the Black Guerilla Army, and the Black Guerilla Family and naming Maalik el-Maalik as the 'People's Enemy No. 1;'

w. A copy of 'The Anarchist Cookbook;'

x. An unsent communique with respect to a bank robbe in Carmichael California.

52. The resulting releases, leaks, and dissemination pro duced news items including prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit P).

53. Plaintiffs Harris have never been charged with possession of any of the items set forth in paragraph 51 above.

54. Further, said leads, information and gossip inclu but are not limited to contents or portions thereof/of seized writings, documents, and manuscripts allegedly authored and/or in the possession of plaintiffs Harris or Patricia Hearst of a incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial nature. Said contents or portions thereof have been released, leaked, or disseminated to the general public by defendant Kel defendant Kern, defendant Bates, defendant Browning and officer agents, and employees of the FBI, San Francisco Police Departme and United States Attorney's Office in San Francisco. (Exhibit

55. Further, said leads, information and gossip include but are not limited to gossip concerning the alleged

1 personal philosophies and life styles of plaintiffs, and person
2 and groups such as the SLA, with which plaintiffs have been
3 publicly identified by defendants. Said gossip has been releas
4 leaked, or disseminated to the general public by defendants,
5 their agents, employees and officers. The resulting releases,
6 leaks, and dissemination produced news items including prominen
7 carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit R).
8 56. Said gossip described in paragraph 55 above includes
9 but is not limited to prejudicial alleged photographs of plain-
10 tiffs, the dissemination of which was ordered by agents, office
11 and employees of the FBI. Said gossip also includes private
12 correspondence from plaintiff Emily Harris to her parents, whic
13 was leaked and disseminated by agents, officers and employees
14 of the FBI.
15 57. Further, said leads, information, and gossip include
16 but are not limited to the contents or portions thereof of in-
17 vestigative reports, memoranda, and documents prepared by de-
18 fendants, their agents and investigators with respect to plain
19 and the alleged acts and events which will form the basis for
20 the criminal charges for which plaintiffs are now scheduled to
21 begin trial on February 2, 1976. Said contents or portions
22 thereof were presented in sum or substance to the grand jury
23 which returned indictments against plaintiffs, and should not
24 have been disseminated to the public. Said contents or portion
25 thereof, if in fact true and admissible at trial as porperly
26 adduced evidence, should not have been disseminated prior to
27 trial to members of the public from which plaintiffs' jury will
28 ultimately be selected.
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30 /
31 /
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58. Said contents or portions thereof described in paragraph 57 above have been released, leaked, or disseminated to the general public by officers, agents, and employees of the FB Los Angeles Police Department, Ingelwood Police Department, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, and the Los Angeles Cou Sheriff's Department. The resulting releases, leaks, and disse ation produced highly prejudicial and incriminating news items to plaintiffs including prominently carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit S).

59. Defendant Bates publicly deplored said leaks describ in paragraphs 57 and 58 above.

60. Attorneys, officers, and employees of the Los Angele District Attorney's Office and investigators, officers and employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in San Franci and Los Angeles, Los Angeles Police Department, and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, released or leaked information to the general public which stated that between 12 and 20 witnesse [would] be called before the Grand Jury including William Huett three of his employees, Thomas Dean Matthews, and Frank Sutter. The resulting release or leak produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitle "LA Jury Indicts Patty, Harrises on 11 Counts" which quoted and summarized the alleged statements given to defendants and their investigators by said witnesses. (Exhibit

61. Defendant Stevenson stated publicly that an article published in the Rolling Stone on October 25, 1975 entitled "The Inside Story" was "essentially correct." (Exhibit U) Said article strongly incriminated and prejudiced plaintiffs with respect to the alleged criminal conduct for which plaintiffs have been indicted with respect to their alleged personal philosophies and life styles. Said statement produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angele

Times under a headline entitled "Story on Patty, Scott Essentia Correct, US says." (Exhibit V).

62. Defendant Bates stated publicly that said Rolling St article "appear[ed] to be old stuff being rewoven together." Sa statement produced news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit W).

63. Defendant Stevenson publicly confirmed the "substanc of stories in the San Francisco Chronicle linking plaintiff William Harris and his co-defendant Patricia Hearst to a bank robbery in Carmichael, California in which a woman was killed and an article in the Oakland Tribune connecting one of the plaintiffs Harris to Hearst's kidnaping. Said statement produc news items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Story on Patty, Scott Essentially Correct, US Says." (Exhibit V).

64. Defendants and each of them have released or leaked, disseminated other information similar in character to the info mation described in paragraphs 43 through 63 above.

65. Defendants and each of them took the following actic against plaintiffs Harris:

a. Subjecting their property, papers and effects to unreasonable searches and seizures, without warrants therefor;

b. Theft of their property, papers, and effects;

c. Subjecting them to annoying and unnecessary surveillance;

d. Subjecting them to unreasonable electronic surveillance, including interception of their telephone conver tions and the bugging of their residences;

e. Subjecting correspondence and mail addressed to them, addressed by them, sent to them, and sent by them to unreasonable search, seizure, and inspection while it was in transit in the United States mails;

f. The compilation of information concerning them into dossiers maintained within the files of governmental departments, agencies, and offices, and the use of said information for purposes unrelated to legitimate governmental functions;

g. The implementation of Counterintelligence programs against plaintiffs, including but not limited to the FBI Cointelpro programs.

66. The conduct described in paragraphs 43 through 65 has irreparably injured the plaintiffs in that it has deprived them rights secured to them by the United States Constitution and th laws of the United States.

67. By virtue of said conduct, and because the defendants promoted, encouraged, ordered, solicited, condoned, and ratifie said conduct, the agents and employees of the United States government, of local Police Departments, and of local District Attorney Offices have been led to believe that they may engage in said conduct against plaintiffs with impunity and without fe of arrest, prosecution, conviction, discipline, or other unfavo able consequences.

68. Unless this Court declares that such conduct is unlaw and restrains the defendants, their agents, employees, succes privies, and all persons acting in concert with them, from enga in, promoting, soliciting or conspiring to commit such conduct or similar conduct against the plaintiffs, they will continue t suffer immediate and irreparable injuries for which they have r adequate remedy at law.

69. The plaintiffs are informed and believe that the allegations contained in paragraphs 39 through 68 are true, and they make said allegations on the basis of said information and belief.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

70. This is a cause of action to redress a conspiracy and/ conspiracies to deprive the plaintiffs of rights, privileges an immunities, including the equal protection of the laws and equ privileges and immunities under the laws, secured to them by th Constitution and laws of the United States.

71. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Four Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985 and 1988 and by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20.

72. During the period from on or about May 20, 1974 to the present in the City and County of Los Angeles, in San Francisco in Sacramento, the defendants and each of them, and their agen and employees and those acting in concert with them, whose identities are presently unknown to plaintiffs, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily and in bad faith, combine, conspire, confederate an agree, together and with each other, to deprive the plaintiffs and each of them of the rights, privileges and immunities secur to them by the Constitution of the United States including the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteent Amendments thereto, and by the laws of the United States, incl ding 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20, and of the equal protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities under the laws, by mea of the conduct and for the purposes described above in paragra 39 through 68, herein incorporated, with all the specific intent t do so.

73. As part of and in furtherance of said conspiracy, and for the specifically intended purpose and with the effect of achieving its objects, one or more of said defendants, their agents and employees and those acting in concert with them, acting separately and in concert in the City and County of Los Angeles in San Francisco, in Sacramento, and elsewhere,

unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitarily, and in bad faith and without probable, reasonable or any legitimate cause therefor committed aided and abetted, caused, ordered, authorized, financed, solicited, encouraged, approved, consented to, condoned and/or otherwise promoted, with specific intent to do so, the conduct set forth above in paragraphs 39 through 68, among others.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

74. This is a cause of action to redress neglect and refusal to prevent a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their rights secured to them by the Constitution, including the equal protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities under the laws, and by the laws of the United States, and to prevent the deprivation of such rights.

75. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, by 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986 and 1988, and by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20

76. The plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 39 through 68 of the First Cause of Action and paragraphs 70 through 73 of the Second Cause of Action.

77. The defendants each had knowledge of said conspiracy and each had the duty and the power to prevent or aid in preventing said wrongs and acts that were the objects of the conspiracy.

78. Said defendants and each of them, each unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily and in bad faith neglected and refused to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of said wrongs and acts.

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79. Defendants and each of them did act with flagrant, wanton, and malicious disregard for the rights of the plaintif and in doing did deprive and deny the plaintiffs of their cons tutional rights under the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments all to plaintiffs' dame in a sum not capable at this time of being fully calculated, but not less than $15,000,000 and further entitling plaintiffs punitive and exemplary damages of $15,000,000.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

1. That defendants be summoned to appear and answer herein and that plaintiffs have judgment for their damages, co of suit and each other and further relief as they may show themselves justly entitled to receive.

2. For a declaration that the defendants engaged in the conduct alleged in this complaint against the plaintiffs, that such conduct was and is unlawful and unconstitutional.

3. For a permanent injunction restraining the defen dants, their agents, employees, successors, privies and all persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in any way in the conduct set forth in this complaint or conduct simila thereto against either of the plaintiffs.

DATED: January 5, 1976.

Respectfully submitted,

MARK ROSENBAUM
FRED OKRAND
JILL JAKES
MARY ELLEN GALE
VIRGINIA SLOAN
LEONARD I. WEINGLASS
RUTH ASTLE
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRI

By: MARK ROSENBAUM

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mintz

DATE: 3-1-76

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr.

(Hearings)

SUBJECT: EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS, PLAINTIFFS, v. CHARLES W. BATES, INDIVIDUALLY AND OFFICIALLY SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, FBI, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, et al.; (U.S.D.C., C.D. CAL.) CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. CV 76 0034 ALS

Reference memorandum dated 2-10-76 from Legal Counsel to Mr. Adams, captioned as above.

A thorough review of the exhibits attached to the complaint filed by the attorneys on behalf of William and Emily Harris fails to indicate that information obtained in those exhibits was ever disseminated by representatives of the External Affairs Division, FBIHQ, with the exception of Complaint "O" (see page 14), Exhibit "N", which refers to the Director's press conference held in Kansas City the day following the apprehension of the Harrises and Patricia Hearst. Attached are Xerox copies of the Director's statements made on that day. Also attached are Xerox copies of statements made by representatives of the Press Services Office to the media, along with copies of Part 2, Section 6, entitled "Publications, Press and Public Contacts," as taken from the Manual of Rules and Regulations, concerning FBI press policy.

A copy of a Wanted Flyer concerning the Harrises is also attached, as well as a copy of the statement made by Mr. Kelley that appeared in the magazine, "Nation's Business," which was distributed in December, 1974, wherein on Page 35 the Director mentions the names of William Taylor Harris and his wife, Emily. Page 5 of the FBI's Annual Report for 1975 also mentions the Harrises.

EX-115 REC-42 7-15200-7740

10 ENCLOSURE

For the information of Legal Counsel, there were no special instructions concerning the handling of the Hearst matter and all releases were in strict compliance with Department of Justice guidelines, as well as those set forth in the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

MAY 12 1976

Enclosures
1 - Mr. Mintz
(Att: Mr. Blunt)

WPH:nb (3)

84 MAY 25 1976

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ALBANY, New York 12207	502 U. S. Post Office and Court House	518 465-7551
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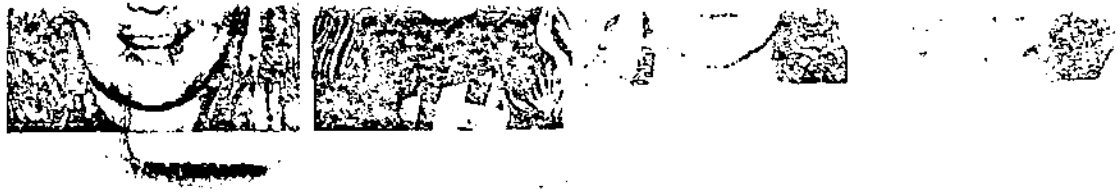
ANCHORAGE, Alaska 99510	Room 238, Federal Building	907 272-6414
ATLANTA, Georgia 30303	275 Peachtree Street, N. E.	404 521-3900
BALTIMORE, Maryland 21207	7142 Ambassador Road	301 265-8080
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama 35203	Room 1400 - 2121 Building	205 322-7711
BOSTON, Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building	617 742-5533
BUFFALO, New York 14202	111 West Huron Street	716 856-7800
BUTTE, Montana 59701	115 U. S. Court House and Federal Building	406 792-2304
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina 28202	1120 Jefferson Standard Life Building	704 372-5485
CHICAGO, Illinois 60604	Room 905, Everett McKinley Dirksen Building	312 431-1333
CINCINNATI, Ohio 45202	415 U. S. Post Office and Court House Building	513 421-4310
CLEVELAND, Ohio 44199	3005 Federal Office Building	216 522-1400
COLUMBIA, South Carolina 29201	1529 Hampton Street	803 252-1911
DALLAS, Texas 75201	Room 200, 1810 Commerce Street	214 741-1851
DENVER, Colorado 80202	Room 18218, Federal Office Building	303 222-5981
DETROIT, Michigan 48226	333 West Fort Building	313 965-2323
EL PASO, Texas 79901	202 U. S. Court House Building	915 533-7451
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96813	Room 605, Bishop Trust Building	808 521-1411
HOUSTON, Texas 77002	6015 Federal Building and U. S. Court House	713 224-1511
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana 46207	1221 North Pennsylvania Street	317 639-3301
JACKSON, Mississippi 39205	800 Unifirst Federal Savings and Loan Building	601 948-5000
JACKSONVILLE, Florida 32202	414 U. S. Court House and Post Office Building	904 355-1401
KANSAS CITY, Missouri 64106	707 U. S. Court House Building	816 221-6100
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee 37902	Room 800, 1111 Northshore Drive	615 588-8571
LAS VEGAS, Nevada 89101	Room 2-011, Federal Office Building	702 385-1281
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas 72201	215 U. S. Post Office Building	501 372-7211
LOS ANGELES, California 90024	11000 Wilshire Boulevard	213 272-6161
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky 40202	Room 502, Federal Building	502 583-3941
MEMPHIS, Tennessee 38103	841 Clifford Davis Federal Building	901 525-7373
MIAMI, Florida 33137	3801 Biscayne Boulevard	305 573-3333
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin 53202	Rm. 700 Federal Building & U. S. Court House	414 276-4684
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota 55401	50 Penn Place, NW, 50th at Pennsylvania	612 339-7861
MOBILE, Alabama 36602	520 Federal Building	205 438-3674
NEWARK, New Jersey 07101	Gateway I, Market Street	201 622-5613
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut 06510	770 Chapel Street	203 777-6311
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 70113	701 Loyola Avenue	504 522-4671
NEW YORK, New York 10021	201 East 69th Street	212 LE 5-7700
NORFOLK, Virginia 23502	Room 300, 870 North Military Highway	804 420-6700
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma 73118	5104 N. Francis Street	405 842-7471
OMAHA, Nebraska 68102	1010 Federal Office Building	402 348-1210
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 19106	8th Floor, Federal Office Building, 600 Arch Street	215 629-0800
PHOENIX, Arizona 85004	2721 North Central Avenue	602 279-5511
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania 15222	1300 Federal Office Building	412 471-2000
PORTLAND, Oregon 97201	Crown Plaza Building	503 224-4181
RICHMOND, Virginia 23220	200 West Grace Street	804 644-2631
SACRAMENTO, California 95825	Federal Building, 2800 Cottage Way	916 481-9110
ST. LOUIS, Missouri 63103	2704 Federal Building	314 241-5357
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah 84138	3205 Federal Building	801 355-7521
SAN ANTONIO, Texas 78296	433 Federal Building	512 225-6741
SAN DIEGO, California 92103	3211 Fifth Avenue	714 297-3361
SAN FRANCISCO, California 94102	450 Golden Gate Avenue	415 552-2155
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico 00917	Pan Am Building, 255 Ponce de Leon Avenue	809 765-6000
SAVANNAH, Georgia 31405	5401 Paulsen Street	912 354-9911
SEATTLE, Washington 98104	915 Second Avenue	206 662-0460
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois 62702	535 West Jefferson Street	217 522-9675
TAMPA, Florida 33602	Room 610, Federal Office Building	813 228-7661
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535	506 Old Post Office Building	202 324-3000

Telephone or telegraph the Special Agent in Charge at the above address

7-15200-7740 EBF



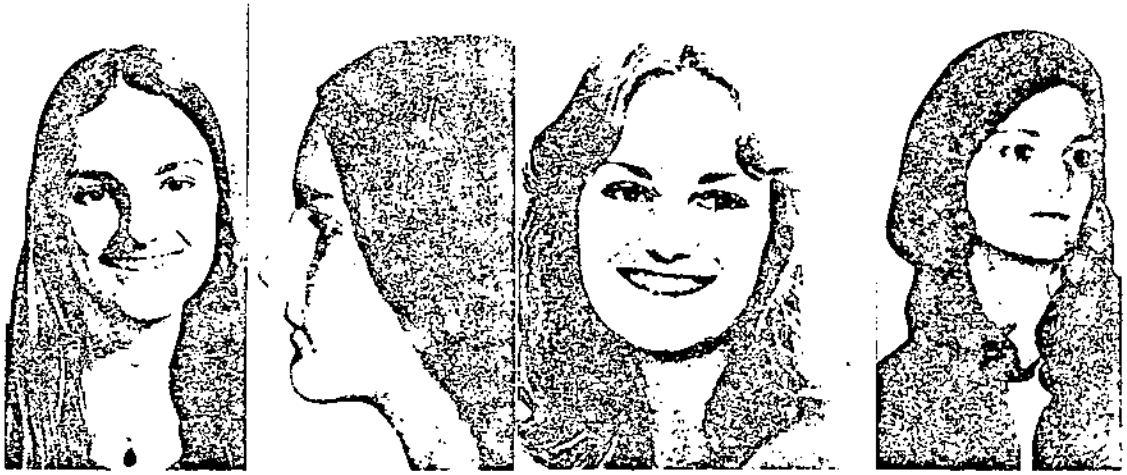
Occupations: Secretary, teacher
Remarks: Hair may be worn one inch below ear level, may wear glasses or contact lenses; reportedly has partial upper plate, pierced ears, is a natural food fadist, exercises by jogging, swimming and bicycle riding, usually wears slacks or street length dresses, [redacted] seen wearing jeans and waist length shiny black leather coat; may wear wigs
Social Security Numbers Used: 327-42-2356; 429-42-8003

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT; BANK ROBBERY

Patricia Campbell Hearst

FBI No.: 325,805 L10
Alias: Tania
Age: 20, born February 20, 1954, San Francisco, California
Height: 5'3" **Eyes:** Brown
Weight: 110 pounds **Complexion:** Fair
Build: Small **Race:** White
Hair: Light brown **Nationality:** American
Scars and Marks: Mole on lower right corner of mouth, scar near right ankle
Remarks: Hair naturally light brown, straight and worn about three inches below shoulders in length, however, may wear wigs, including Afro style, dark brown of medium length; was last seen wearing black sweater, plaid slacks, brown hiking boots and carrying a knife in her belt

Jan., 1971 Feb., 1972 Dec., 1973 April, 1974



THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ARE SELF-PROCLAIMED MEMBERS OF THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY AND REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF NUMEROUS FIREARMS INCLUDING AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. WILLIAM HARRIS AND PATRICIA HEARST ALLEGEDLY HAVE USED GUNS TO AVOID ARREST. ALL THREE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND VERY DANGEROUS.

