

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 10/24/63	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/11 - 10/18/63
TITLE OF CASE NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Known As Muslim Cult of Islam, aka Muhammad's Temples of Islam. Known in Chicago, Illinois, as: Muhammad's Temple No. 2 of the Holy Temples of Islam, aka Muhammad's Mosque No. 2, Muhammad's Temple of Islam		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH R. SHEA	TYPED BY BJD
CHARACTER OF CASE IS - NOI		<i>Fold Again</i> <i>CD/Shea</i>	

No. 2. West Side Branch of Muhammad's Temple No. 2. Known in East Chicago Heights, Illinois, as: Muhammad's Mosque

CC TO: ... REC. ...
REQ. REC'D. 4-8-64.
APR 14 1964
ANS. BY: JSP..... L.B.

Blair
McE...
138
430
71
141

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH R. SHEA 4/24/63, Chicago, Illinois.

LEADS - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being designated to all field offices with the exception of Anchorage and Butte for information purposes as there has been organized Nation of Islam (NOI) activities or indications of NOI activities in the territories of each of the receiving field offices.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHICAGO

AT EAST CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS. Will continue to develop pertinent information regarding the NOI group in that city.

2-17 Cards

CLASSIFIED BY 371,202
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
2-4-88 SPMB SPB MKS
#364440

APPROVED [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: page 1 for copies
Per letter dated 10/16/01
SP4 BGA/pls
10/17/01
1 Xerox made
sent to I.D.A.
via Liaison
11-23-64
TMC

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

25-330971-6680
B OCT 28 1963
ST-117
REC-105

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT			
AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D	DATE FWD	HOW FWD
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State	State		USA
NOV 28 1963			

NOTATIONS
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copy to [unclear]

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CG 100-35635
JRS/djs

inherent in the measure. 'It goes too far', Mann contended.

"Rep Abner J. ~~Hikva~~ ^I (D-Chicago), from the same Hyde Park district, declared he was bothered about the supervision over private, denominational and private schools insofar as the curriculum was concerned. And he added: 'I hate to see a martyr made here tonight, on the grounds they (the Muslims) are being persecuted.'...

"Rep. Albert W. ~~Hachmeister~~ ^{II} (R-Chicago) said other private schools were alarmed over the possibility of the bill's passage."

The "Chicago Sun Times" is a daily newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois.

II. POLICIES

A. Civil Rights Demonstrations

In early May, 1963, ELIJAH MUHAMMAD referred to racial tensions in Birmingham, Alabama, and stated "We will not go down there and participate in it. The leaders (Negroes) already know they have rejected us and this is what they get. Let the serpent bite them and when the serpent

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/21/92

ALAN WHEAT, Member of Congress, 1210 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Telephone: [redacted] was interviewed at his Congressional office in the presence of his attorney, REID H. WEINGARTEN, 1330 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., [redacted] WHEAT was advised of the nature and the purpose of the interview, as well as the identities of the interviewing agents. WHEAT advised as follows:

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Investigation on 10/20/92 at Washington, D.C. File # WMFO 46A-WF-179870

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 10/21/92

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Date: 8/11/94
Edition:

Title:

Character: 46A-WF-179870
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: WF

Indexing:



A4 THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1994

**Judge Mikva to Be Named
Counsel to the President**

President Clinton plans today to announce that he has selected federal appeals court Judge Abner I. Mikva to serve as White House counsel/administration officials said yesterday.

Mikva, 68, an Illinois Democrat, served in Congress with White House Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta before being named to the federal bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1979. Administration officials said that Mikva, now the chief judge, had agreed to step down to take over the White House legal operation from Lloyd N. Cutler.

Cutler has been serving as special counsel for 130 days after taking over from Clinton's first counsel, New York lawyer Bernard Nussbaum. Nussbaum resigned in March amid a storm of protest over his involvement in meetings between White House and Treasury Department officials concerning Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan.

White House officials hope Mikva will bring to the job the stature to enforce tighter control over White House staff and the political judgment that some believed Nussbaum lacked.

—Ruth Marcus

46A-WF-179870-36A

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40A-WF-179900-372

JUN 26 1994	

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5/28/97

[redacted] also known as [redacted] voluntarily appeared at his attorney's office for this interview, was advised of the interviewing agents' identities and the purpose of the interview, and in the presence of his attorney, [redacted] provided the following information:

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[redacted] advised that he attended a total of approximately

[redacted]

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[redacted] or PRESIDENT CLINTON asking [redacted] and PRESIDENT CLINTON would just thank the guests for their support.

[redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Those memos would have been authored by [redacted] [redacted] said that a memo could possibly have been distributed by ABNER MIKVA, but that he did not remember that memo specifically.

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[redacted]

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5/28/97

Washington, DC

58A-HO-1193317

5/28/97

SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/12/97

Abner J. Mikva, date of birth January 21, 1926, Social Security Account Number 394-16-5242, was contacted at his place of employment, the University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Illinois, telephone (773)702-9590. Also present during the meeting was Michelle M. Peterson, Associate Counsel to the President, The White House, Washington, D.C., telephone (202) 456-7804. After being advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and that of Department of Justice (DOJ) Trial Attorney [redacted] Mikva provided the following information relating to his tenure as White House Counsel during the Clinton administration:

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Mikva advised that he was appointed to the U.S. District Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, by President Carter in 1979. He became Chief Judge in 1991 and remained in that position until 1994. It was at that time that he had lunch with Lloyd Cutler, who was the White House Counsel. Cutler asked if he (Mikva) would be interested in the White House Counsel job. Mikva replied that he was interested and as a result Cutler went back to the White House and reported this to Leon Panetta, the White House Chief of Staff.