Federal warrants were issued on May 20, 1974, at Los Angeles, California, charging the Harrises and Hearst with violation of the National Firearms Act. Hearst was also indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on June 6, 1974, at San Francisco, California, for bank robbery and use of a weapon during a felony.

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE PERSONS, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE, THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF WHICH APPEARS ON THE FIRST PAGE OF MOST LOCAL DIRECTORIES.

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE: 202 324-3000

Entered NCIC
Wanted Flyer 475 A
(Rev. October 16, 1974)

WANTED BY THE FBI

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT

William Taylor Harris

Date photographs taken unknown

FBI No.: 308,668 L5

Aliases: Mike Andrews, Richard Frank Dennis, William Kinder, Jonathan Maris, Jonathan Mark Salamone, Teko

Age: 29, born January 22, 1945, Fort Sill, Oklahoma (not supported by birth records)

Height: 5'7" **Eyes:** Hazel

Weight: 145 pounds **Complexion:** Medium

Build: Medium **Race:** White

Hair: Brown, short **Nationality:** American

Occupation: Postal clerk

Remarks: Reportedly wears Fu Manchu type mustache, may wear glasses, upper right center tooth may be chipped, reportedly jogs, swims and rides bicycle for exercise, was last seen wearing army type boots and dark jacket

Social Security Numbers Used: 315-46-2467; 553-27-8400; 359-48-5467

Fingerprint Classification: 20 L 1 Ai 12
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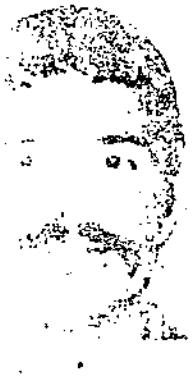

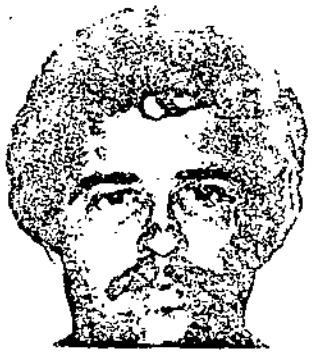

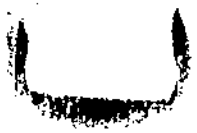

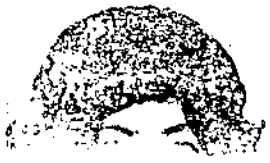

Emily Montague Harris

Date photographs taken unknown

FBI No.: 325,801 L2

Aliases: Mrs. William Taylor Harris, Mary [illegible]ensley, Joanne James, Anna Lindenh[illegible]g, Cynthia Sue Mankins, Dorothy Ann Petri, Emily Mont[illegible] Schwartz, Mary Schwartz, Yolanda

Age: 27, born February 11, 1947, Baltimore, Maryland (not supported by birth records)

Height: 5'3" **Eyes:** Blue

Weight: 115 pounds **Complexion:** Fair

Build: Small **Race:** White

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

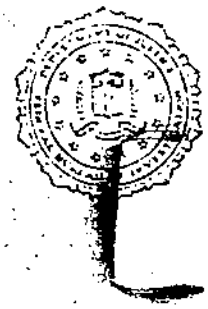
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1975

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley announced today that Patricia Campbell Hearst, William Harris and Emily Harris were taken into custody in the Mission District of San Francisco, California, by FBI Agents this afternoon.

Mr. Kelley indicated that, in connection with our on-going investigation of this matter, the Harrises were arrested at 200 Precita, San Francisco, and Hearst was arrested at 625 Morse Street. Wendy Yoshimura, who was being sought for Unlawful Flight, was also arrested at the Morse Street address.

These arrests were the culmination of extensive investigation by the FBI throughout the country. A detailed statement regarding this case will be made by Director Kelley tomorrow morning.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

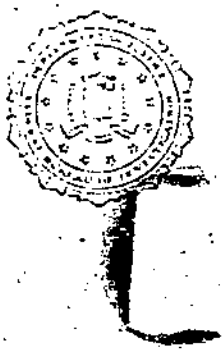
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1975

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley announced today that William Taylor Harris and Emily Montague Harris were taken into custody in the Mission District of San Francisco, California, by FBI Agents this afternoon.

Mr. Kelley indicated that the Harrises, alleged members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, were reportedly involved, along with fugitive Patricia Hearst, in a shooting incident at Mel's Sporting Goods Store in Inglewood, California, on May 16, 1974. Mr. Kelley stated that both Harrises are charged in Federal complaints with violations of the National Firearms Act and that their arrests were the culmination of an extensive investigation throughout the country by the FBI. Both will be brought before a committing magistrate as soon as possible.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1975

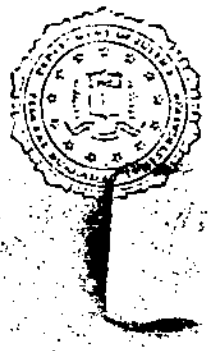
FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley announced today that Patricia Campbell Hearst, William Taylor Harris and Emily Montague Harris were taken into custody in the Mission District of San Francisco, California, by FBI Agents this afternoon.

Mr. Kelley indicated that, in connection with our on-going investigation of this matter, the Harrises were arrested at 288 Precita, San Francisco, and Hearst was arrested at 625 Morse Street. Wendy Yoshimura was also arrested at the Morse Street address.

Patricia Hearst, allegedly a member of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco for bank robbery and use of a weapon during a felony. The Harrises, also allegedly members of the SLA, are charged in Federal complaints with violation of the National Firearms Act. Wendy Yoshimura was charged in a Federal complaint with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for possession of a machine gun and explosive devices.

These arrests were the culmination of extensive investigation by the FBI throughout the country.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 19, 1975

News broadcasts reporting this morning that the apprehension of Patty Hearst was almost an accident or "a fluke" and that the FBI was actually seeking someone else at the time of her apprehension are without any basis in fact. This apprehension came about as a result of very diligent, painstaking efforts by FBI Agents throughout the entire United States. Following up on leads in an effort to locate Patty Hearst, we attempted to interview numerous individuals we believed to have knowledge of her or associations with her. In the course of these attempts, we developed a reasonable basis to believe that Patty Hearst was in the Morse Street house where she was apprehended. More details of the apprehensions will be in Director Kelley's news conference in Kansas City at 11:00 a.m. (Central Time).

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- [x] Deleted under exemption(s) b2 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.
- [ ] Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
- ____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
- ____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____
- [ ] For your information: _____
- [x] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 7-15200-7740 EBF (21 pages therefrom)

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FBI/DOJ

Press Conf.

GOOD MORNING. I INDICATED IN A STATEMENT I MADE LAST NIGHT THAT I FELT OBLIGED THAT MORE DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE APPREHENSION OF PATTY HEARST AND OTHERS SHOULD BE MADE. I MIGHT SAY AS AN INTRODUCTORY REMARK THAT WE ARE PLEASED THAT WE CAN REPORT THAT WE MADE THESE APPREHENSIONS WITHOUT BLOODSHED OR VIOLENCE.

AS ONE FACET OF THE INVESTIGATION LOOKING TO THE APPREHENSION OF MISS HEARST AND WILLIAM AND EMILY HARRIS, INTENSIVE NATIONWIDE INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW THE ASSOCIATES OF WENDY YOSHIMURA, A FEDERAL FUGITIVE WANTED FOR UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION, AND ALSO SOUGHT BECAUSE THAT SHE WAS A REPORTED ASSOCIATE OF MISS HEARST AND THE HARRISES. INVESTIGATION LED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF SOME ASSOCIATES OF MISS YOSHIMURA. ONE WAS DETERMINED TO BE RESIDING AT 625 MORSE STREET IN THE MISSION SECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO AND ANOTHER AT 288 PRECITA STREET ALSO IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, FBI AGENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PRECITA ADDRESS OBSERVED THAT A MAN AND WOMAN WERE EXITING AND WERE SIMILAR IN THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF BILL AND EMILY HARRIS. AT THIS POINT AGENTS HAD NO SOLID INFORMATION THAT THESE SUBJECTS WERE IN FACT THE HARRISES, THEREFORE THEY MADE NO ATTEMPT TO ARREST THEM BUT DID CONTINUE TO KEEP THE RESIDENCE UNDER OBSERVATION. BECAUSE OF THE

SIMILARITY HOWEVER, IT WAS DECIDED THAT WHEN THE TWO INDIVIDUALS WERE NEXT OBSERVED RETURNING TO THE RESIDENCE THEY WOULD BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE IF THEY WERE IN FACT THE HARRISES.

AT APPROXIMATELY 1 P.M., PACIFIC DAYLIGHT TIME, YESTERDAY, AGENTS OBSERVED THESE TWO PERSONS LEAVING THE RESIDENCE ATTIRED IN JOGGING CLOTHES. AGENTS STOPPED THEM, IDENTIFIED AND ARRESTED WILLIAM TAYLOR HARRIS AND EMILY MONTAGUE HARRIS IN FRONT OF THE RESIDENCE AT 288 PRECITA. EMILY HARRIS TRIED TO FLEE BUT WAS STOPPED BY SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI. BILL HARRIS WAS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AT THE SCENE OF THE ARREST BY FINGERPRINT COMPARISON, AND EMILY HARRIS WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BY A SINGLE FINGERPRINT COMPARISON AT THE SAN FRANCISCO FBI OFFICE.

SUBSEQUENT TO THE ARREST OF THE HARRISES, FBI AGENTS AND SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS IN THE AREA OF THE HOUSE AT 625 HORSE STREET, THROUGH INQUIRY, DETERMINED THAT THERE WERE TWO FEMALES ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE. THEREAFTER THEY ENTERED THE HOUSE AND ARRESTED PATRICIA HEARST AND WENDY YOSHIMURA. THEY HAVE NOW ADMITTED THEIR IDENTITIES.

AS YOU ARE PROBABLY AWARE, FEDERAL PROCESS WAS OUTSTANDING AGAINST MISS HEARST CHARGING HER WITH VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE AND THE NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT. EMILY AND BILL HARRIS HAVE BOTH BEEN CHARGED WITH A VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT WHICH GREW OUT OF AN

INCIDENT THAT OCCURRED AT MEL'S SPORTING GOODS STORE IN INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA, MAY 16, 1974. SEVERAL LOCAL CHARGES ARE ALSO OUTSTANDING AGAINST MISS HEARST AND THE HARRISES.

LAST EVENING PATTY HEARST WAS TAKEN BEFORE A MAGISTRATE IN SAN FRANCISCO, BOND WAS SET AT $500,000 AND SHE WAS REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL. SHE IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SAN FRANCISCO, BEFORE JUDGE OLIVER J. CARTER TODAY.

THE HARRISES APPEARED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL CHARGES OUTSTANDING IN LOS ANGELES AND BOTH ARE BEING HELD ON $500,000 BOND. THEY WILL APPEAR IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT TODAY.

MISS YOSHIMURA APPEARED BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE AND THE UNLAWFUL FLIGHT CHARGES AGAINST HER WERE DISMISSED. SHE WAS ORDERED TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE ALAMEDA COUNTY AUTHORITIES IN CONNECTION WITH BOMB CHARGES PENDING AGAINST HER IN THAT JURISDICTION.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED BY A NUMBER OF PEOPLE ABOUT MY REACTIONS AND THAT OF THE BUREAU AS A RESULT OF THESE APPREHENSIONS.

IN THE FIRST PLACE TO LIST MY REACTION WOULD NECESSITATE A NUMBER OF THINGS BE SAID. PERHAPS FOREMOST IS THE FACT THAT A SEARCH WHICH HAS CONSUMED MUCH OF OUR TIME, ENERGIES AND CONSIDERABLE FUNDS, AS WELL AS ONE WHEREIN THERE WAS POTENTIAL DANGER, HAS ENDED. THERE HAS BEEN A

AS AN INVESTIGATOR, AND IT IS OF COURSE A LITTLE MORE DIFFICULT WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE THAT TYPE OF FLOW OF INFORMATION BUT MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE I HAVE A GREAT RESENTMENT TOWARD ANY GROUP WHICH USES AS ITS WEAPON VIOLENCE AND THIS GROUP OF COURSE SPONSORED VIOLENCE.

QUESTIONS:

ANSWER: I'VE GOT TWO OR THREE AT ONE TIME.

QUESTION: DO YOU HAVE ANY FEAR THAT SHE'LL PLEA IF RELEASED ON BOND IF AND WHEN SHE IS RELEASED ON BOND?

ANSWER: UH, I REALLY DON'T KNOW HER PROPENSITIES THAT WELL TO SAY THAT SHE WOULD. UH, SHE HAS SAID APPARENTLY THAT SHE IS HAPPY TO GET REUNITED WITH HER FAMILY. THAT MITIGATES AGAINST SUCH A POSSIBILITY. WE'RE NOT THINKING ABOUT MEN AT THIS TIME.

TH. THIS COULD EVEN INCLUDE INNOCENT BYSTANDERS
CARE THAT WE MIGHT EXERCISE TO AVOID SUCH A
. OUR PURPOSE I ASSURE YOU WAS NOT RETALIATION
TO INFLICT ANY PUNISHMENT, BUT TO BRING TO JUSTICE
HAD BEEN CHARGED. THIS IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE
E UPSETTING CIRCUMSTANCES, AND THEREFORE IT WAS
RELIEF THAT IT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AS IT WAS
D.

ECONDLY, INSOFAR AS MY REACTIONS AND THAT OF THE
REAT DEAL OF COMMENT HAS BEEN MADE IN THIS CASE
SE NATION-WIDE INTEREST INVOKED. THE FAILURE OF
ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS AN INDICATION
IBILITY OF OUR EFFORTS AND THAT THERE APPEARS
AT A VERY SMALL GROUP CAN DEFY THE TREMENDOUS
ALL SEGMENTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. DURING MY TENURE
I AND MY PREVIOUS TWELVE YEARS ASSOCIATION WITH THE
, MISSOURI POLICE DEPARTMENT, I HAVE BEEN TREMEN-
ESSED WITH THEIR CAPABILITIES. IT, THEREFORE,
REACHED THE POINT WHERE CREDIBILITY HAD BEEN
) THE POINT WHERE WE WERE NO LONGER CONSTRUED AS
ICE IN OUR SEARCH FOR THOSE CHARGED WITH OFFENSES.
PUBLICITY REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES OF PARTICULARLY
ICIES HAD BEEN UNDER CONSTANT AND CLOSE SCRUTINY

IT THEREFORE IS HOPEFULLY A RESTORATION OF THE FEELING THAT DESPITE ALL EFFORTS TO THWART OUR SEARCH, IT NOW SEEMS TO ME TO BE VERY EVIDENT THAT IT IS UNLIKELY ANYONE CAN REMAIN A FUGITIVE FOREVER. SOME MIGHT SAY THAT WE ARE OVER-SENSITIVE ABOUT OUR POSITION, NONETHELESS IT HAS BEEN A POINT OF GREAT CONCERN TO US INASMUCH AS WE DEPEND SO VERY MUCH ON PUBLIC COOPERATION AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, AND FRANKLY WE STOOD AT A POINT OF SOME PERIL AS IT DID AFFECT OUR CAPABILITIES.