Mikva advised that in September, 1994, he became Counsel to the President of the United States (POTUS). He stated that he did not receive a salary from this position, but instead took his judicial pension. His primary responsibilities as Counsel to the POTUS included supervising 16 associate White House Counsels and being involved as the Legal Counsel for the review of matters important to the POTUS. He would meet with senior White House staff and Cabinet members and also attended weekly meetings with the DOJ. The DOJ meetings would center on discussions related to matters looked at by both White House Counsel and DOJ, such as Waco. As White House Counsel, he would also attend meetings with members of Congress to discuss legislative and overview issues. Finally, White House Counsel is responsible for judicial selection for federal court positions. Mikva left his White House Counsel position in November, 1995.

The interviewing agents then questioned Mikva relating to a White House memorandum, dated April 27, 1995, relating to "Presidential campaign-related political activity." Mikva

Investigation on 9/4/97 at Chicago, IllinoisFile # 58A-HQ-1193317-302-1005 Date dictated 9/10/97by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]b6
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58A-HQ-1193317

Continuation of FD-302 of Abner J. Mikva, On 9/4/97, Page 2

advised that he was not the author of the memo, although he did have final review and signed off on the memo. [redacted] Associate Counsel, served as the [redacted] on the White House Counsel Staff. After President Clinton announced his re-election in 1995, [redacted] had said that it was time to update the memo. This memo, or a version of the memo, has been in existence for the prior presidential administrations. Mikva advised that Congress had amended the Hatch Act, therefore the memorandum needed updated to reflect those changes. The Hatch Act had been liberalized. The changes allowed federal employees to have political involvement and possibly make contributions. Mikva stated that [redacted] was the only person he met with regarding the memo as she had primary responsibility for it.

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Mikva stated that the memo did not cover the POTUS or the Vice President of the United States (VPOTUS) because they are constitutional officers. The memo was written to cover only White House staff. Mikva stated that after the memo was released, he does not recollect any after-effect of the memo. He advised he remembers no conversations with anybody about this memo. Mikva stated that he would not interpret the memo as the memo speaks for itself. He advised that he would not be an expert witness for the interviewing agents.

Mikva stated that he had no involvement with the fund-raising process at the White House. Likewise, he had no knowledge if [redacted] or any other Associate White House Counsel would have been present at any Democratic National Committee (DNC) or White House meetings to discuss fund raising. He stated that Bruce Lindsey, the Deputy Counsel, may have attended such meetings. He could not be sure if Lindsey was in attendance but as Lindsey was one of President Clinton's old friends, Lindsey may have been wearing a "different hat" (other than Deputy Counsel) at such meetings.

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Mikva advised that the only fund-raising event that he attended was in 1995 at a hotel in Washington, D.C. He advised that he was not sure of the exact date or of the name of the hotel. Terrie McAuliffe, the DNC Treasurer, and David Wilhelm, who was at the time the DNC Chairman, were both at this event. Mikva advised that he was aware of donors/contributors being present at the event, although he does not remember any solicitations.

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Continuation of FD-302 of Abner J. Mikva, On 9/4/97, Page 3

Mikva advised that he has no knowledge of any meetings between DNC and the White House. One incident wherein he does remember meeting with someone from the DNC was during the 1992 campaign when he met with DNC Attorney [redacted] about some federal election campaign (FEC) reporting problems. Mikva advised that he was unsure of the exact problem that was discussed. Mikva stated that he was not aware of any offer by the POTUS or VPOTUS to make fund-raising telephone calls. Harold Ickes may have made some comment about fund-raising telephone calls; however, Mikva was not aware of this issue going through the White House Counsel Office. He does not remember any discussion with anyone on his staff about fund raising for the 1996 re-election campaign. In addition, he was not aware of any fund-raising events held at the White House.

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Mikva advised that he does not remember any discussions about the White House Office database. Likewise, he has no information about individuals who stayed overnight at the White House. He stated that during the time he was at the White House, none of the fund-raising issues spilled over into his office.

Mikva has no knowledge of any direct fund-raising solicitations by the POTUS or the VPOTUS. Likewise, he has no knowledge of trading contributions for access to the VPOTUS or POTUS. Finally, he has no knowledge of any contributions being given to the campaign from foreign individuals or foreign companies.

Mikva advised that he did meet with Michael Cordozo, who oversaw the President's Legal Expense Trust (Expense Trust). The discussions at the meetings revolved around determining how to raise money to offset the mounting legal bills of President Clinton. Never did the topic of political contributions come up. The Expense Trust was established in 1992 or 1993. Mikva advised that his main consultation with Cordozo involved the preparation of the semi-annual reports which were to be made public. Mikva never heard of the return of any funds from the Expense Trust. He believes that this happened after he left employment with the White House.

Mikva advised that there were three daily meetings that he was involved with at the White House. The first was a 7:30 am meeting with the Chief of Staff and senior members of the White

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Continuation of FD-302 of Abner J. Mikva, On 9/4/97, Page 4

House Staff. The second meeting, which usually started at 8:15 am, was a meeting with the deputies where the discussions centered on the President's schedule for the day, and the highlight of any problem areas. Mike McCurry was always in these meetings in case there needed to be some sort of statement made to the press. The third meeting was the daily meeting of the White House Counsel Staff, which usually started at 9:00 am. Mikva advised that everyone on the staff would talk about what they were working on and the progress being made. This meeting usually lasted 45 minutes to one hour. Mikva advised that he is sure that there were some references to the 1996 election campaign during these meetings; however, he does not remember any discussion of fund-raising activities. He stated that he was sure that none of these issues (fund-raising activities) spilled over into his office.

Mikva advised that he is currently a visiting professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School. Mikva advised that he is the Walter Schaffer Fellowship Chair and teaches a course on legislative processes at the law school. He is also scheduled to do visiting teaching at the University of Oregon and the University of Nebraska. He also writes for "The Legal Times" and "Law Review." Finally, he is on the staff of Jams/Endispute, a private entity involved in alternate dispute resolution (ADR).

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BY [redacted] _____
DATE 9/16/07 _____

58A-NY-278417- 302- Sub. 1.4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 08/21/2001

[redacted] date of birth [redacted]
social security account number [redacted] residence [redacted]
[redacted] telephone number [redacted]

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was interviewed in the law offices of [redacted]
[redacted] an
attorney with [redacted] introduced himself as [redacted]
counsel and was present during the interview. After being advised
of the identity of the interviewing agent and the purpose of the
interview, [redacted] provided the following information:

[redacted] is employed in [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. She has
been employed at [redacted] worked in
the [redacted] for President CLINTON from [redacted]
until the end of [redacted] In her role as an [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] worked for the CLINTON Administration from
[redacted] From [redacted] until [redacted]
[redacted] In
that position, she acted as the [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] was subsequently given the position of [redacted]
[redacted] a job she held until the end of [redacted]
[redacted] In her role as [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] cannot remember the exact instance when she met
[redacted] but estimated they possibly met in [redacted]
[redacted]
considers [redacted] a friend. The [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] at a variety of
social events in Washington, D.C., such as Kennedy Center events.

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Investigation on 08/21/01 at Washington, D.C.

File # 58A-NY-278417-sub-302-174 Date dictated 08/21/01

by SA [redacted] [redacted]

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WMFO 58A-WF-200802

Continuation of FD-302 of ABNER J. MIKVA, On 9/27/95, Page 2

MIKVA stated that it was his opinion that the White House Counsel's Office needed to advise these individuals that they needed to divest themselves of certain stocks immediately. The financial disclosure reports showed these stocks were still part of their respective portfolios. Judge MIKVA advised that he spoke with both officials in separate discussions about the failure to divest.

"I went to see TONY LAKE and explained this was a matter of great concern to us, and he said he thought it had all been done." MIKVA revealed that LAKE had recalled signing the various documents to include the actual certificate of divestiture and LAKE apparently thought that the divestiture had occurred. Judge MIKVA explained that he believed this was a situation that "had simply fallen through the cracks."

Concerning the issue of exercising options, MIKVA stated "I didn't catch that, I'm not sure that options had been exercised." Judge MIKVA stated that he advised LAKE, that LAKE had to do whatever was necessary to correct this matter, so there would be no embarrassment to either him or to the President.

At this point, [redacted] advised that Dr. LAKE is not going to take advantage of his certificate of divestiture.

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Judge MIKVA was not aware if Dr. LAKE prepared his own financial disclosure forms or if LAKE has someone else do it.

Judge MIKVA advised that it was his mission at the time to advise TONY LAKE and SAM BERGER to divest as quickly as possible. LAKE was startled and surprised that divestiture had not occurred. Judge MIKVA indicated that like Dr. LAKE, BERGER's holdings were diverse and BERGER knew he had been told he had to divest. MIKVA stated he told both officials if they had questions, they could contact either [redacted]. Judge MIKVA added that BERGER thought that he was in full compliance. BERGER informed MIKVA he had asked [redacted] whether BERGER [redacted] holdings were attributable to him, and [redacted] informed BERGER that they were not. BERGER therefore thought he was in full compliance with the ethics requirements. According to MIKVA however, [redacted] claims that he told BERGER in early 1994 these holdings were attributable to BERGER. MIKVA stated that it was his belief that "there was no mens rea or criminal intent."

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABNER J. MIKVA, On 9/27/95, Page 3

MIKVA stated he had no knowledge of whether or not BERGER's request for certificates of divestiture required expeditious handling.

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Concerning any conversations Judge MIKVA may have had with [redacted] about possible conversations with BERGER, MIKVA advised he did not remember talking with [redacted] about details. [redacted] was however, involved in various legal discussions which MIKVA held. Judge MIKVA recalled it was either [redacted] that had advised him that if LAKE or BERGER had benefited in any way, they might be in violation of conflict-of-interest law.

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Concerning the issue of whether either official participated in matters which may have affected their holdings, MIKVA advised there were concerns about some of their deliberations. At one point, the National Security Counsel (NSC) included Middle East discussions and the rights of one of the companies, possibly AMOCO. That particular petroleum company apparently was seeking some kind of protection and there was a specific relationship with one of the companies. Judge MIKVA stated that he did not think Mr. BERGER was a participant in the discussions concerning Amoco.

[redacted] are the individuals to speak with at the NSC regarding issues and deliberations, according to MIKVA.

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MIKVA stated he did not have any knowledge of ethics advice and/or procedures employed by the White House in 1993.