THEN TOO, MY REACTIONS INCLUDED SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FBI AND THE FBI THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND THOSE WHO ASSISTED US, AND THEY IN THEIR EFFORTS MUST RECEIVE SOME RECOGNITION. IN THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE FBI, LED BY A FINE ADMINISTRATOR AND A DILIGENT PERSON, DEDICATED TO HIS CRAFT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE CHARLES BATES, WE HAVE EVIDENCE OF THE DEVOTION TO DUTY AND THE COMPLETE DISREGARD OF TIRING AND LONG HOURS SPENT IN SUCH INVESTIGATION. THEY HAVE RECEIVED SOME COMMENTS AT BEST NOT COMPLIMENTARY, NONETHELESS THEY HAVE PERSISTED AND CAN NOW SUCCESSFULLY REPORT THEIR EFFORTS, AND SOME ACCOLADES MUST ALSO GO TO THE ENTIRE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. MANY, MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ASSISTED. TO THEM AND TO THE CITIZENS WHO HAVE HELPED US, I AM GREATLY INDEBTED AND ALL OF MY ASSOCIATES JOIN IN EXPRESSING OUR GREAT APPRECIATION TO THEM.

I COULD LIST A NUMBER OF OTHER REASONS WHY THIS IS A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION, BUT I MIGHT ADD ONE WHICH HAS BECOME SOMEWHAT OF A SORE POINT TO ME PERSONALLY, AND THAT IS

I AM SICK AND TIRED OF HAVING PEOPLE IN THE APPEARANCES THAT I MAKE, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, "WHY CAN'T YOU CATCH PATTY HEARST?" FRANKLY, I CAN NOW PERHAPS FIND THAT THESE INQUIRIES ARE STILL.

WE UNQUESTIONABLY WILL HAVE SOME COMMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT WE SHOULD HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULY MANY MONTHS AGO. I THINK PERTINENT WAS ONE COMMENT BROADCAST AS AN OBSERVATION OF A REPORTER THAT MISS HEARST WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BECAUSE OF HER CHANGED APPEARANCE. WE REGRETTED THAT WE HAD TO SPEND THIS MUCH TIME AND THE CITIZENS' MONEY IN THIS FUGITIVE HUNT. HOWEVER, IT CAN PERHAPS NOW BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD WHY WE WERE HAMPERED IN OUR EFFORTS AND HOW VERY ESSENTIAL IT IS THAT WE HAVE CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT RESULTING AS AN ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW, A REQUIREMENT ALWAYS FOR US TO DO OUR JOB AS IT SHOULD BE DONE.

I HAVE MENTIONED BRIEFLY THAT THERE WERE SOME ALTERATIONS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE SUBJECT. THESE ALTERATIONS HOWEVER AND CERTAINLY SIGNIFICANTLY WERE NOT OF SUCH PROPORTIONS THAT OUR AGENTS WERE DETERRED FROM CONTINUING THEIR INVESTIGATION. IT IS TRUE THAT THEY DID NOT MAKE THE ARREST IMMEDIATELY, BUT THEY DID HAVE THE PRESENCE OF MIND AND THE CAPABILITIES THAT THEY CONTINUED THE INVESTIGATION AND UPON CLOSER OBSERVATION THEY WERE OF COURSE CONFIRMED AND ON THIS BASIS THE ARRESTS WERE PERFECTED. IN THE APPREHENSION OF PATTY HEARST AND HER COMPANION, THE ARREST WAS MADE UPON FIRST NOTING THE PROBABILITY THAT THEY WERE THE

ONES WE SOUGHT. IT, THEREFORE, CAN BE REASONABLY ASSUMED THAT THE FEATURES, CHARACTERISTICS AND DEMEANOR OF THE SUBJECTS WERE SO INDELIBLY IMPRINTED UPON THE MINDS OF OUR AGENTS THAT THEY WERE NOT FOR ANY EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME FOOLED AND CERTAINLY NOT BROUGHT TO A DEVIATION OF THEIR INVESTIGATIONS BY DISGUISES, CHANGES OR OTHER EFFORTS TO CONFUSE.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED THE QUESTION ABOUT THE COST OF THIS SEARCH, AND WHY DID THE FBI ENGAGE IN SUCH A COSTLY SEARCH IN A MATTER WHICH TO SOME DID NOT HAVE PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE. AS OF JUNE 5, 1974, IN PUBLISHED TESTIMONEY, 1975 PARDON ME, IN PUBLISHED TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, WE REPORTED THAT 2.6 MILLION DOLLARS HAD BEEN EXPENDED IN THIS INVESTIGATION. THIS DOES NOT OF COURSE INCLUDE THE MONEY THAT HAS BEEN EXPENDED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE REASON WHY IS IN SEVERAL AREAS. ONE IS THAT THESE PEOPLE DID NOT NECESSARILY EXCLUSIVELY REPRESENT FUGITIVES. THEY REPRESENTED A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP, THE SIMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY, AND LINKING THAT WITH THE FACT THAT THEY WERE FEDERAL FUGITIVES IN OTHER AREAS, WE DID EMBARK UPON THIS TREMENDOUSLY EXPENSIVE AND INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ASKED ME ALSO AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THESE SUBJECTS HAD GUNS, I WOULD SAY THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ARREST THE SUBJECTS DID NOT HAVE FIREARMS ON THEIR IMMEDIATE PERSON AND NONE WAS SEIZED. HOWEVER, WEAPONS WERE OBSERVED IN BOTH PREMISES AND THIS OBSERVATION

WILL FORM THE BASIS FOR APPROPRIATE SEARCH WARRANTS. SUBSEQUENTLY INFORMATION WILL BE AVAILABLE AS TO THE TYPE OF THESE WEAPONS AND THROUGH PAPERS FILED WITH THE COURTS THIS INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED, BUT IT WOULD BE INAPPROPRIATE AT THIS TIME FOR ME TO MAKE FURTHER COMMENT.

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED ONE REPORT HAS REACHED RATHER WIDE-SPREAD PROPORTIONS THAT THE APPREHENSION OF MISS HEARST AND HER ASSOCIATES WAS A FLUKE. IF THIS BE A FLUKE, I AM IN FAVOR OF PERPETUATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FLUKES IN SUCH AN OPERATION. IN TRUTH, THE APPREHENSION OF THE SUBJECT CAME ABOUT AS A RESULT OF GOOD AND SOLID INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS. AS IN ALL SUCH LEADS, CONTACTS OR POSSIBLE CONTACTS ARE DEVELOPED AND IN THE PRESENT CASE WE LEARNED THROUGH OUR INVESTIGATION THAT ASSOCIATES WERE POSSIBLY IN THIS AREA WHICH WAS OF COURSE LATER CONFIRMED. WE LEARNED OF THEIR WHEREABOUTS AND WE CENTERED OUR INVESTIGATION THERE IN THAT AREA AND ON THESE TWO ADDRESSES. THEREFORE, THIS WOULD BE HARDLY CONSTRUED AS A FLUKE. IT WAS THROUGH THIS SURVEILLANCE THAT THE HARRISES, PATTY HEARST AND HER COMPANION WERE FOUND. PUBLICITY HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN GIVEN THAT THE HARRISES WERE APPREHENDED AS THEY WERE RETURNING FROM A JOGGING ACTIVITY. THESE APPREHENSIONS GAVE FURTHER FOUNDATION, OF COURSE, THAT THERE WAS STRONG PROBABILITY THAT ALL FOUR MIGHT BE WITH ASSOCIATES, AGAIN HARDLY A FLUKE. ADMITTEDLY, DURING OUR INVESTIGATION WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT THIS SUCCESS WE WERE NOT

OVERPOWERED WITH THE POSSIBILITIES IN THE SITUATION BUT SIGNIFICANTLY, NO MATTER HOW REMOTE MIGHT BE THE POSSIBILITY, IT WAS PURSUED AND WITH SUCCESS. HAD WE NOT PERSISTED THEY MIGHT STILL BE FREE. YOU KNOW WE HAVE HAD MANY REPORTS IN THE PAST OF LOOK-ALIKES, BEEN GIVEN INFORMATION WHICH HAS PROVED TO BE FAULTY, AND YET WE HAVE CONTINUED, AGAIN HARDLY A FLUKE. WE HAVE FOLLOWED THROUGH AND ELIMINATED ALL UP TO THIS POINT. IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PROPER FOR US TO BLARE OUT THROUGH PUBLICITY THAT WE WERE CLOSE TO THE SUBJECTS FOR OUR PREVIOUS LACK OF SUCCESS HAS MADE US WARY OF BEING TOO ENCOURAGED BY DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE. AS I HAVE SAID ON MANY OCCASIONS DURING THIS INVESTIGATION, WE HAVE BEEN STUMPED. THIS DID NOT HOWEVER DIMINISH OUR EFFORTS TO DO THE JOB THE WAY IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE AND WE PERSISTED. OUR POSITION, I HOPE, HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIATED AS A VALID ONE. I HAVE SAID MANY TIMES, NO WE DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY ARE, WE ARE STUMPED, BUT I HAVE ALSO SAID WE WILL CATCH THEM FINALLY, AND IT IS MOST GRATIFYING THAT WE CAN NOW SAY THIS IS TRUE. WE WOULD HAVE BEEN SATISFIED WERE IT TO HAVE BEEN AN APPREHENSION BY SOME OTHER AGENCY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. WE UNDERSTAND THAT THERE IS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY A GREAT DEAL OF SATISFACTION THAT THIS IS A JOB WELL DONE. WE DID NOT DO IT ALONE, AND I WANT TO USE THIS MEDIUM TO EXPRESS MY GREAT APPRECIATION TO ALL MEMBERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGHOUT THE LAND FOR THE ASSISTANCE THEY HAVE GIVEN AND ASSURE THEM THAT THIS WILL BE GIVEN BACK TO THEM ON EVERY OCCASION WHERE IT CAN POSSIBLY BE EXTENDED. ~~(END OF~~ PREPARED STATEMENT.)

. . . OF LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGHOUT THE LAND FOR THE ASSISTANCE THEY'VE GIVEN, AND ASSURE THEM THAT THIS WILL BE GIVEN BACK TO THEM ON EVERY OCCASION WHERE IT CAN POSSIBLY BE EXTENDED. NOW, DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

QUESTION: YES, BASED ON WHAT REPORTS YOU HAVE RECEIVED SO FAR, DO YOU HAVE ANY UH, ANY KNOWLEDGE AS TO WHETHER IN FACT THE CONVERSION BY MISS HEARST TO THE CAUSE OF THE SLA WAS GENUINE?

ANSWER: THE ONLY THING I CAN SAY, CARL, IS THAT UH, WE DO NOT HAVE THIS AND IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MISS HEARST HAS INDICATED THAT SHE'S, WANTS SHE WANTS TO BE REUNITED WITH HER FAMILY AND SHE'S GOING TO BE TAKEN BACK INTO THE BOSOM OF THAT VERY CLOSE GROUP. I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT SHE ACTUALLY HARBORS UH, A FULL CONVERSION OR A FULL ACCEPTANCE OF THOSE FALACIES THAT SHE FIRST EXPRESSED IN SOME OF THE COMMUNICATIONS SHE SENT OUT.

QUESTION: DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA WHERE THEY'VE BEEN, OR DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION AS TO WHAT THEY'VE BEEN DOING ALL THIS TIME?

ANSWER: OUR INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING IN AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP ANY CASES OF HARBORING AND IN LIGHT OF THIS, IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE AGAIN FOR

CONTINUING OUR INVESTIGATION, HOWEVER.

QUESTION: DO YOU KNOW WHY THEY CAME BACK TO SAN FRANCISCO?

ANSWER: I DO NOT KNOW WHY THEY RETURNED.

QUESTION: HOW LONG DO YOU THINK THEY'VE BEEN IN SAN FRANCISCO?

ANSWER: WE THINK PROBABLY ABOUT THREE WEEKS.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT WERE FOUND IN THE HOUSE, WERE THERE ANY FIREARMS?

ANSWER: THE SEARCH OF THE HOME WILL BE MADE PURSUANT TO THE ISSUANCE OF SEARCH WARRANTS. DURING OUT APPREHENSION, SOME WEAPONS WERE OBSERVED. I CANNOT AT THIS POINT DESCRIBE THE WEAPONS, THEY WERE NOT REVIEWED TO THE POINT WHERE IN THE FIRST PLACE WE COULD DESCRIBE THEM, SECONDLY THIS IS A MATTER FOR A WARRANT TO PERFECT THE SEARCH AND THE SEIZURE.

QUESTION: DID MISS HEARST HAVE A WEAPON ON HER AT THE TIME SHE WAS APPREHENDED?

ANSWER: SHE DID NOT HAVE A WEAPON ON HER AT THE TIME OF APPREHENSION.

QUESTION: DID MISS HEARST OFFER ANY RESISTANCE AT ALL?

ANSWER: IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT SHE DID NOT OFFER ANY RESISTANCE.

QUESTION: DID THEY HAVE ANY COMMENT TO MAKE WHATSOEVER

WHEN THEY CAME OUT, OTHER THAN PATTY'S REMARKS

ANSWER: NOT THAT I KNOW OF. THERE PROBABLY WERE SOME COMMENTS, UH, IN RESPONSE TO THE AGENTS BUT I DON'T KNOW JUST THOSE PARTICULARS, NO.

QUESTION: CAN YOU GIVE US ANY INDICATION OF THE NUMBER OF AGENTS THAT WERE INVOLVED IN THIS AND AN ESTIMATE OF THE COST SINCE JUNE?

ANSWER: ITS UH, ITS RATHER DIFFICULT TO SAY HOW MANY AGENTS BUT, UH, I WOULD SAY THAT UH, IF I KNOW THE FBI AS WELL AS I THINK I DO, THAT PROBABLY ABOUT 300 WERE INVOLVED. INSOFAR AS THE COST, YOU CANNOT EQUATE IT WITH 2.6 MILLION DOLLAR FIGURE INASMUCH AS AT THE START OF THE INVESTIGATION THERE WAS OF COURSE, MUCH MORE ACTIVITY THAN THERE HAS BEEN RECENTLY. SO, I DON'T KNOW HOW MUCH SINCE THE JUNE FIGURE WAS ISSUED BUT IT WOULD NOT BE ANYWHERE NEAR AN EQUATING OF THE 2.6 THROUGHOUT THAT PREVIOUS SEVERAL MONTHS.

QUESTION: AFTER HARRISES WERE ARRESTED WHAT SPECIFIC INFORMATION LED YOU TO THE HORSE STREET ADDRESS AND THE ARREST OF PATTY HEARST? DID THEY TELL YOU SHE WAS THERE OR WHAT INFORMATION SPECIFICALLY DID YOU HAVE?

ANSWER: WE HAD INFORMATION THAT OTHER ASSOCIATES OF THE HARRIS ASSOCIATES WERE RESIDING AT THIS OTHER ADDRESS AND THAT LED US TO THAT APPREHENSION AND NOT ANY INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE HARRISES.

QUESTION: WHERE DID YOU GET THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSOCIATES OF THE HARRISES?

ANSWER: THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSOCIATES OF THE ASSOCIATES CAME ABOUT AS INVESTIGATION OF ALL POSSIBILITIES OF PEOPLE WHO MAY HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH, ASSOCIATED WITH OR IN ANY WAY POSSIBLY FRIENDLY TO THE FUGITIVES, AND THIS IS THE WAY THAT IT CAME ABOUT. IN OTHER WORDS, INVESTIGATING, INVESIGATING, GOING THROUGH VARIOUS CONTACTS AND CAME UP WITH THIS POSSIBILITY.

QUESTION: BUT THE INFORMATION LEADING TO PATTY HEARST'S ARREST WAS NOT NECESSARILY DEVELOPED IN THE SHORT TIME BETWEEN THE HEARST ARREST AND HARRIS ARREST?

ANSWER: RIGHT, IT WAS NOT AS A RESULT OF THAT INVESTIGATION IN THAT LITTLE INTERVAL.

QUESTION: MIGHT THERE BE ANY POSSIBILITY OF ANY REWARD BEING COLLECTED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN IN CONNECTION WITH HER ARREST?

ANSWER: I KNOW OF NO POSSIBILITY AT THIS POINT. I AM NOT GOING TO FORECLOSE THIS BECAUSE I JUST SIMPLY NO, BUT I DON'T KNOW ABOUT ANY. . .

QUESTION: DID I MISUNDERSTAND YOUR RISKING YOUR READ STATEMENT THAT YOU WERE INVESTIGATING YOSHINURA, AND THIS WAS WHAT LED YOU TO THE _____

ANSWER: THAT'S A POS-THAT'S PART OF IT YES, BUT UH, THE QUESTION AS I UNDERSTOOD IT WAS WHY WOULD WE BE LOOKING FOR HER IN CONNECTION WITH HEARST? AND THAT CAME ABOUT AS A RESULT OF OUR INVESTIGATION. OUR SEARCH FOR HER CAME ABOUT AS A RESULT OF THE FACT THAT SHE'D BEEN, UH, SHE HAD BEEN CHARGED FOR UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION.

QUESTION: THEN YOUR SEARCH FOR HER LED YOU TO PATTY HEARST?

ANSWER: THAT'S RIGHT.

QUESTION: DID YOU EVER. . .

ANSWER: THAT, NO, WAIT A MINUTE, THE QUESTION WAS ASKED ME, DID THE SEARCH FOR HER LEAD TO PATTY HEARST? NOT NECESSARILY. THEY WERE ALL ASSOCIATES OF A GROUP THAT HAD SOME COMMONALITY IN THEIR ACQUAINTANCE.

QUESTION: WERE THE OTHER ARRESTS THEN ANTICIPATED AMONG THE THREE?

ANSWER: THERE MIGHT BE OTHER ARRESTS FOR EXAMPLE FOR HARBORING, YES.

QUESTION: WERE YOU EVER ABLE TO INFILTRATE THE SLA OR ANY OF ITS SATELLITES?

ANSWER: HA HA HA, NO SIR, WE WERE NEVER ABLE TO INFILTRATE SLA, AND AS A, OUR EFFORTS WERE THWARTED AND WE DID OF COURSE, ALWAYS, HOPEFULLY, TRY TO GET PEOPLE IN AND INFORMANTS AND THAT TYPE OF THING BUT THIS WAS A VERY TIGHT REVOLUTIONARY GROUP WHICH IN TURN WAS AN OFF SHOOT OF ANOTHER AND THAT ONE OF ANOTHER SO THAT AS THEY BECAME SMALLER AND TIGHTER, IT WAS AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT THING. WE NEVER DID DO IT HOWEVER.

QUESTION:

ANSWER: DID THEY WHAT?

QUESTION: DOES THAT SCARE YOU ANY THAT YOU COULDN'T INFILTRATE A REVOLUTIONARY GROUP?

ANSWER: WELL WE HAVE HAD A NUMBER OF THEM THAT WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO INFILTRATE AND UH, YES, IT FRIGHTENS ME TO THINK WE DO HAVE REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS THAT ARE SO DEDICATED TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT THEY WILL HAVE SECURITY MEASURES AND, AND INVOKE CERTAIN REGULATIONS AND RULES AND MAKE CERTAIN LAWS AND ALL THAT TYPE OF THING, WHICH WOULD IN TURN INDICATE THE GREAT DEDICATION. YES IT CONCERNS ME AS A CITIZEN

AS AN INVESTIGATOR, AND IT IS OF COURSE A LITTLE MORE DIFFICULT WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE THAT TYPE OF FLOW OF INFORMATION BUT MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE I HAVE A GREAT RESENTMENT TOWARD ANY GROUP WHICH USES AS ITS WEAPON VIOLENCE AND THIS GROUP OF COURSE SPONSORED VIOLENCE.

QUESTIONS:

ANSWER: I'VE GOT TWO OR THREE AT ONE TIME.

QUESTION: DO YOU HAVE ANY FEAR THAT SHE'LL PLEA IF RELEASED ON BOND IF AND WHEN SHE IS RELEASED ON BOND?

ANSWER: UH, I REALLY DON'T KNOW HER PROPENSITIES THAT WELL TO SAY THAT SHE WOULD. UH, SHE HAS SAID APPARENTLY THAT SHE IS HAPPY TO GET REUNITED WITH HER FAMILY. THAT MITIGATES AGAINST SUCH A POSSIBILITY. WE'RE NOT THINKING ABOUT MEN AT THIS TIME.

QUESTION: THIS ISN'T JUST AN ARREST, IT'S ALSO JUST AN ELEMENT OF TIMING HERE, JUST AS IT WAS THE ARREST OF SOME OF THE UNDERWORLD FIGURES. HELP THE BUREAU GET A CERTAIN PUBLIC IMAGE ACCEPTED THIS COMES AT A TIME WHEN THE BUREAU IS UNDER ATTACK, YOU TALKED ABOUT A LITTLE BIT IN YOUR PREPARED STATEMENT. WHY IS THE TIMING OF THIS SO IMPORTANT?

ANSWER: CARL, IF I COULD HAVE TIMED IT ON FEBRUARY THE NINTH, 1974, FEBRUARY THE NINTH, 1975, ANYTIME I WOULD HAVE DONE SO. I ASSURE YOU, THAT OUR EFFORTS HAVE BEEN CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THIS PERIOD TO ARREST THEM, IT HAS NO SINISTER, AND I DON'T MEAN TO IMPLY THAT YOU THOUGHT THERE WAS, NO SINISTER, NO UNUSUAL ACTIVITY ON OUR PART TO TRY TO RESTORE CREDIBILITY. NONE WHATSOEVER.

QUESTION: WAS THE FACT THAT IT TOOK THIS MANY MONTHS TO CAPTURE MISS HEARST, DOES THAT ANYWAY TAKE THE EDGE OFF OF THE FEELING OF SUCCESS?

ANSWER: NO, BECAUSE I HAVE THOUGHT FOR THIS ENTIRE PERIOD THAT UH, IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO LOCATE, TO LOCATE A LONE INDIVIDUAL WITH THE MANY CAPABILITIES THAT HE OR SHE MIGHT HAVE FOR CHANGING APPEARANCE OF THE TIGHT-KNIT GROUPS WHICH AFFORD SANCTUARY TO

SUCH PEOPLE, IT IS NOT AT ALL UNUSUAL AND NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS SO UNUSUAL, THAT THEY CAN REMAIN FREE ALL THIS PERIOD OF TIME. UH, I, I HOPE THAT WE DON'T HAVE TO DO THIS VERY OFTEN, BECAUSE IT DOES CONSUME A LOT OF TIME AND MONEY. BUT, IT CAN HAPPEN.

QUESTION: TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, HOW EXTENSIVE WAS PATTY HEARST FLIGHT FROM CAPTURE, WHAT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY DO YOU KNOW FOR A FACT, OR YOU THINK SHE WENT. OR DO YOU THINK IT WAS JUST UH PENNSYLVANIA DO YOU THINK OR WERE THERE MORE PLACES THAN PENNSYLVANIA?

ANSWER: SUCH A, SUCH A RESPONSE MIGHT POSSIBLY TAKE SOME HARBORING INVESTIGATIONS WE MIGHT BE CONDUCTING SO PLEASE LET ME EXCUSE MYSELF FROM ANSWERING THAT.

QUESTION: ARE THERE MEMBERS OF THE SLA STILL AT LARGE?

ANSWER: WE DON'T KNOW OF ANY.

QUESTION: DO YOU THINK THIS IS THE ENTIRE. . .

ANSWER: WE THINK THIS IS PROBABLY THE END OF THE GROUP.

QUESTION: DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHER, YOU MENTIONED THERE WERE REVOLUTIONS. . . DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHER ATTACKS THEY MAY HAVE DONE TO FURTHER THIS REVOLUTION, BESIDES THE BANK ROBBERY AS WE KNOW ABOUT IT?

ANSWER: NO I DON'T KNOW OF ANY.

QUESTION: CHIEF, IS IT FAIR TO ASSUME FROM YOUR COMMENTS

THAT IF SOMEBODY TOLD THE FBI SOMETHING THAT MEANTTHE AGENTS NOTICED FROM THE HOUSE THAT HEARST WAS FOUND BEFORE YESTERDAY.

ANSWER: I LEFT THAT INFERENCE, I DID IT INADVERTENTLY. THIS WAS ONE WHICH WAS BROUGHT INTO BEING BY VIRTUE OF INVESTIGATION OF ASSOCIATES' CONTACT OF FRIENDS AND WE HAVE NO SOLID INVES, NO SOLID INFORMATION TO INDICATE THAT THEY COULD BE FOUND THERE. THIS IS A CLASSIC EXAMPLE IN MY ESTIMATION OF GOOD HARD INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY.

QUESTION: DIRECTOR KELLEY, IN LIGHT OF THE UNEXPLAINABLE CONVERSION OF MISS HEARST TO THE SLA, DO YOU HAVE ANY UH, ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING OR PSYCHIATRIC TESTING THAT MIGHT BE DONE ON THE WOMAN?

ANSWER: NO I DO NOT BECAUSE THAT IS THE PROVINCE OF COURSE OF THE COURT AND I KNOW OF NONE AT THIS POINT.

QUESTION: DID YOU GET A CALL FROM THE WHITE HOUSE OR DID YOU CALL THE WHITE HOUSE?

ANSWER: I DID NOT MAKE A CALL TO THE WHITE HOUSE NOR HAVE I RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM THEM.

QUESTION: DIRECTOR, YOU DO HAVE ANOTHER APPOINTMENT, I THINK WE SHOULD CUT THIS OFF.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

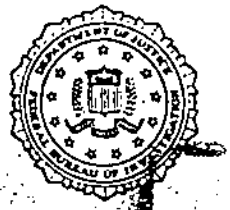
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 19, 1975

News broadcasts reporting this morning that the apprehension of Patty Hearst was almost an accident or "a fluke" and that the FBI was actually seeking someone else at the time of her apprehension are without any basis in fact. This apprehension came about as a result of very diligent, painstaking efforts by FBI Agents throughout the entire United States. Following up on leads in an effort to locate Patty Hearst, we attempted to interview numerous individuals we believed to have knowledge of her or associations with her. In the course of these attempts, we developed a reasonable basis to believe that Patty Hearst was in the Morse Street house where she was apprehended. More details of the apprehensions will be in Director Kelley's news conference in Kansas City at 11:00 a.m. (Central Time).

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1975

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley announced today that Patricia Campbell Hearst, William Harris and Emily Harris were taken into custody in the Mission District of San Francisco, California, by FBI Agents this afternoon.

Mr. Kelley indicated that, in connection with our on-going investigation of this matter, the Harrises were arrested at 200 Precita, San Francisco, and Hearst was arrested at 625 Morse Street. Wendy Yoshimura, who was being sought for Unlawful Flight, was also arrested at the Morse Street address.

These arrests were the culmination of extensive investigation by the FBI throughout the country. A detailed statement regarding this case will be made by Director Kelley tomorrow morning.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Patricia Hearst, allegedly a member of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco for bank robbery and use of a weapon during a felony. The Harrises, also allegedly members of the SLA, are charged in Federal complaints with violation of the National Firearms Act. Wendy Yoshimura was charged in a Federal complaint with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for possession of a machine gun and explosive devices.

These arrests were the culmination of extensive investigation by the FBI throughout the country.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1975

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley announced today that William Taylor Harris and Emily Montague Harris were taken into custody in the Mission District of San Francisco, California, by FBI Agents this afternoon.

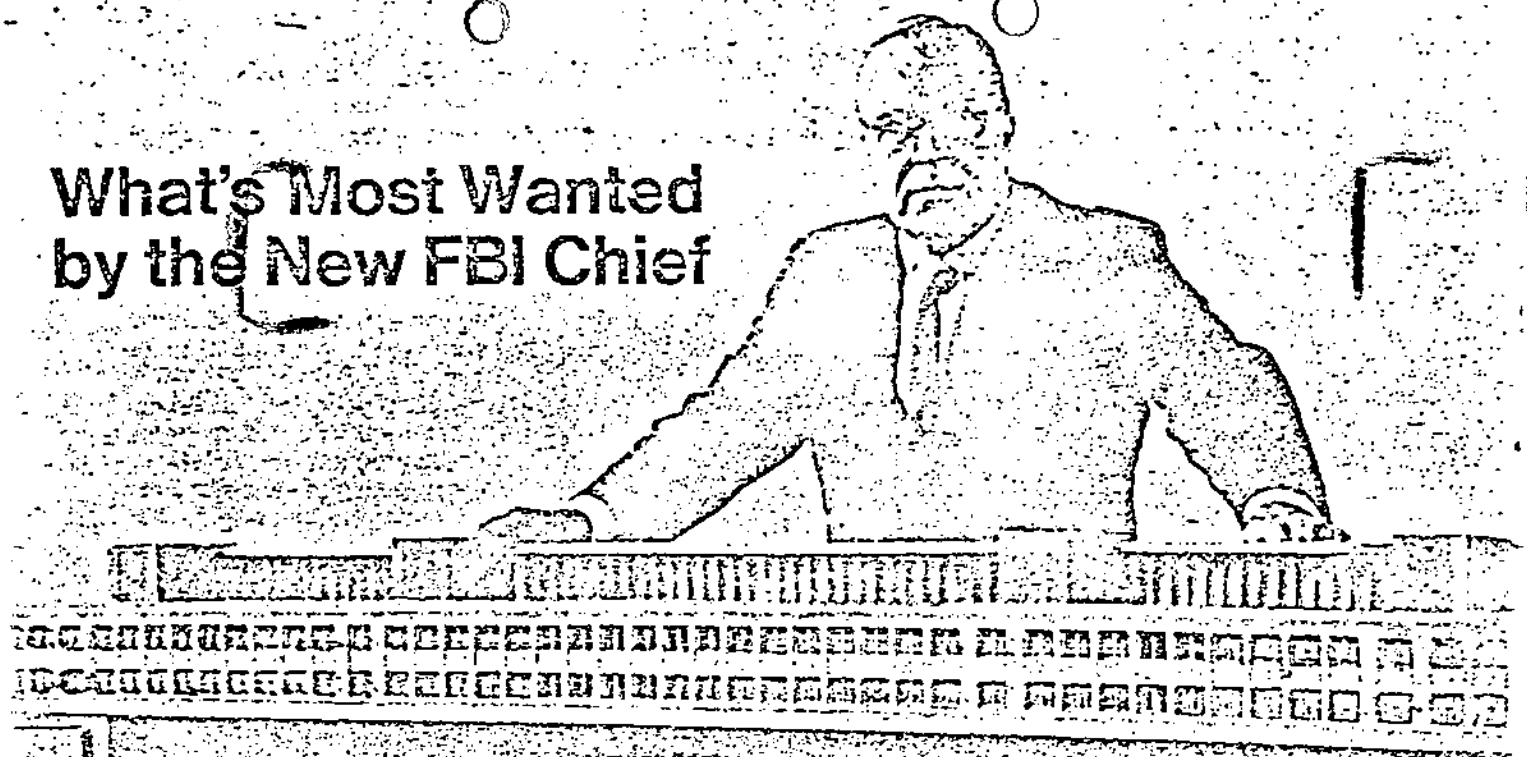
Mr. Kelley indicated that the Harrises, alleged members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, were reportedly involved, along with fugitive Patricia Hearst, in a shooting incident at Mel's Sporting Goods Store in Inglewood, California, on May 16, 1974. Mr. Kelley stated that both Harrises are charged in Federal complaints with violations of the National Firearms Act and that their arrests were the culmination of an extensive investigation throughout the country by the FBI. Both will be brought before a committing magistrate as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON DECEMBER 1978

National Business

WHAT'S MOST WANTED BY NEW FBI CHIEF

What's Most Wanted by the New FBI Chief



There have been successes in the fight against crime, says Clarence Kelley, but certain steps could lead to many more

The temptation to compare the two men—J. Edgar Hoover and Clarence M. Kelley—is inevitable.

There are similarities—in each case, an intense dedication to law and order, American style, and in each, a toughness. But then, the fabled Mr. Hoover and his first permanent successor as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation become very different personalities.

PHOTOS: TOICHI OKAMOTO

FBI Director Clarence Kelley shows off a model of his agency's new $126 million headquarters (left), and part of the actual structure is behind him above. When it's occupied, all FBI headquarters

John Edgar Hoover, the original "G-Man" who headed the FBI for 48 years until his death in 1972, ruled with an iron fist. He was aloof, unyielding, and he spread awe among his agents.

While there probably is no man he admires more than his former boss, Clarence Marion Kelley (he was an FBI agent for 21 years) is in some ways Mr. Hoover's antithesis. Warm, affable and gregarious, the 63-year-old Mr. Kelley is gradually changing the face of the austere agency.

Mr. Hoover ran what was virtually a one-man show. He had few confidants. The public rarely saw him. Most of his communications with the press were through carefully-prepared news releases. Newsmen did not deal with him directly, but through aides.

Mr. Kelley likes to use the phrase "participatory management" in describing his executive style—which means he gets input from a broad range of those under him. One assistant describes him as an extremely good listener.

Now, the FBI director's office has a figurative welcome mat at the door. Clarence Kelley is running an open shop, going out of his way to communicate more with the press, the public at large. He prides himself on making numerous public appearances explaining the FBI role.

News conferences are frequent and whenever Mr. Kelley travels around the country he makes it a point to meet with his agents, going over official business but also taking time for friendly conversation.

Big, barrel-chested, and with a square jaw that gives him a Dick Tracy look, he is a commanding figure. He has been described as a as angry as an aroused grizzly if the occasion demands.

Fans and critics of the FBI alike agree that it took a man of Clarence Kelley's caliber and reputation—he is often called a policeman's policeman—to buff the agency's tarnished image in the wake of Watergate. Or, as one of his aides puts it:

"If he did nothing but have his picture taken he would be good for the FBI."