Judge MIKVA stated that there had been no tickler system established, however, the White House now has a tickler system maintained by the White House Counsel's Office. This tickler file will require certain follow-ups be made in the future.

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Concerning the fact that [redacted] the spouse of [redacted] Judge MIKVA explained that he had no knowledge of that because he was not at the White House at that time.

Concerning financial disclosure forms, MIKVA stated that when these forms come in for review, the ethics officer reviews each form and signs off on them. Judge MIKVA indicated that now that [redacted] is gone, [redacted] checks them over thoroughly and I sign off on them and they go over to OGE."

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Continuation of FD-302 of ABNER J. MIKVA, On 9/27/95, Page 4

In regards to the delay in referring these matters to DOJ, Judge MIKVA stated that between the date of divestiture and the date of referral, several meetings were held at the White House because "I was dismayed at the facts." MIKVA stated the concern he continued to have was that follow-up could have and should have been done. MIKVA advised that "We thought the statute may have allowed" MIKVA to reprimand these employees "in house" and then make it known to the OGE. MIKVA stated the problem was that his office could not conclude that there was no violation and therefore the referrals were made.

These meetings occurred after this matter was brought to his attention and after MIKVA had gone to see each official. There were approximately three (3) or four (4) meetings, these meetings concerned "particular matters" issues and discussions of the appropriate way to handle these matters.

Judge MIKVA advised that he conversed with Director STEPHEN POTTS at OGE concerning these matters. MIKVA stated he believed that either [redacted] or [redacted] also consulted with JANE LEY or [redacted] at OGE. Judge MIKVA further advised that he thought he had consulted with the DOJ Office of Legal Counsel hypothetically and he had called WALTER DELINGER about an opinion. MIKVA stated it was either [redacted] who consulted with JANE LEY or [redacted] at the OGE.

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Concerning whether or not LAKE and BERGER are aware of the Justice Department investigation, Judge MIKVA advised that both men are aware. Judge MIKVA also stated that the interviewing Agent and Public Integrity Section attorney could have access to White House Counsel Office files concerning these matters.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/2/95

ABNER J. MIKVA, Date of Birth (DOB) January 21, 1926, current home address 442 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C., home telephone (202) 543-9360, work telephone (202) 456-2632 was interviewed by a Special Agent (SA) of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI). Judge MIKVA verified he is currently the Counsel to the President of the United States. The interview was conducted in the presence of Trial Attorney [redacted] of the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ), Public Integrity Section (PIS). Also present during the interview was [redacted] Associate Counsel to the President. The interview was conducted in Judge MIKVA's office located in the West Wing of the White House. Judge MIKVA was advised he was being interviewed concerning the referral letters he sent to the DOJ, dated August 8, 1995. These letters provide information obtained from public financial disclosure reports and White House Counsel's Office files and concern ANTHONY LAKE, National Security Advisor (NSA) and SAMUEL BERGER, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security. The referral letters indicate both LAKE and BERGER failed to divest themselves of certain energy/petroleum stocks after the request was made in 1993.

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Judge MIKVA advised he has been the Counsel to the President since September 15, 1994. MIKVA will leave that position on November 1, 1995, and JACK QUINN, currently Vice President GORE's Chief of Staff will ~~assume~~ the position.

Concerning the referral letters, Judge MIKVA advised it was in the Spring of 1995 that [redacted]

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[redacted] came to see MIKVA to advise that the financial disclosure statements filed by TONY LAKE and SAM BERGER revealed they had not divested themselves of certain stocks. Judge MIKVA advised that these were considered to be "modest holdings" and it was his opinion that there was no intent to violate the law by either LAKE or BERGER. MIKVA determined that each official had apparently "not gotten around to" what was agreed to earlier in 1993.

Investigation on 9/27/95 at Washington, D.C.

File # WMFO 58A-WF-200802

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 9/29/95

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[redacted]

398

March 19, 1991

Federal Judges

Honorable Abner J. Mikva
Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals
United States Courthouse
Third and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-2802

Dear Chief Judge Mikva:

I have recently received some inquiries regarding the letters I sent concerning mailings of incendiary materials. This letter should provide additional details answering some of the concerns expressed. I want to assure you that appropriate prison authorities were notified of each instance where the communication originated from within a penal institution. It is important to note that the facilities involved were either state or local establishments. Internal inquiries have been initiated by prison officials of the agencies involved. No correspondence containing the devices originated from within the Federal prison system.

The devices were contained in an envelope slightly larger than a business envelope. Both the packaging and contents were destroyed when the devices were detonated, with the remnants forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The contents primarily consisted of match heads and a crude detonating system which would ignite the match heads when the envelope was opened. A small fire which could injure the person holding the envelope would occur; however, there would be no explosion. At this time, there are no other known unique characteristics about the device or its container.

Sincerely yours,

62-53025-1082

William S. Sessions
Director

- Dep. Dir. _____
- ADD Adm. _____
- ADD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Info. Mgmt. _____
- Insp. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Cong. Affs. Off. _____
- Off. of EEO _____
- Off. Liaison & _____
- Int. Affs. _____
- Off. of Public Affs. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

REC-2

MAR 19 1991

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[Redacted Box]

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1 - Miss Gronquist

September 29, 1955

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INDEXED-27

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins
Director, FBI

62-60727-44713

EX-107

PAUL KITCH
FRED STRODEBECK
ABNER JOSEPH MIKVA

Reference is made to your undated memorandum received by this Bureau September 29, 1955, requesting information in our files regarding each of the captioned persons.