Former President Nixon looked over a field of 27 before he settled on Clarence Kelley as a successor to the hapless L. Patrick Gray, who was not confirmed as FBI director because of his involvement in Watergate. At Mr. Kelley's July, 1973, swearing-in ceremony in Kansas City, Mo., where he had just stepped down as police chief, Mr. Nixon said:

"I liked the cut of his jib."

The new director continues a friendly—and frank—relationship with the press he enjoyed for 12 years as head of the Kansas City police force.

At one recent press conference the inevitable question of the FBI's continued failure to locate Patty Hearst arose. Mr. Kelley admitted the FBI was "stumped."

When he asked an aide afterward how the press conference had gone, the aide said he and others felt Mr. Kelley might have made a better choice of words.

"Well, what would you say we are?" asked the director. His assistant replied: "Stumped." Said the FBI chief: "Maybe I could have chosen a better word but it still comes out the same—we're stumped."

Mr. Kelley and his wife live in a condominium apartment in suburban Maryland.

What's Most Wanted by the New FBI Chief *Continued*

work in the same 1971 limousine that Mr. Hoover rode in, and by the same chauffeur, Special Agent Tom Moten. There the similarity ends.

The window between the limousine's front and rear seats was always closed, on Mr. Hoover's orders. Now it is open. Mr. Kelley keeps a friendly conversation going with his chauffeur.

You could set your watch by Mr. Hoover's departure from his Washington home in the morning. But Mr. Kelley's departure times are less certain, and Agent Moten is frequently invited into the Kelley apartment for coffee.

When J. Edgar Hoover traveled by air around the country it was always in the company of one or more of his top assistants. Clarence Kelley practically always travels alone.

Here, in an interview with a NATION'S BUSINESS editor at FBI headquarters, Mr. Kelley gives some insights into his stewardship of the FBI and what he hopes to achieve during his tenure of office.

What are you doing to reverse the trend of rising crime in this country?

The answers are not simple. Crime is a national problem, affecting all segments of society. Law enforcement alone cannot be held fully responsible. Crime is caused by many factors, such as poverty, poor housing, lack of recreational facilities, inadequate education.

If we are to make a substantial reduction in crime, and I think we can, then many elements of society must make their contributions to the overall effort.

Do you have some specific recommendations?

One way to cut crime would be to reduce the number of hard-core criminals on our streets. A major problem today is the criminal recidivist. Our statistics, based on arrests, show that the repeater commits about two thirds of all criminal acts. This is an appalling fact.

Why is this happening?

Partly because current bail procedures often enable the hard-core criminal to receive the same consideration as the first offender. The hardened criminal given bail is soon back on the streets—where he can commit more crimes. This problem is aggravated by the wholesale use of concurrent sentences and unreasonable plea bargaining.

Where is the FBI today in the battle against organized crime?

There is no question that we have had significant successes against organized crime. We are winning the war, with aid from local, state and other federal law enforcement allies, but the war is by no means won.

Organized crime still drains billions of tax-free dollars from our economy through illicit gambling operations, vice, fraud and loansharking—through systematic infiltration and bleeding of legitimate business. And with inflation burdening the American people, organized crime becomes an economic parasite we could well do without.

You have talked about stressing "quality-type cases" in trying to thwart organized crime. Can you spell that out?

This means we must determine the sphere of influence, income and power of the organized crime subjects we go after. Then we use every practical statutory weapon we have to build a prosecutable case.

Is this working out?

During the fiscal year just ended, our organized crime investigations resulted in 1,367 convictions, including Syndicate functionaries in New York City, Philadelphia, Cleveland and New England.

Five other ranking Syndicate chieftains were among nearly 2,700 organized crime subjects awaiting prosecution as the fiscal year ended. Recoveries and confiscations in organized crime cases exceeded $3,250,000.

So you are making inroads?

There is no question that organized crime has felt the effects of our efforts. Some of the organized crime groups aren't nearly as organized as they once were. Their affluent and powerful leaders have been sent off to do long prison sentences, and their replacements sometimes are ineffective and incapable of controlling their groups.

How about white collar crimes? Are they on the increase, too?

White collar crime is certainly on the increase. However, you have to adjust that statement by saying that we are beginning to uncover much more than we once did, and it may well be that we just didn't know what was in this area before.

We have designated white collar crime as one of our priority areas and we are pushing our investigations with as much depth as we can.

Any new techniques?

Yes, we are bringing local prosecutors, United States attorneys and their assistants, and our own people together in training sessions so they can learn more about white collar crime. For example, they will examine computer frauds and how they are perpetrated.

We are trying to recruit more accountants. Accountants are valuable in these investigations. White collar crimes can be very intricate financial maneuverings that call for more sophisticated types of investigation.

Do you have any advice for the business community in this area?

Well, there seems to have been a feeling of acceptance—not articulated and perhaps even not admitted—of a certain amount of fraud.

I would say that one of the most effective pieces of advice I could give to owners of businesses is that if they have any suspicions at all, let us in law enforcement know about them so appropriate investigations can be conducted.

Also, I would urge them to be particularly alert to security—security insofar as computer operations are concerned, security in bookkeeping. And not to be completely trusting of employees in the sense that no brakes are placed on their activities.

Do you know that one of the reasons for white collar crime is the easy accessibility of funds? There is great temptation in handling large amounts of money.

If business is going to rid itself of this scourge of white collar crime it is going to have to go into some

New FBI Chief

continued

of self-monitoring operation and also join with us and other law enforcement agencies by reporting whenever a law violation is suspected.

Can you place a price tag on white collar crime?

That is very difficult. We have some cases that run into millions of dollars. I would imagine that, overall, it would run into billions.

In one instance alone, over $15 million worth of Treasury bills were stolen from a New York bank. We recovered more than $13 million. In another case, 7,000 airline tickets worth in excess of $2 million were stolen. To date, we have arrested 21 persons in that case.

Who commits such crimes?

Usually, persons in responsible positions in government, private business and labor, often with a great deal of finesse.

A double-barreled threat is posed by these kinds of crimes—the financial loss to the many victims, and the erosion of public confidence in institutions and persons whom we expect to meticulously observe the law.

Is the theft and forgery of securities a big problem?

Yes. As of last Sept. 1, we had 1,565,438 stolen security records on file in our National Crime Information Center. The cash value, of course, runs into millions of dollars.

What is your view on wiretapping?

There is no question that law enforcement with recourse to legal and proper electronic surveillance is more effective than law enforcement without such recourse. We use electronic surveillance only as a last resort, with meticulous regard for legal requirements concerning its use.

So you feel strongly about using wiretaps under these restrictions?

Yes. You must understand that the big criminal cartels—particularly their gambling enterprises—cannot function without the telephone. That is what makes them vulnerable to Title III [the federal law governing wiretaps]. Organized crime does not operate in horse-and-buggy fashion, and if law enforcement were constrained to do so, society would be the loser.

Mr. Kelley, who runs more of an open shop than his predecessor, J. Edgar Hoover, is a good listener.

The possibility is often raised that the FBI could evolve into a national police force. Is that a likelihood?

This is a specter about which our citizens have been fearful for many years. I do not see this happening. In the first place, we have many competent police officials throughout the country, officials who are backed by strong public and financial support. The American way of life is to preserve local control as much as we possibly can. I agree with that philosophy.

Mr. Kelley, have there been any changes in the FBI's activities in the wake of Watergate?

Yes. One that I personally have been a part of, and continue to expand on, is dealing openly with the news media. I think our citizens should be entitled to know how law enforcement organizations, including the FBI, operate. It is necessary to keep people informed about what is going on in the world of crime.

This is particularly necessary as a result of Watergate and the loss of credibility we suffered.

The FBI was hurt by Watergate?

Insofar as our own morale is concerned the harm was minimal. Insofar as our image is concerned, yes, it was damaged. Some people put us in the category of the public servant who can't be trusted, who lies, who is careless with integrity.

Has this hampered the FBI's work?

Yes. There are people who will

say: "I can't tell you anything because you will use it to my detriment. I just can't trust you."

But that situation is diminishing and may not be as widespread as we first feared. Fortunately, there remains a great core of Americans who are fond of the Bureau and who trust it.

If you are going to be successful in this field of law enforcement you must have credibility. You have to be aboveboard. One reason I am interested in talking with people like you is that it can project the assurance that the FBI can be trusted.

Is the FBI what it was when you were an agent?

Well, when I returned after 12 years—I had read all the things that had occurred—I looked around for flaws. I really looked. I couldn't find anything other than complete dedication to good law enforcement. I don't know of any civil rights that are violated.

And I have looked.

I say to you or to any other citizen that the FBI is entitled to complete credibility.

Mr. Kelley, should ransoms be paid to kidnapers?

Well, frankly, this is one area where I always tend to evade the issue. And I say that because there are governmental edicts against paying ransoms, inasmuch as this invites further kidnapings. But I say that the relatives of a victim should have the prerogative of determining whether, to ensure the victim's release, they should pay.

One cannot know how he would react if his son or daughter were the kidnap victim.

If paying ransoms were made illegal we would probably have few kidnapings reported to us. And this in turn would encourage a proliferation of kidnapings.

Are you in favor of gun control laws?

To me the greatest danger is the cheap handgun. They're dangerous because, being cheap, they are easy to acquire, and because they are easily concealed on the person. I have always favored going after the Saturday night specials. Get rid of them, and ultimately we may get possession of these guns down to a workable level where we can exercise control.

You know, one of the most difficult things any chief of police has to do is to break the news to an officer's parent that his son or daughter has been killed in the line of duty. Almost invariably, this is a result of handgun violence. You can't go through this without deeply feeling that there is a need for some sort of legislation. I mean meaningful gun control.

And I am not striking out at the sportsman. All I want is to remove these guns from the hands of those who use them to commit crimes.

What is the toughest part of your job?

Communications. There are certain things that we cannot say openly which would help us get the job done better. But we are restricted because of the confidentiality of our files and of our investigations.

What gives you the most pleasure as head of the FBI?

I would say launching some programs calculated to give us a higher degree of productivity and to enable us to be more responsive to public needs.

One of these is our stance of dealing openly with the public through the news media. I personally enjoy working with the press and never have been treated unfairly by one of its members.

You know, when you get down to basics in this matter of federal law enforcement—or local or state law enforcement—what you are really trying to accomplish is to make our streets, our homes and our nation secure. You want to go back to those days when you could walk the streets and not have somebody clobber you. You want to feel you can deal openhandedly with people and not fear you are going to be fleeced. You want to feel that your country is free from the intrusions of the espionage agent.

We at the FBI are trying to achieve these basics as best we can.

How is the hunt for Patty Hearst progressing? Will it be successful?

Our search for Patricia Hearst is continuing, as is our search for William Taylor Harris and his wife, Emily. The Harris couple and Patricia Hearst have avoided apprehension up to this date, very likely due to assistance rendered by the anti-establishment underground.

It would appear that in view of Patricia Hearst's lack of experience in the survival techniques of such underground living, the assistance from anti-establishment or other streetwise people is an absolute necessity.

However, while she may not be located today, or perhaps even tomorrow, there is no doubt she will be located.

Is communism still a menace in this country?

Very definitely. Communism advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence is a menace, yes.

Is internal security still a big part of the FBI operation?

Yes. The security of the nation is a very important part of our job.

How are your new women agents working out?

Fine. We have 31. We are not only attracting women but some very attractive women.

Are they prepared to take on any kind of hazardous assignment?

Oh, I am sure that under particular circumstances we would be somewhat reluctant to throw our lady agents into certain kinds of situations.

But I am equally sure they would spurn such consideration.

I understand you enjoy talking with the employees as you make your rounds of the FBI. Any interesting happenings?

I remember being greeted by one of our women employees. She confided that I reminded her of her grandfather. I was pleased, but as I walked away I looked over my shoulder and it suddenly occurred to me that the woman was every bit as old as I was.

END

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FISCAL YEAR

1975

ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

It is with a deep sense of satisfaction that I present the FBI's Annual Report for the 1975 fiscal year.

During this period, the FBI recorded an impressive number of achievements in fulfilling its responsibilities. Convictions soared to all-time highs in such important areas as organized crime, white-collar crime, and bank robberies. Dramatic advances were made in utilizing computer technology to more rapidly detect crime and identify and apprehend criminals.

These accomplishments were directly attributable to the diligent efforts and dedication of the men and women who comprise the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As in years past, they strove to attain excellence in the investigative field and to provide essential support services to law enforcement agencies throughout this Nation.

The results of their efforts are highlighted in the pages that follow. We trust these efforts will continue to merit the respect and confidence of all responsible citizens.

C M Kelley

Director

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Organized Crime

As part of its quality approach to investigative matters, the FBI recorded a number of significant achievements in the fight against organized crime during Fiscal 1975, with investigations resulting in more than 1,400 convictions of hoodlum, gambling and vice figures. Among those convicted or incarcerated in recent months as a result of FBI efforts were top-ranking Syndicate officials in New York City, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Los Angeles. In addition, approximately 1,900 other organized crime subjects, including three national Syndicate leaders, were in various stages of prosecution as the fiscal year ended. Recoveries and confiscations in FBI organized crime cases exceeded $5 million during the fiscal year.

The following are some of the highlights of these accomplishments:

–The seizure of more than $400,000 worth of cash, weapons, jewelry and stolen property during a joint raid by the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration agents, and local police on the residence of a notorious New Jersey underworld figure on September 25, 1974.

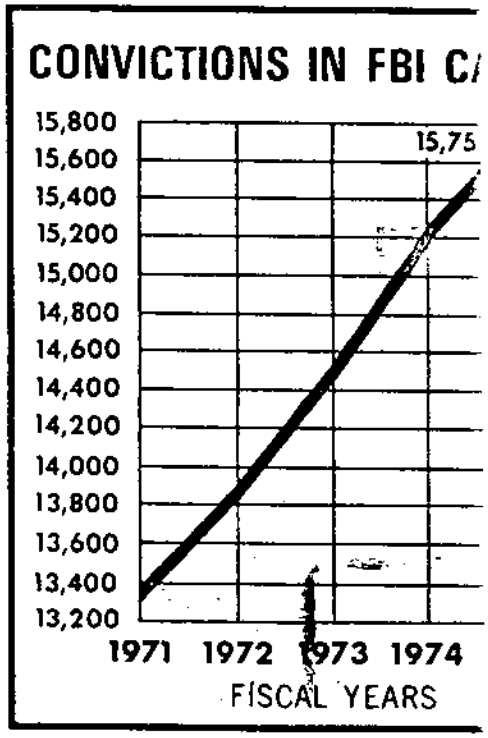
–The convictions – between November, 1974, and June, 1975, – of two former Pennsylvania state officials and a Pennsylvania state senator on Federal charges involving "kickback" payments tied to master-fleet insurance and office-space rental.

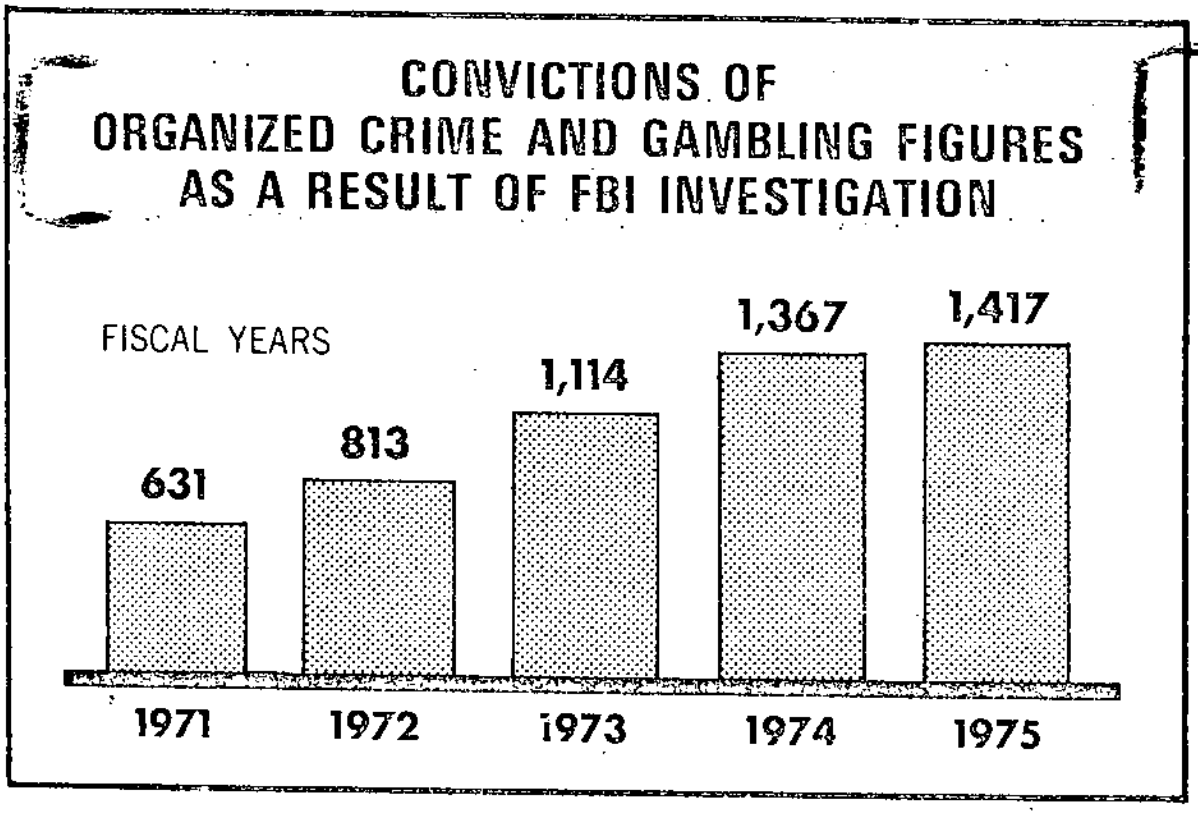
–The arrest, on March 20, 1975, of Syndicate "captain" Salvatore Pieri for violation of his Federal parole, based on information developed by an FBI Agent acting in an undercover capacity in the Buffalo, New York, area.