The FBI has conducted no investigation concerning Paul Kitch or Fred Strodebeck, and a review of our files failed to disclose any information concerning them.

This Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning Abner Joseph Mikva. Our files contain information received from a source that has furnished reliable information in the past that one Abner J. Mikva, 826 South Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois, who may be identical with the above-captioned individual, was named on a list of active members of the National Lawyers Guild in December, 1949. As you know, the National Lawyers Guild has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.

BVG:mlp
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SEP 29 1955
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MOON ROOM

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REC'D BEG. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Wibber, Abner Joseph

Supervisor Toby Room 9633

R# _____ Date 9-23 Searcher Initial 5161

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<u>FILE NUMBER</u>	<u>SERIAL</u>
<u>NI 62-96529-40</u>	<u>called</u> <u>Summ</u> <u>5-21-52</u>
<u>NI 62-96529-35</u>	
<u>Abner J.</u>	
<u>NI 100-7321-481037</u>	<u>SI</u>
<u>6570110</u>	
<u>Abner</u>	
<u>NR</u>	
<u>A. Joseph</u>	
<u>NR</u>	
<u>A. J.</u>	
<u>NR</u>	
<u>Joseph</u>	
<u>NR</u>	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE:

WFT
 FROM : William F. Tompkins, Assistant
 Attorney General
 Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: PAUL KITCH
 FRED STRODEBECK
 ABNER JOSEPH MIKVA
 Special Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hash
W. J. Sullivan
J. J. Gaudin

o Name Checks

It would be very helpful if you would, at your earliest convenience, supply me with such information as may be presently reflected in your files, particularly of a subversive nature, regarding each of the captioned persons. It is my understanding that they are presently working at the University of Chicago under the supervision of Dean Levy on a Ford Foundation project. Mikva and Kitch are lawyers and Strodebeck is a sociologist.

Your assistance in this matter would be appreciated.

ack
9-29-55
B7D

J. J. Gaudin

B

RECORDED-27

62-6227-44713

EX-107

12 OCT 6 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2-2

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	Robert M. Cowger, Topeka, Kansas	147
	Fred L. Strodbeck, Associate Professor of Sociology, Law School, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago	152
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RECORDING OF JURY DELIBERATIONS

Thursday, October 13, 1955

United States Senate,
Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration
of the Internal Security Act and Other
Internal Security Laws, of the
Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:10 o'clock
a.m., in Room 457, Senate Office Building, Senator James O.
Eastland (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Eastland (presiding) and Jenner.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, Chief Counsel, Alva G.
Carpenter, Staff Director, and Benjamin Mandel, Director of
Research.

Chairman Eastland. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Templar.

Hold up your right hand, please. Do you solemnly swear
that the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole
truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Templar. I do.

Mr. Sourwine. Mr. Mikva.

Senator Jenner. Do you swear that the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Mikva. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF ABNER JOSEPH MIKVA

Senator Jenner. State your name for the record.

Mr. Mikva. My name is Abner J. Mikva.

Senator Jenner. What is your business or profession?

Mr. Mikva. I am an attorney in Chicago, Illinois.

Senator Jenner. Proceed, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. Mikva. Yes, I am, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. You had known Dean Levi there?

Mr. Mikva. He was my professor and my dean, and a good one in both instances.

Mr. Sourwine. Now, what did your duty or what did your job of coordinating involve? What duties?

Mr. Mikva. I was sent down there, as I understood it, to make sure that the rules and regulations that had been established by Judge Hill would be followed and to actually maintain the equipment, operate the equipment, while the recordings were being made.

Mr. Sourwine. When you say "operate the equipment while the recordings were being made," you mean operating the recording equipment?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. You did that?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Were you present while the recordings were being made?

Mr. Mikva. You mean, while the actual recordings were being made?

Mr. Sourwine. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mikva. No, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Was the equipment monitored while the recordings were made?

Mr. Sourwine. Are you employed by the University of Chicago in any way?

Mr. Mikva. Now?

Mr. Sourwine. Yes.

Mr. Mikva. No, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Have you been so employed?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Over what period?

Mr. Mikva. I assume you wish to limit -- well, it was from the end of March, '54, until about the end of June, '54. There may have been a few days in July that I was still on the pay roll.

Mr. Sourwine. Just a few months?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. In what capacity were you employed?

Mr. Mikva. I was a research associate on the jury project.

Mr. Sourwine. And what were your duties in connection with that employment?

Mr. Mikva. I was called in and asked to take a leave of absence from my law practice to coordinate the activities of the jury project down in Wichita, Kansas.

Senator Jenner. Who called you in?

Mr. Mikva. Dean Levi.

Mr. Sourwine. Are you a graduate of the University of Chicago?

Mr. Mikva. No, at no time.

Mr. Sourwine. Are you an expert in the recording of jury deliberations --

Mr. Mikva. No, sir.

Mr. Sourwine (continuing). -- or other conversation?

Mr. Mikva. I knew nothing about recording equipment until I came down to Wichita.

Mr. Sourwine. You were sent down there to supervise that recording?

Mr. Mikva. It was felt that that was a very sensitive job, sir, and I like to believe that Dean Levi had confidence in my integrity.

Mr. Sourwine. Not as an electrical technician?