–The conviction in Los Angeles on April 9, 1975, of three ranking Syndicate officials (Dominic Brooklier, Sam Sciortino, and Peter Milano) and two associates for extorting "protection" money from West Coast bookmakers and business-men. Sentences in the case ranged from to four years.

–Sentenced on April 14, 1975, to prison terms on Federal gambling cha Anthony Giardano, head of the Syndic. Louis, and two Syndicate "capt ns" troit, Anthony Zerilli and Michael Poli convicted and fined $10,000 in the same the Emprise Corporation, which has scribed as the country's largest sport sionaire.

–The conviction on May 14, 1975, City Syndicate chieftain Nick Civella associates on Federal gambling charge the 1970 murder of one of the Governn. witnesses.





Criminal Intelligence Dissemination

In a continuing drive against racketeers, the FBI cooperates closely with other Federal, state, and local agencies, particularly those responsible for the investigation of gambling and narcotics violations.

In Fiscal 1975, information developed by the FBI and disseminated to other agencies resulted in more than 3,100 organized crime arrests; confiscation of illicit drugs valued at $17 million, $3 million worth of counterfeit bills, $2 million worth of cash, property and wagering paraphernalia; and assessed tax liens against $3 million worth of property identified in Federal gambling cases.

The following are some typical examples of this highly effective dissemination program:

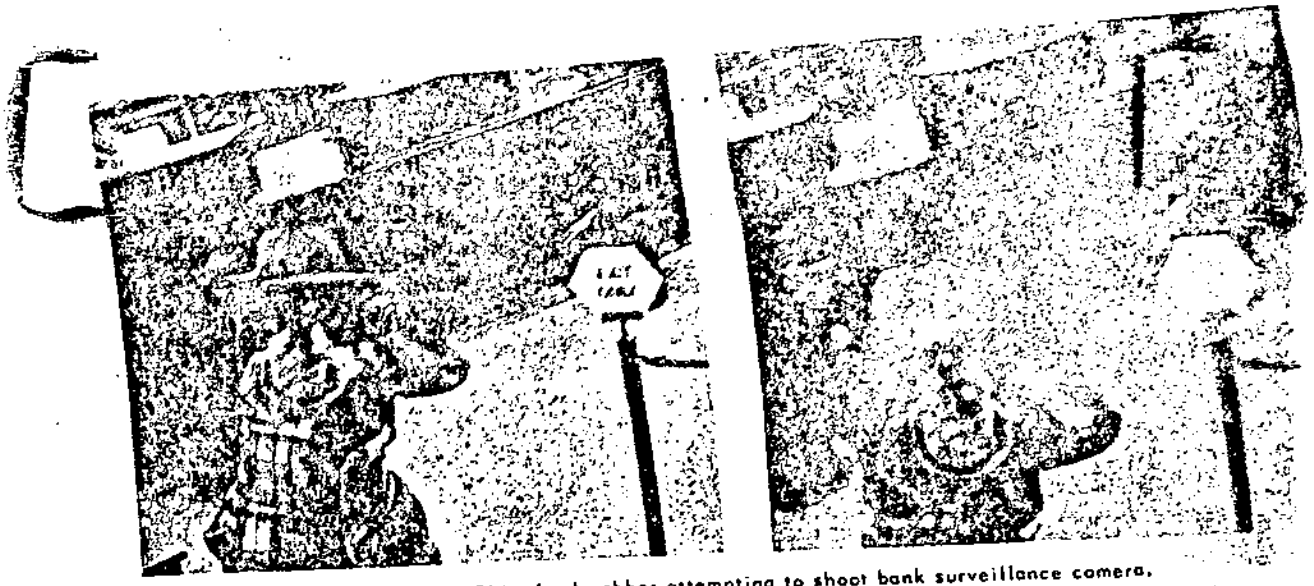
–In October, 1974, information developed by the FBI was instrumental in helping the police departments of Detroit, Lansing, and Pontiac, Michigan, to conduct a series of major gambling raids resulting in the arrest of 116 persons.

–On November 12, 1974, information supplied by FBI sources enabled Drug Enforcement Administration agents to break up an Indiana ring estimated to have been handling $55 million a year in narcotics. During the course of these raids, 28 subjects were arrested and approximately $22,500 worth of cash, property, weapons, stolen merchandise, and illicit drugs was confiscated.

–During January, 1975, information furnished by the FBI to local and state authorities in Michigan led to a series of three major raids, resulting in the arrests of more than 260 persons on gambling and narcotics charges.

–On March 29, 1975, information developed by the FBI during the course of a major Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter case was utilized by the Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Sheriff's Office to seize more than $2 million worth of pornographic material.

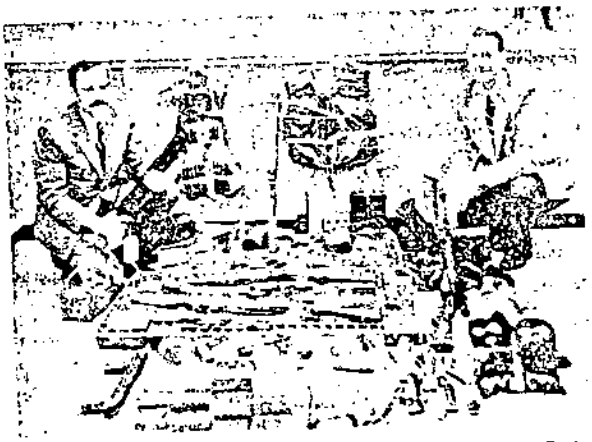
–On March 30, 1975, information disseminated by the FBI to Drug Enforcement Administration agents led to a raid by Colombian authorities and the confiscation of $1 million worth of cocaine reportedly intended for shipment to the United States.



Cleveland, Ohio, bank robber attempting to shoot bank surveillance camera.

Fugitive Investigations

During Fiscal 1975, 32,403 FBI fugitives were located. Those apprehended included bank robbers, kidnapers, and deserters, as well as felons wanted by local authorities. Some 3,583 were sought at the specific request of state and local authorities for fleeing across state lines in violation of the Fugitive Felon Act.



Weapons cache recovered from hideout of Melvin Dale Walker (FBI "Ten Most Wanted Fugitive") and Richard Floyd McCoy, Jr., (escaped Federal prisoner) in Virginia Beach, Virginia, on November 9, 1974. McCoy was killed during shoot-out with FBI Agents and Walker was apprehended shortly thereafter.

The FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugiti program marked its 25th year of operation du the fiscal year. During that period, six o listed fugitives were located. Among t captured was convicted bank robber Melvin Walker, who had escaped from prison along three other men. He was apprehended foll a short, high-speed auto chase shortly af fellow escapee was killed in a shoot-out FBI Agents in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Thomas Otis Knight, wanted for the mu of three people, was captured by FBI Agent local authorities in New Smyrna Beach, Fl where he was found barricaded in a ro house. Although heavily armed, Knight o no resistance.

Bank Robberies, Burglaries and Larcenies

Violations of the Federal Bank Robb Incidental Crimes Statute soared to a reco of 5,050 during Fiscal 1975, an increase o over Fiscal 1974. Total violations of this consisted of 4,252 robberies, 454 burglar 344 larcenies.

Convictions in cases investigated by also reached a record high of 2,246 during 1975. Many of those convicted were resp for multiple violations.

This record number of convictions resulted in actual, suspended and probationary sentences totaling 22,374 years and 11 months. Fines imposed totaled $84,625, and recoveries of loot exceeded $10 million. Some 1,186 fugitives were located during these investigations.

Several cases investigated involved extremely large sums of money. In one case, on September 27, 1974, three armed and masked individuals robbed a Reno, Nevada, bank of $1,044,000. This is believed to be the largest bank robbery in terms of stolen cash in the history of the United States. As a result of FBI investigation, three individuals have been Federally indicted for this robbery and over one-half million dollars of bank loot recovered.

In another case, on October 20, 1974, $4.3 million was stolen from the vault of Purolator Security, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. FBI investigation in cooperation with Illinois authorities resulted in the identification and arrest of six persons connected with the theft. Over 1.5 million dollars has been recovered with an additional $1.1 million located in bank accounts on Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies.

Kidnaping

Kidnaping continues to be an area of serious concern. In Fiscal 1975, 94 convictions for violations of the Federal Kidnaping Statute were recorded.

These abductions vary in style and in motivation. Some take on a political flavor, such as the much-publicized and still active Patricia Hearst case.

Patricia Campbell Hearst, the victim of a bizarre kidnaping last year, has claimed acceptance of the radical philosophies professed by her one-time captors, the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA). As the fiscal year ended, she remained in hiding as a fugitive along with her SLA associates, William and Emily Harris; and a Federal grand jury was investigating to determine if Hearst and the Harrises had been aided illegally by several harboring suspects.

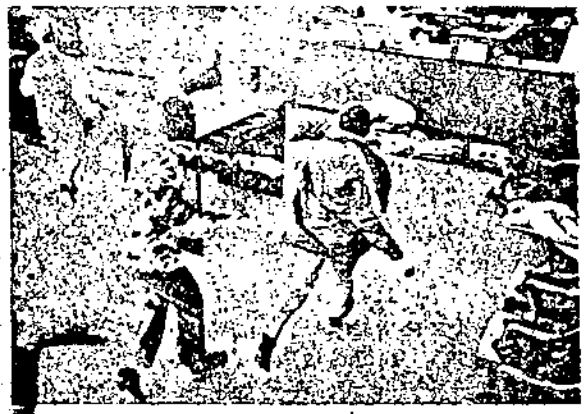
Kidnapings directed primarily toward financial gain or ransom have been numerous. It appears that individual demands in these cases are increasing in amount. During Fiscal 1975, one ransom of $750,000 was demanded – and paid.

The primary objective of the FBI in any kidnaping situation is the safety of the victim. After all efforts have been expended to insure this goal, the identification, arrest, and prosecution of persons responsible are pursued. These objectives, as well as the recovery of ransom money, have been realized in most cases, making kidnaping a crime in which there is more risk than profit.

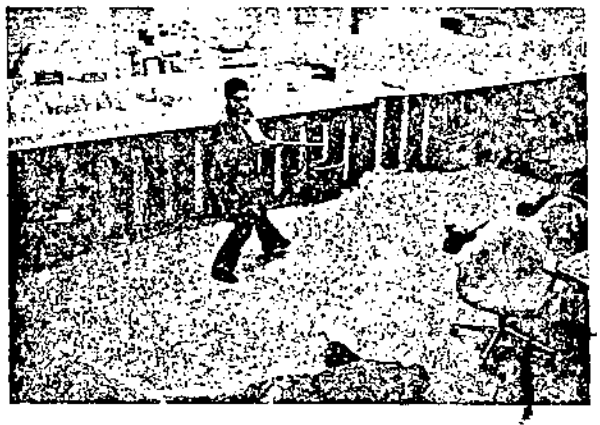
Extortion

Violations of the Federal Extortion Statute also appear to be increasing. In Fiscal 1975, there were 71 convictions under this Statute, compared to 68 in Fiscal 1974.

Many violations of this law involved threats made against individuals in public office. The



ank camera records robbery in progress in Memphis, ennessee. . .



and in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

President is a common target along with members of the Cabinet and Congress. Many of these messages fall within the "crank-type" category of threats, but serious attention is paid to insure FBI responsibilities are fulfilled in all cases.

A classic extortion case was brought to a successful conclusion in the Kansas City Division recently. The subject had been telephonically demanding $30,000 from the United Farm Agency of Kansas City, Missouri, stating he would kill an employee of the firm if he was not paid this amount. During the subject's last call, the Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Kansas City, posing as a company official, kept him on the line until the call could be traced and Agents were able to get to the subject. He was arrested while still talking to the SAC and is now awaiting prosecution.

Nearly $1.5 million of the loot recovered by FBI in theft from Purolator Security, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Assaulting or Killing Federal Officers or Other Government Officials

Attacks on Federal officers are increasing at an alarming rate. During Fiscal 1975, 161 FBI Agents were assaulted, compared to 145 in Fiscal 1974.

On June 26, 1975, FBI Agents Jack R. Coler, aged 28, and Ronald A. Williams, aged 27, were ambushed and murdered while conducting a fugitive investigation in South Dakota.

On March 16, 1975, another FBI Agent was critically wounded in attempting to apprehend a fugitive, who committed suicide before he could be arrested. The Agent is recovering slow satisfactorily.

Although reports are st[illegible]l being rec[illegible] our Uniform Crime Reporting [illegible]ection has a accumulated data showing [illegible]58 other F officers were assaulted during Fiscal 1975.

Police Killings

During Fiscal 1975, 133 local and st[illegible] ficers were slain while performing their [illegible] 13 more than the previous fiscal year.

The FBI participates in investigati[illegible] police killings upon written request from th[illegible] of a local law enforcement agency, in addi[illegible] making available services of the FBI Labo[illegible] Identification Division, National Crime In[illegible] tion Center, and covering out-of-state leads.

Civil Rights Violations

The FBI has the responsibility to inve[illegible] alleged violations of Civil Rights and [illegible] related statutes. These violations are bot[illegible] inal and civil and are handled in close co[illegible] tion with the Civil Rights Division, U. S. [illegible] ment of Justice.

In one of these cases, in January, 1[illegible] police officer was tried in Lexington, Ke[illegible] and found guilty of brutality while acting [illegible] color of law during an arrest. This police [illegible] was remanded to the custody of the A[illegible] General and was fined $1,000.

Interstate Crimes

During Fiscal 1975, 1,435 conviction[illegible] obtained as a result of FBI investigations [illegible] lations of the *Interstate Transportation of Property (ITSP) Statute*. Over $176 mil[illegible] fines, savings, and recoveries was reco[illegible] these investigations.

The FBI also investigates *Fraud b[illegible]* violations, the use of wire, radio, or tele[illegible] facilities in execution of [illegible] fraudulent s[illegible] One investigation involved individuals who [illegible]ed a huge quantity of platinum for sale. F[illegible] vestigation determined that the confidenc[illegible] had furnished fraudulent assay reports an[illegible]

FBI Agents Jack R. Coler, left, and Ronald A. Williams, right, shot to death on June 26, 1975, near Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Special Agents Coler and Williams were the 25th and 26th FBI Agents killed in the line of duty.

samples of metal offered for sale contained no platinum. As a result, savings of $60 million were recorded and a metallurgist was found guilty.

Commercialized interstate vehicle theft rings operated by professional thieves continued to pose a problem for the FBI in Fiscal 1975. During that period more than 200 such ring cases were under active investigation as violations of the *Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) Statute*.

In Fiscal 1975, 1,103 persons were convicted under the *Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute*. Some $19 million in fines, savings and recoveries was recorded by the FBI in these investigations.

Some 28 convictions were recorded by the FBI during Fiscal 1975 for violations of the *Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter (ITOM) Statute*. Sentences totaled more than 63 years and fines exceeded $93,000. Thirty-five fugitives were located.

Crime on Government and Indian Reservations

FBI investigations of crimes on Government and Indian reservations resulted in 1,874 convictions and the location of 874 fugitives during Fiscal 1975.

The FBI solved a number of heinous crimes including murders which took place on Government reservations. One such case investigated by the FBI's Alexandria Office concerned a homicide of a Department of Agriculture female employee whose body was found in February, 1974, on a military base in Virginia. Extensive investigation by the FBI disclosed the identity of the two individuals involved. These men were arrested for this crime, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the Federal penitentiary.