Mr. Mikva. No, sir. My sole technical expertness was in turning a switch on.

Mr. Sourwine. Now, what were the conditions which had been imposed by Judge Hill?

Mr. Mikva. As I understood them, both before I went down to Wichita and after I was down in Wichita, it was that the cases were to be limited to civil cases, that in each case the attorneys for the parties, both sides, would consent to the recording, that no one, including myself, was to hear the recordings until after Judge Hill had disposed of his post-trial motions, so that the attorneys would in no way feel that his decision on those motions would be influenced by his knowing

something about the deliberations. Those were the biggest rules, and, of course, the obvious rule that at all times this entire project was to be kept secret so that no publicity would be aroused and the jurors would not be disturbed in their deliberations.

Mr. Sourwine. Was there any agreement that the recordings would be kept sealed and inviolate until all time for appeal in the cases involved had passed?

Mr. Mikva. Sir, let me answer that this way:

I saw the original correspondence between Mr. Kitch and Judge Phillips in which I believe Mr. Kitch suggested such a regulation. There was also, to my recollection, some subsequent correspondence between Judge Hill and a member of the staff at the University, on the jury project -- I do not remember who -- which stated that the time in which the recordings were not to be heard would be until such time as Judge Hill had disposed of the post-trial motions, and that was the understanding that Judge Hill had, and that was the understanding that we lived up to.

Mr. Sourwine. As a lawyer, sir, is it your understanding that if the recordings had not been so sealed, it might have been ground for appeal or exception?

Mr. Mikva. Sir, as a lawyer I cannot overlook the entire doctrine of waiver. Now, you must remember that the attorneys for both sides had consented to this in advance. I frankly do not

know what any specific decision would be, but I seriously doubt that an attorney for either side could raise a question about the recordings.

Mr. Sourwine. Do you think that the consent of an attorney in a case like that would bind his client if he subsequently discovered that the attorney had consented without his knowledge to having the jury deliberations recorded?

Mr. Mikva. Well, it is my understanding that in most instances -- and I do not know whether it covers this one or not -- an attorney does speak for his client.

Mr. Sourwine. That does not answer my question. Now, you are a lawyer.

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Is the client bound in an instance like that by the consent that the attorney had given?

Mr. Mikva. I would think he would be; yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Don't you know that the client could have fired that attorney out on his ear and gotten another one promptly and put in any appropriate motions or exceptions?

Mr. Mikva. I do not know that, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. You do not know?

Mr. Mikva. No, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. You do not think he could?

Mr. Mikva. If you are asking me my opinion now, the answer is no, I do not think he could.

Mr. Sourwine. That is all I wanted, sir. I did not mean to be argumentative. I am sorry if I raised my voice.

Mr. Mikva. That is all right. We are both lawyers. We both tend to get argumentative.

Senator Jenner. Were you ever a member of the Lawyers' Guild?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, I was, sir.

Senator Jenner. When did you join?

Mr. Mikva. I believe it was in the year 1950 or '51.

Senator Jenner. What?

Mr. Mikva. '50 or 1951. I was a member of the student chapter for one year.

Senator Jenner. Are you still a member?

Mr. Mikva. No, sir.

Senator Jenner. When did you leave the organization?

Mr. Mikva. When I left Law School.

Senator Jenner. All right.

Mr. Sourwine. Do you know, sir, when it was that the Lawyers' Guild was cited by the Attorney General as a subversive organization?

Mr. Mikva. No, I do not, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. You did not leave because you learned of that citation?

Mr. Mikva. I left because my only interest was in the student chapter.

Mr. Sourwine. You were at one time employed as a law clerk to a Justice of the United States Supreme Court?

Mr. Mikva. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Who was that Judge?

Mr. Mikva. Sherman Minton.

Mr. Sourwine. That was from August, 1951, to May, 1952?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Are you familiar, sir, with any conditions imposed in connection with this Wichita project by Judge Orie Phillips?

Mr. Mikva. Not directly, sir. I never met Judge Orie Phillips.

Mr. Sourwine. Are you familiar with any conditions laid down by him?

Mr. Mikva. Only through the correspondence that has previously been referred to, which I saw.

Mr. Sourwine. You are familiar with that correspondence?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir, I have seen it.

Mr. Sourwine. Did Judge Phillips make it a condition that the jurors were not to know that the deliberations were being recorded?

Mr. Mikva. As I understand it, sir -- and Mr. Kitch, I think, can explain this more fully -- but it was my understanding that Judge Kitch originally --

Mr. Sourwine. You mean Judge Phillips.

Mr. Mikva. Excuse me. Judge Phillips originally suggested that the jurors be informed, that Mr. Kitch subsequently discussed the matter with them and said -- I believe his main ground was that the attorneys would not be willing to consent if the jurors were informed, since it might affect their deliberations in that particular case. And it is my understanding that Judge Phillips orally waived that condition.

Senator Jenner. His instructions were, then, that the attorneys were to consent to this procedure?

Mr. Mikva. Yes, sir.

Senator Jenner. Did they consent to this procedure?

Mr. Mikva. In every instance in which a deliberation was recorded, attorneys for both sides consented to the procedure.

Senator Jenner. In all five cases?

Mr. Mikva. In all five cases, or six. There is a difference in counting them.

Mr. Sourwine. Can you tell us who the faculty advisors were of the National Lawyers' Guild chapter at the time you were at Law School?

Mr. Mikva. No, I cannot, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Do you know who any of them were?