Text continued on page 10

Summary of Statistics for the 1975 Fiscal Year

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVICTIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES * ** Years	Months	Days	FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	FUGIT LOC.
TOTALS	15,750	62,116	6	19	$7,046,892	$280,405,274	$210,578,276	3
ADMIRALTY MATTERS						35,864,010	132,964	
ANTIRACKETEERING	120	970	6	26	54,500	56,390	213,112	
ANTITRUST	72	38	5		1,301,000		649,534	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY							1,788,541	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	138	509	7	26	18,850		5	
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT – BANKS	1,329	4,039	4	18	299,670	9,610	32,776,712	
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT – FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	80	287	5	1	4,500		892,609	
BANK FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT – SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION	102	292	1	1	46,210		331,802	
BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY AND LARCENY	2,246	*22,374	11	11	84,625	750,000	10,222,501	
BILLS OF LADING ACT	3	54	9		47,500		1,280	
BOMBING MATTERS	17	60	3	1	10,000			
BOND DEFAULT	323	849	8	9	14,725		30	
BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST	140	397	1	6	955,870		498,701	
CIVIL RIGHTS	25	*68	3		6,300			
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964								
CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT	1				500			
CONTEMPT OF COURT	81	25	6	12	7,400			
COPYRIGHTS	130	148	3		155,650		23,641,290	
COURT OF CLAIMS						9,609,118	1,409,595	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	67	123	10	3	12,130		32,399	
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	19	33	7	10	325		50,306	
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	2	8	6					
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	39	16	7	20	7,095	25,000	2,500	
DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY	1	3						
DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING	9	8	11	22	500		21,150	
ELECTION LAWS	35	21	1		146,000		22,061	
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS	837	1,705	2	4	1,600		16,680	
ESPIONAGE							58,675	
EXTORTION	71	346	4	17	750	90,000	190,060	
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS	48	241	6		22,700		11,254	
FALSE ENTRIES IN RECORDS OF INTERSTATE CARRIERS	4	10			7,000			
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP	1	8						
FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT	4	7			7,000			
FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	107	578	6	18	34,000		9,076	
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	115	250	4		684,850	2,548,000	184,784	
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	36	92	9		23,500	156,996	318,647	
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						128,679,068	976	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	2	5						
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	178	525	9	12	627,150	4,387,253	2,596,616	
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,874	*** 3,537	9	22	84,480		361,371	
HARBORING FUGITIVES	14	47		24				
ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS	754	2,367	11	2	690,537		1,984,263	
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	72	66	8	17	3,490		1,232	
IMPERSONATION	49	147	9		2,400		4,504	
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS	25	52	2		40,815		13,172	
INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS	6	9	1		1,250		400	

Summary of Statistics for the 1975 Fiscal Year

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVICTIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES* ** Years	Months	Days	FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	36	81	2	1	52,550		162	14
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	151	446		5	415,500	5,000	34,455	88
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS	1	2			1,000			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES							3,633,401	
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	4	2		17	1,500			4
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	28	63			93,379		2,000	35
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	7	13	2	3	800		6,720	2
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT	1,647	5,819	9	23	157,170		12,231,539	867
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	1,435	6,071		24	219,393	86,077,031	90,594,502	1,243
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	1	8						
INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY	2	7						3
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	42	102	1	28			20	13
KIDNAPING	94	* 1,157	7	18		500,000	871,660	69
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	8	11			18,500			
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	19	55	9	1	11,066		81,660	8
MAIL FRAUDS	54	177	6	6	53,250		479,452	8
MISCELLANEOUS	265	508	4	28	68,177	2,942,722	3,094,908	20
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	23	69	3	1	8,000		158,131	19
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	66	167	9	2	28,950		300	19
PASSPORTS AND VISAS	11	23	6		1,000			16
PERJURY	75	233	1	2	40,250		4,676	12
POLICE KILLINGS								5
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS	4	8	4					1
RACKETEER-INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS								12
RENEGOTIATION ACT						8,219,389		
SABOTAGE								1
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT	361	1,054	9	2	43,050			514
SPORTS BRIBERY	3	8			30,000			1
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	1,103	3,523	7	1	174,414	478,428	18,529,643	810
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	1,058	1,868	1	24	182,871	7,259	2,083,479	280
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION, CONFINEMENT OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY	1	8					50,325	3,583
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	23	70	1		25,550		158,891	13
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT	7	16					123,539	4
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	45	189	4	1	15,650			70

* LIFE SENTENCES – 49 (KIDNAPING – 31; CIVIL RIGHTS – 2; GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS – 12; BANK ROBBERY – 4)

** DEATH SENTENCES – 1 (GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS)

GAMBLING DEVICES CONFISCATED – 643 (INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES – 183, ILLEGAL GAMBLING BUSINESS – 460)

Theft of Government Property

Recoveries of stolen Government property totaled $2,083,479 in FBI investigations during Fiscal 1975. Convictions resulting from these investigations reached 1,058 – 132 more than the previous fiscal year.

The FBI's San Francisco Office investigated the theft of approximately 80,000 pounds of sugar stolen from the Naval Supply Center, Alameda, California. Some $38,000 worth of sugar was recovered and four individuals were subsequently indicted for Theft of Government Property. The four subjects have been convicted and sentenced.

Crime Aboard Aircraft

During Fiscal 1975, 18 individuals hijacked, attempted or conspired to hijack, ten aircraft in the United States, an increase from Fiscal 1974, when eight individuals were involved in six such incidents.

The identities of all hijackers were determined except one who hijacked a chartered aircraft to Cuba. One committed suicide in his jail cell after being found guilty in a jury trial. Fourteen others were awaiting court action; Federal process had been dismissed on one other; and prosecution declined on another.

Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles

FBI investigative jurisdiction also extends to the willful destruction of or damage to civil aircraft or passenger-carrying motor vehicles engaged in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce. False reports and attempts to destroy or damage are included. Some 39 convictions were obtained in this category during Fiscal 1975, resulting in more than 16 years in actual, suspended, and probationary sentences. Fines totaled $7,095, and four fugitives were located.

ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD MATTERS

White-Collar Crimes and Computer Frauds

Crimes investigated by the FBI which fall into the white-collar category have increased over twenty-five percent since Fiscal 1971. These offenses include fraud, embezzlement, bribery, antitrust, perjury, conflict of interest, and others. During Fiscal 1975, 3,427 convictions were recorded in white-collar crime matters investigated by the FBI, nearly fifteen percent more than the previous fiscal year.

Many of these offenses are committed by persons in responsible positions in Government, in private business, banks, and labor organizations. The use of computers to perpetrate these crimes is becoming more and more prevalent. This necessitates the use of many FBI Agent Accountants to conduct detailed analyses of records, many of which are computerized, to establish the nature and extent of the scheme.

The FBI has set a high priority in this area of its responsibilities and is training Special Agent Accountants in the latest accounting systems being utilized by Government and private business. Also, research is being conducted into the highly complex and sophisticated techniques used by the white-collar criminal to perfect these crimes, which, according to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, are costing American citizens no less than $40 billion annually. Public information programs have been implemented to increase awareness of the seriousness of this type of crime. Training programs, including courses in investigation of economic crimes, are being offered to police officers attending the FBI National Academy at Quantico and on a local level throughout the United States.

Seminars have been held at Quantico, Virginia, for our field Agents and supervisory staff, as well as U. S. Attorneys, their assistants, and Department of Justice attorneys, who have the responsibility of presenting these involved cases in court for prosecution. Plans for Fiscal 1976 include white-collar crime conferences for State Attorneys General and Government investigative agencies, as well as principal law enforcement officers in the respective states.

The FBI is presently devoting approximately fourteen percent of its Agent manpower in the field to white-collar crime investigations in an attempt to increase convictions and eventually reduce the current rapid rise in this type of crime.

Bank Fraud and Embezzlement Matters

The 1975 Fiscal Year saw a marked increase in the number of prosecutions for Bank Fraud and Embezzlement. Convictions totaled 1,511, a 26 percent increase over the preceding year's total of 1,200. Reported shortages continued the upward trend established during the past decade by increasing from $151.1 million in Fiscal 1974 to $188.7 million in Fiscal 1975. The number of matters investigated also rose during the past year from 7,820 to 10,181.

Bank Fraud and Embezzlement matters continue to pose a challenge to the Special Agent Accountant as embezzlers, some utilizing computers, develop more sophisticated techniques to effect their schemes. The size and complexity of these matters are evidenced by the fact that, at fiscal year end, 64 cases involving shortages of over $1 million and 300 cases involving shortages ranging from $100,000 to $1 million were under investigation.

Fraud Against the Government; Bribery

Since the middle of 1972, the FBI has established a special project to combat fraud in programs administered by the United States Depart-

ment of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Federal Housing Administration (FHA). To date, 26 of the largest cities in the United States have been designated as target cities in which extensive investigations are being conducted to identify corrupt real estate dealers, salesmen, and mortage lending institutions who prey on unsuspecting home purchasers.

During Fiscal 1975, 115 individuals were convicted of violations of the FHA laws.

In addition, investigations of Bribery, Fraud Against the Government, Veterans Administration Matters, and Conspiracy have increased.

The following tabulation shows the results of increased investigative activity in fraud and bribery-type investigations:

	Convictions	Fines, Savings & Recoveries
FY 1973	320	$19,931,471
FY 1974	399	4,227,579
FY 1975	504	13,167,808

Labor-Management Crimes and Commercial Extortions

The number and complexity of labor racketeering and commercial extortion cases investigated by the FBI increased in Fiscal 1975. These cases involved violations of the Hobbs Act wherein persons attempted to obtain payoffs of millions of dollars from banks and other businesses by holding hostages, making threats of bombing, or other violence. Hobbs Act convictions during Fiscal 1975 increased almost 30 percent over those in Fiscal 1974.

Other FBI investigations resulted in prosecutions of persons who committed white-collar crimes involving labor union activities.

Watergate

Since June, 1972, approximately 219 cases have been investigated by the FBI at the request of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, including possible violations involving Interception of Communications, Election Laws, Bribery, Perjury, Obstruction of Justice, Fraud Against the Government and Conspiracy.

The FBI has functioned as the principal investigative arm of the Special Prosecutor's Office, and 58 of the FBI's 59 field offices have been involved in Watergate-related investigations. Approximately 139,278 FBI man-hours, including Special Agent and clerical time, had been expended through June 30, 1975, at an approximate cost of $1,291,000. To date, prosecutive action has been taken against 73 persons and/or corporations. Of this number, 63 have been sentenced; court proceedings are pending in the other cases. Investigations are pending in other requests.

Bankruptcy and Antitrust Matters

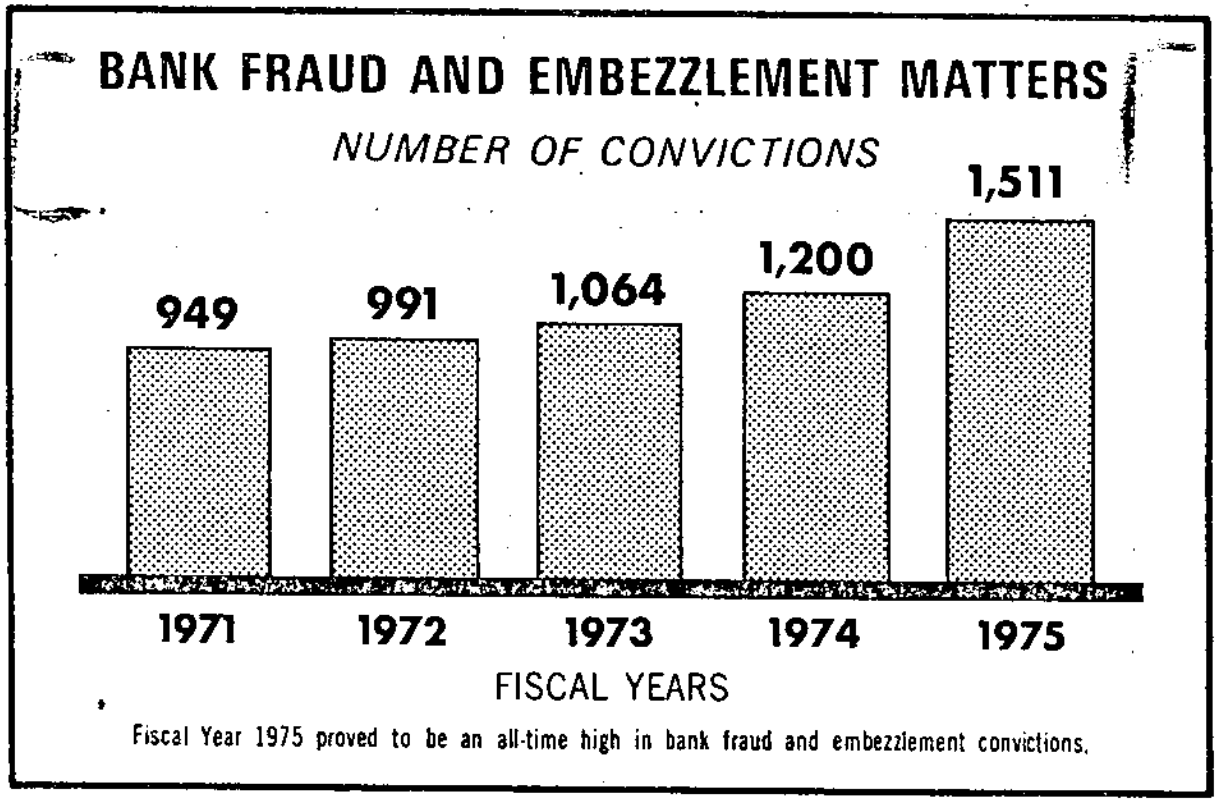
FBI investigations under the National Bankruptcy Act involve the criminal underworld and unscrupulous businessmen who engineer planned bankruptcies. They make large purchases on credit and thereafter sell at prices below cost, leaving the legitimate creditor with nothing. During Fiscal 1975, FBI investigations in bankruptcy cases resulted in 23 convictions and fines and recoveries totaling $166,131.

At the request of the Department of Justice, the FBI investigates alleged violations of Antitrust Laws. These relate to monopolies and restraint of trade in interstate commerce, which threaten the basic economy of our Nation's free enterprise system. The Department of Justice may bring either criminal or civil proceedings against the person or persons responsible for violations.

During Fiscal 1975, FBI investigations in these matters resulted in 72 convictions and the imposition of fines and recoveries totaling $1,950,534.

Other Investigative Matters

Enactment of Public Law 92-140, on October 15, 1971, extended Federal copyright protection to sound recordings. Violations of sound recording copyrights by persons commonly referred to as "tape pirates" have greatly increased the number of *copyright violations* investigated by the FBI. In addition, the FBI and the Department of Justice have intensified efforts to combat copyright violations of motion picture films by "film



Fiscal Year 1975 proved to be an all-time high in bank fraud and embezzlement convictions.

pirates" who illegally duplicate motion picture films. During Fiscal 1975, FBI investigations resulted in 130 convictions and fines and recoveries of $23,796,940.

Interception of Communications matters concern the illegal use or possession of surreptitious devices commonly known as "bugs." These violations often involve domestic and marital discord situations in which private detective agencies use "bugs" to intercept conversations. Occasionally, industrial espionage is involved. During Fiscal 1975, FBI investigations resulted in 25 convictions and fines and recoveries totaling $53,987.

Federal Laws relating to *Contempt of Court*, *Obstruction of Justice*, and *Perjury* were enacted by Congress to uphold the dignity and sanctity of the Federal judiciary system and to insure proper administration of justice. During Fiscal 1975, investigations by the FBI under these statutes resulted in 222 convictions and fines and recoveries totaling $81,576.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Counterespionage

FBI investigations in the counterespionage field during Fiscal 1975 continued to detect evidence of Soviet attempts to penetrate the United States intelligence community.

In June, 1975, a permanent resident alien from Lebanon residing in New York City and an American citizen residing in Rockville, Maryland, were arrested by FBI Agents and charged with the violation of two espionage statutes. These violations concerned the photographing of national defense information by the American and subsequent transmittal of the photographs by the Lebanese to a foreign country. Affidavits accompanying the complaint charged that the Lebanese was recruited and trained overseas to spy for the Soviet Union, and that following his arrival in the United States in 1968, he was controlled by three successive Soviet intelligence officers connected with the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

Soviet-bloc personnel in the United States – assigned to United Nations Missions, the United Nations Secretariat and other official enterprises of their governments that have offices here – have increased from 1,092 on July 1, 1971, to 1,684 by the close of Fiscal 1975. A large number of these officials are engaged in intelligence activities.

The People's Republic of China (PRC), whose official representation in the United States as of July 1, 1974, numbered 86, now has 189 officials in this country. They, too, constitute a potential for the perpetration of hostile intelligence activities.

In addition to diplomatic representatives, the ever-increasing number of visitors from communist countries who enter the United States under business and trade agreements and official exchange programs, or to visit relatives, are a valuable source of potential intelligence operatives.

The above factors highlight the importance of the FBI's counterintelligence responsibilities in a never-ending silent battle to combat and thwart this constant threat from abroad.

Communist Party, USA

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), continues to be an arm of the international communist movement dominated by the Soviet Union (SU); as such, it constitutes a threat to the security of the United States. Its youth group, the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), has established chapters throughout the U. S. for the purpose of educating youth in Marxist-Leninist doctrine and attracting recruits. The combined membership of the CPUSA and its youth group is estimated at 4,500.

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The PLP, which was founded in 1965, adopted a constitution which "resolved to build a revolutionary movement" and "build a socialist USA with all power in the hands of the working people." According to its National Chairman, the PLP advocates the violent overthrow of the Government. It is headquartered in New York City and has chapters in more than 25 cities in the U. S.

PLP-sponsored May Day demonstrations, May 3, 1975, were held simultaneously in Boston, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; and Los Angeles, California. Hundreds of individuals participated in these demonstrations, and violent activity was reported in Boston and Los Angeles.

National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC)

NCLC, which was formed in 1969, has moved from its early goal of attempting to form a socialist America to its present goal of gaining state power, by force if necessary, by 1979 and world power by the year 2000. Members of NCLC have been known to be armed and to have engaged in fights, beatings, kidnapings, and at least one shooting. NCLC has increased in size from fewer than 50 members at its inception to its present membership of over 1,000. It is located in more

than 50 cities in the United States, with affiliated chapters in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Asia.