Mr. Mikva. No, I do not.

Mr. Sourwine. Is there any question in your mind, Mr. Mikva, about whether the right of a jury trial as guaranteed by the Seventh Amendment encompasses all of the attributes of a

jury trial as it was known at the time that Amendment was written and became a part of the Constitution?

Mr. Mikva. There is no question in my mind, no, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Are you able to say from your researches and studies whether this included the freedom of deliberation of the jury?

Mr. Mikva. I am not able to say that, sir.

As a matter of fact, from what I understand of the law, in my own humble opinion, that has never really been considered a part of it in the sense that we are now discussing it. I refer particularly to the doctrine in many states, including the State of Kansas, in which a jury's verdict can be impeached by the sworn testimony of a juror, who is required to get up there in court and testify as to what he said and what the other jurors said, with a purpose toward impeaching the verdict.

Mr. Sourwine. Would the Seventh Amendment, sir, be applicable to a jury in a Kansas State court?

Mr. Mikva. It would be applicable to a Federal jury, I think, in Kansas, sitting in the State of Kansas.

Mr. Sourwine. Were you talking about Federal juries just now?

Mr. Mikva. I think I was talking about both Federal and State, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Is the rule the same in Kansas, both Federal and State?

Mr. Mikva. From what I have seen, it would appear to be; yes, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Can you give us one or more of the leading cases in the Federal Court of Kansas which holds as you have indicated?

Mr. Mikva. Yes.

Mr. Sourwine. I do not say I am challenging you at all. We simply do not have them and want the information.

Mr. Mikva. Surely. I would be glad to.

One of the cases which I had reference to in which the point is raised is the case of the United States v. 16,000 Acres of Land, which appears in 49 Federal Supplement 645.

(3) Would you like me to state a little about the case and what I understand?

Mr. Sourwine. If we have the citation, it is enough. We will be able to read it.

Is there any other case you would like to cite to us there at that point?

Mr. Mikva. Now, are you talking about, solely limited to the Federal Courts?

Mr. Sourwine. Yes.

Mr. Mikva. Yes. In Clyde Mattox v. United States, 146 U.S. 141, the Court squarely held that it was error for the Trial Judge to refuse to receive the affidavits of jurors of what happened during the deliberations.

Mr. Sourwine. There have been decisions to the contrary in the Supreme Court of the United States, have there not?

Mr. Mikva. Yes. And then there has been a later case in the Federal courts in which the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari, as late as 1933, Southern Pacific Company v. Klinge, 65 F. 2d 85, again in which the judge was held to have abused his discretion in refusing to grant a new trial on the basis of jurors' affidavits.

Mr. Sourwine. Now, returning to the question of the supervision that you gave the project in Wichita, was it part of your job to see that proper consent was obtained from counsel and other interested persons?

Mr. Mikva. It was my job to do what Judge Hill desired down there. I am sure that had he sought to go ahead in any case without obtaining the lawyers' consent, I would have been troubled. The fact is, that situation never arose.

Mr. Sourwine. Now, was any discussion ever had with you about the question of whether it would be desirable to consult the United States Attorney with respect to any cases in which the Government was not a party?

Mr. Mikva. No, sir, at no time.

Mr. Sourwine. The thought never entered?

Mr. Mikva. I do not know that the thought did or did not enter, but I think that the thought and the thinking was, and still is, that this was the judiciary's problem, and that their

consent and permission was the important one to obtain, and that had been obtained.

Mr. Sourwine. I have no more questions of this witness.

Senator Jenner. I have no further questions.

Mr. Mikva. May I be excused?

Senator Jenner. Yes.

Mr. Mikva. Thank you.

Senator Jenner. Next witness.

Mr. Sourwine. Mr. Paul Kitch.

Senator Jenner. Do you swear that the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Kitch. I do, sir.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 17, 1952

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Robert Collier called this morning and asked a file check on the following individual whom he is considering for employment with the Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice:

Abner Joseph Mikva
3538 Martha Custis Drive, Parkfairfax, Virginia (Alexandria)

Born: January 21, 1926 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Graduate of University of Chicago Law School, 1951
2nd Lieutenant, US Air Force, Serial No. 02090603
Prior Employment: Retail Commercial Agency, Los Angeles, California, 1947--1949; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Missouri; February 1948--September 1948; Law Clerk, Office of Supreme Court Justice Minton, August 1951 to present

It is suggested that a file check be made for a determination as to the information that can be furnished to Mr. Collier.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

F. C. Holloman

FCH:eff

RECORDED - 153

INDEXED - 153

EX-130

162-96529-35
MAY 28 1952

5-RIB

memo from Belmont to Felt 5-21-52 RCB

66 MAY 28 1952

C

Kelly
R. D. [unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 21, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ABNER JOSEPH MIKVA - SUMMARY

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Nichols	✓
Tracy	✓
Harbo	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Nease	✓
Gandy	✓

PURPOSE:

To furnish information in Bureau files concerning the captioned individual.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum to the Director dated May 17, 1952, Mr. F. C. Holloman advised of a request from Mr. Robert Collier of the Judiciary Subcommittee to investigate the Department of Justice for a file check on the captioned individual. Mr. Collier stated Mikva was being considered for employment with the Committee and furnished the following background data concerning him:

Mikva was born January 21, 1926, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and presently resides at 3538 Martha Custis Drive, Parkfairfax, Virginia. He was graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1951. He served in the United States Air Force as a Second Lieutenant and was employed by the Retail Commercial Agency, Los Angeles, California, from 1947 to 1949, by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Saint Louis, Missouri, from February, 1948, to September, 1948, and as a Law Clerk, Office of Supreme Court Justice Minton, from August, 1951, to the present.