Revolutionary Union (RU)

Organized in early 1968 in the San Francisco, California, area, the RU has had a continuing growth in terms of members and activities. This semicovert organization now has 700-800 members organized into collectives in some 30 cities. The RU also operates over 100 fronts or publications within the United States.

The RU's objective is to "smash" the existing state apparatus through violent revolution and organized armed struggle. The RU now considers its most important short-range objective to be the formation of the party of the working class, the Revolutionary Communist Party of the U.S.A. (RCPUSA).

Domestic Terrorist Matters

Urban guerrillas have continued to plan attacks against the "establishment" and to prey upon society. Their targets include the police and prison system. In the past fiscal year 86 incidents of possible urban guerrilla-type activities were reported. One police officer was killed and six wounded.

Urban guerrilla groups such as the Black Liberation Army (BLA) have over the past several years netted close to $500,000 in "expropriations," robberies to gain funds for revolutionary activity. During that time, the BLA has been involved in armed confrontation with law enforcement officials resulting in eight police officers being killed and another 28 wounded or injured.

During Fiscal 1975, the BLA has been involved in unsuccessful attempts to free incarcerated BLA members from jail. In May, 1975, three BLA members being held in Brooklyn, New York, for bank robberies and police killings attempted a daring escape. Also in May, 1975, an alleged plot was uncovered in New York City to free an incarcerated BLA member from Rikers Island Prison. This plan included kidnaping of prominent officials as hostages to insure successful escape.

Militant leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) have, during the past fiscal year, taken over several plants and locations and demanded their use solely for the Indians. Open threats to damage Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota, and Bicentennial activities have been attributed to AIM leaders.

Weather Underground

The revolutionary Weather Underground continued its terrorist activities against the Government and private enterprise during Fiscal 1975.

Continuing to advocate Marxist-Leninist theory, the Weather Underground has claimed credit in the past year for the explosions at the Anaconda-American Brass Company, Oakland, California, on September 10, 1974; the Department of State Building, Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1975; and the Banco de Ponce in New York City on June 16, 1975. This group also claimed the attempted bombing of the Federal Building in Oakland on January 29, 1975.

The Weather Underground issued a book, "Prairie Fire," in the summer of 1974 which states in part:

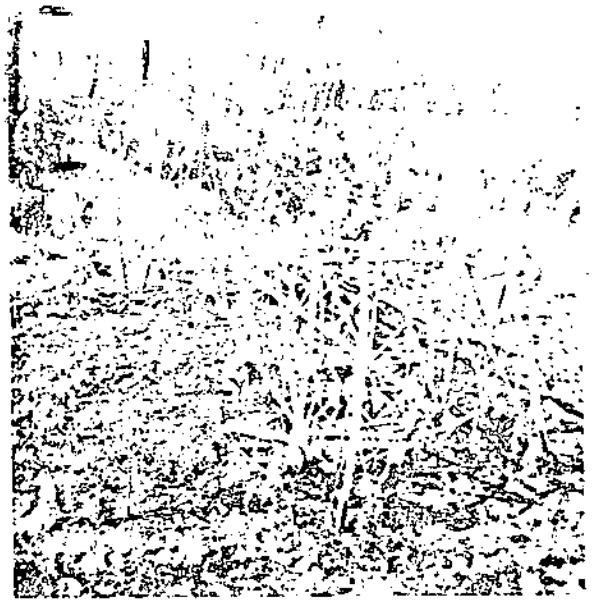
> "Our intention is to disrupt the empire. . .to incapacitate it, to put pressure on the cracks, to make it hard to carry out its bloody functioning against the people of the world, to join the world struggle, to attack from the inside."

Another Weather Underground publication, "Osawatomie," issued in February, 1975, claimed credit for 25 Weather Underground bombings and stated Weather Underground would bring "fireworks" during the Bicentennial period.

The Weather Underground, including 23 fugitives, continues to receive support from an aboveground apparatus. Through this support, and utilization of numerous false identities, these fugitives have managed to avoid apprehension.

Bombing Matters

The unlawful use of explosives represents a continuing threat to life and property, as well as a mounting challenge to law enforcement. Reported bombings and attempted bombings increased to 2,112 in Fiscal 1975 as compared with 1,912



One of 11 Bonneville Power Administration transmission towers dynamited during extortion attempt in Oregon.

in Fiscal 1974. The FBI has investigative responsibility regarding some of these bombing incidents, based on Federal statute and Department of Justice jurisdictional guidelines.

Of particular concern are the bombing activities of terrorist groups such as the Weather Underground. There has also been extensive activity by certain Puerto Rican pro-independence and anti-Castro Cuban organizations. Illustrative of such matters is the bombing of a restaurant in New York City on January 24, 1975, resulting in four deaths and personal injury to 50 persons, credit for which was claimed by the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation. Numerous bombings have occurred in Puerto Rico, and continuing activity by a group calling itself New World Liberation Front has resulted in 19 bombing attacks in California since July 1, 1974.

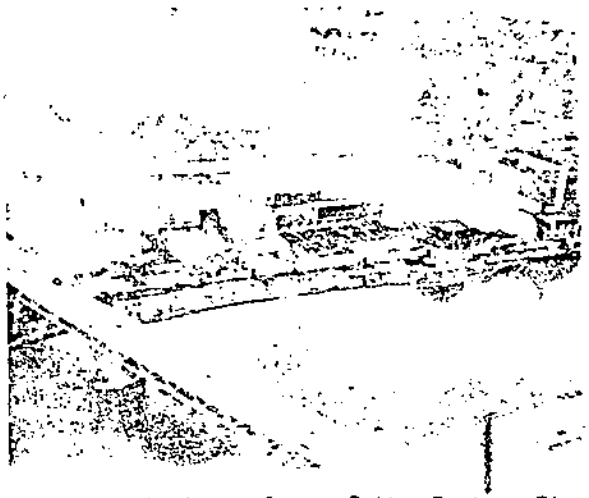
There have been other bombing incidents apparently unrelated to organized terrorism. During the early autumn of 1974, 11 Bonneville Power Administration transmission towers located in remote areas in the State of Oregon sustained extensive damage from explosive devices. Anonymous communications subsequently received threatened further damage and demanded $1 million. FBI investigation resulted in the arrest on November 8, 1974, of a 34-year-old unemployed truck driver and his wife. Their guilty pleas were followed by sentences of 20 years and 10 years, respectively, on December 16, 1974. On May 6, 1975, a third individual was indicted by the Federal grand jury at Portland in connection with the same matter.

Another recent case involved the destruction, by explosion and fire, of a manufacturing plant in Shelton, Connecticut, on March 1, 1975. FBI investigations resulted in an indictment on April 23, 1975, charging 10 individuals with violations of the Federal bombing statute, a Federal anti-racketeering statute, and other related offenses. All of those individuals are awaiting trial.

Jewish Defense League

The Jewish Defense League (JDL) was founded in 1968 by Rabbi Meir Kahane and is composed primarily of young Jewish militants who consider themselves defenders of "Jewish rights." Although the membership fluctuates, it generally includes from 200 to 300 activists nationwide.

The JDL has claimed credit for several acts of terrorism, including shootings, beatings, and bombings. One New York JDL member was convicted on a charge that he fired a rifle shot into the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations in



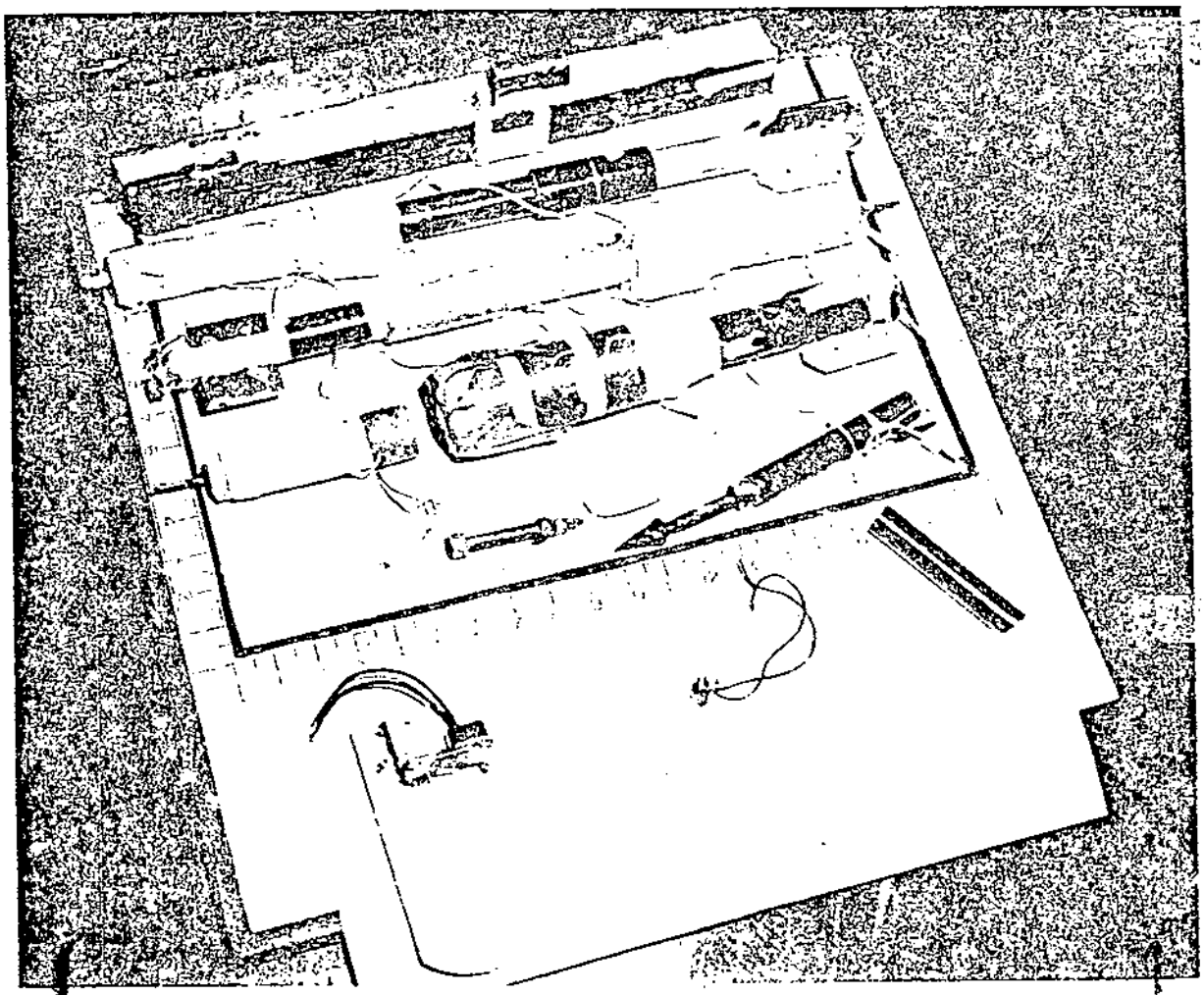
Aftermath of bombing at Sponge Rubber Products Plant No. 4, Shelton, Connecticut.

New York City. Two Los Angeles JDL members have been charged and are currently awaiting trial for the alleged firebombing of the auto of an individual they considered anti-Israeli.

Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the U.S.

This Act, Public Law 92-539, was enacted in October, 1972, and since then the FBI has initiated over 500 investigations regarding possible violations.

On August 7, 1974, a bomb consisting of five sticks of dynamite was located by security personnel in the United Nations General Assembly Building, New York, New York. The device was armed but did not detonate. Intensive investigation by the FBI identified one Michael Halsey Brown of Berea, Kentucky, a member of the National Socialist White People's Party (American Nazi Party) and the Identity Group, as the individual who placed the device. On September 6, 1974, Brown was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, and on December 3, 1974, was convicted in U. S. District Court, New York, for violations of the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and the Interstate Transportation of Explosives statute.



"Homemade rocket bombs" discovered during bombing investigation at U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

APPLICANT AND EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI conducts certain applicant-type investigations pursuant to public laws and at the request of the Department of Justice, by agreement with the White House, other Government agencies, and certain Congressional Committees.

The aim of the FBI in its applicant and employee investigations is to prevent criminal and subversive elements from entering into our Nation's government.

Federal Employee Security Program

Under Executive Order 10450, the FBI is charged with the responsibility of checking through its files the names and fingerprints of employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

Although the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and/or the employing agency conducts investigations pertaining to general suitability, the FBI conducts investigation where information of a disloyal nature is disclosed. During the course of an FBI investigation, however, if allegations bearing on suitability arise, these allegations are fully developed.

It is not the responsibility of the FBI to issue clearances under this program, but to report the facts without bias, conclusion or recommendation. The CSC and or the employing agency weighs these facts and takes adjudicative action.

During Fiscal 1975, a total of 305,938 individual security forms were handled by the FBI. As a result of processing these forms, specific requests by the CSC and other agencies, and information received directly by the FBI, 591 investigations were instituted during Fiscal 1975.

Departmental Applicants

The FBI also conducted 1,224 investigations during Fiscal 1975, concerning applicants for, or persons occupying, professional-type positions in the Department of Justice and the U. S. Courts. These investigations included candidates for Judges of the Federal Courts, United States Attorneys and Assistants, and United States Marshals. Additionally, investigations were conducted at the request of the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts regarding candidates for Probation Officers, Bankruptcy Judges, U. S. Magistrates, Federal Public Defenders and Circuit Court Executives. The Department of Justice also requested the FBI to conduct 1,205 name checks during Fiscal 1975.

Other Applicant Investigations

Other applicant-type investigations conducted by the FBI during Fiscal 1975 included:

ENERGY REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1974
- Energy Research and Development Administration 2,159
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission 187
- Atomic Energy Program Employees 203

PUBLIC LAW 298; ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT OF 1961; NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958; PEACE CORPS ACT OF 1961 68

WHITE HOUSE 1,163

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE . . . 359

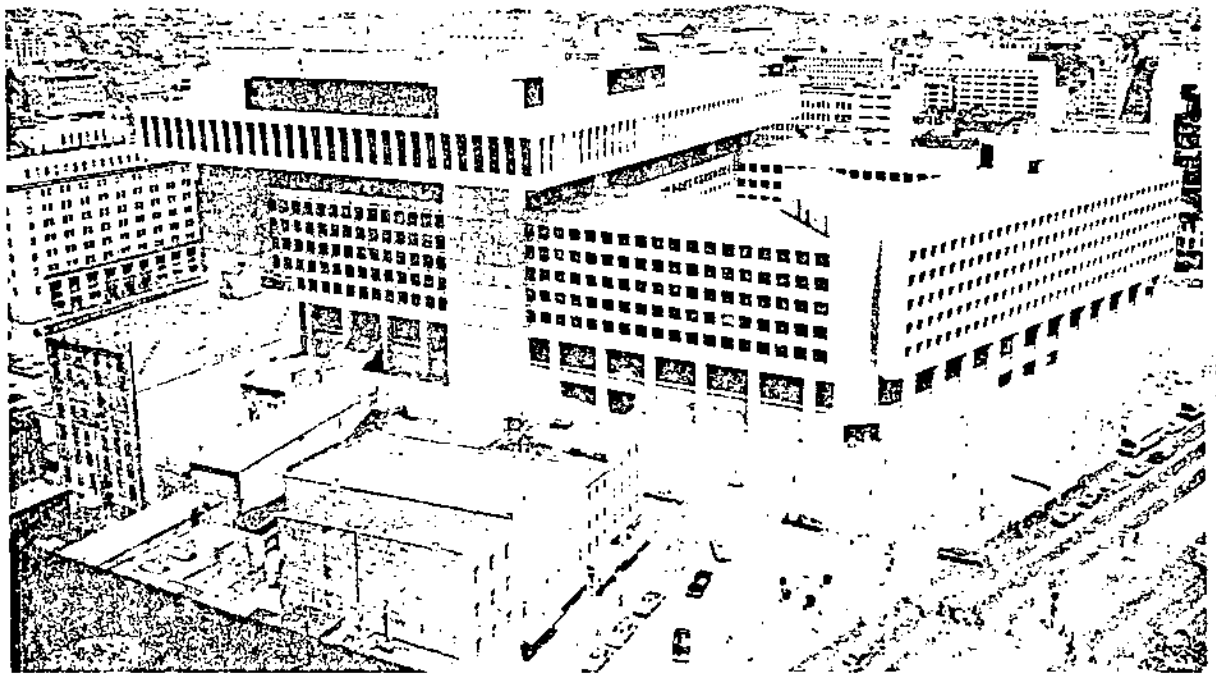
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
(Staff) 259

UNITED NATIONS LOYALTY PROGRAM . . 14

MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES
(FBI Headquarters and Field Offices) . . 947

Name Checks

During Fiscal 1975, 1,614,945 name checks were handled by the FBI in discharging its responsibility for the coordination and dissemination of information pertaining to the internal security of the United States. Included in these were 16,331 requests made by a new Federal Agency, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and a check of 8,318 Vietnamese war refugees relocated in the United States.



FBI's new Headquarters Building in Downtown Washington, D. C.