The Director noted on the above request, "O.K. H."

SCOPE OF SEARCH:

A complete search was afforded the name of Abner Joseph Mikva.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Abner Joseph Mikva.

RCB:jmr
RCB

64 JUN 12 1952

RECORDED - 49

INDEXED - 49

162-96529-48

JUN 17 1952

REC'D V.P.K.

Z-M

The files contain information received from a reliable source concerning one Abner J. Mikva, 826 South Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois, who was named on a list of active members of the National Lawyers Guild in December, 1949. (Anonymous source of Washington Field Office; 100-7321-481, pg. 37; 100-7321-657, pg. 110)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Mr. Collier be orally advised that no investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Abner Joseph Mikva. However, the files do reflect information received from a reliable source that the name of one Abner J. Mikva, 826 South Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois, appeared on a list of active members of the National Lawyers Guild in December, 1949. Mr. Collier should be advised it is not possible to determine if the above individual is identical with the Abner Joseph Mikva who is being considered for employment in his office.

5/22
Collier ADVISED -
-H.H.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop *Per 7/31*

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Signature]*

DATE: 7-13-72

SUBJECT: HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE LUNCHEON
 JULY 20, 1972
 SPEAKERS DINING ROOM
 ROOM EF-100
 THE CAPITOL

Mr. Gray is scheduled to have lunch with members of the House Judiciary Committee at noon on July 20. The affair is being hosted by Congressman Lawrence J. Hogan (R-Md.), a member of the Committee and a former FBI Agent.

Enclosed for Mr. Gray's information are brief sketches concerning members of this Committee. These are set out according to their ranking on the Committee and divided by party, Democrats being listed first.

RECOMMENDATION:

For Mr. Gray's information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Kinley - Enclosure
- 1 - Mrs. Neenan - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bowers - Enclosure

DWB:kjs (6)

ENCLOSURE

*TEB/AFB
DWB*

*Jim
7-13
9:44 PM*

[Stamp]

REC-9

62-76527-295

EX-115

8-2
16 JUL 26 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

Deleted Copy Sent
 by Letter MAR. 29 1976
 Per FOIA Request *[initials]*

31 AUG 8 1972

*XEROX-6
2/25/75*

b6
b7c

Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives

[Signature]

See DC
ABNER J. MIKVA (D-ILL.) - A lawyer, he has been in Congress since 1969. He is considered quite liberal. He was reportedly involved with the planting of a microphone in a jury room of a Federal District Court in Wichita, Kansas, in 1954 in connection with a project of the University of Chicago. He has been critical of the FBI since being elected to Congress and was particularly critical with respect to our alleged surveillance and wiretapping of the late Martin Luther King.

PAUL S. SARBANES (D-MD.) - A lawyer, he is serving his first term in Congress. We have had very limited contacts with him on official matters.

JOHN F. SEIBERLING, JR. (D-OHIO) - A lawyer, he is serving his first term in Congress. We have had no contacts with him.

JAMES ABOUREZK (D-S. D.) - A lawyer, he is serving his first term in Congress. Our contacts with him have been limited to furnishing crime statistical and similar data as requested by his office. He is running for the Senate this year.

GEORGE E. DANIELSON (D-CALIF.) - A lawyer, he is serving his first term in Congress. He is a former FBI Agent serving from June, 1939, to October, 1944, when he resigned to enter the Navy. Our contacts with him since coming to Congress have been very friendly.

ROBERT F. DRINAN (D-MASS.) - A lawyer and Roman Catholic Priest, he is serving his first term in Congress. He has been identified with various left wing groups and has participated in peace demonstrations. He once referred to Attorney General Mitchell as the "most dangerous Attorney General that we have ever had."

WILLIAM M. MC CULLOCH (R-OHIO) - Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, he has served in Congress since 1948. He is a lawyer. He has announced his retirement from Congress at the end of this year. Our dealings with him have been friendly.

RICHARD H. POFF (R-VA.) - A lawyer, Mr. Poff has served in Congress since 1953. He recently was appointed to a position on the Virginia Supreme Court and will not return to Congress next year. Poff has been one of the FBI's strongest supporters and friends on this Committee through the years, and our dealings with him have been very friendly.

Mr. Tolson

FBI

Date: 7/1/59

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES
RE: DR. ROBERT E. RIGGS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: SALT LAKE CITY)
ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI

Handwritten signature/initials

ReBulet 4/13/59 captioned "DR. WILLIAM E. FORT, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)."

By letter dated 6/29/59, Dr. WILLIAM E. FORT advised the Los Angeles Office that he is temporarily teaching a course in "isms" at Brigham Young University, and is residing at 145 North Fourth East, Provo, Utah, telephone Franklin 3-7486, until 7/17/59. FORT's letter states as follows:

"In the class at Brigham Young University in the 'isms', two of the students were talking with me today, GEORGE EDWARD DOTY and THOMAS LOCKE CONWAY (two graduate students), and they told me that a Dr. RIGGS who has just recently come to the college to teach Political Science (to Brigham Young University), advised them not to read Chief CLEON SKOUSEN's book, The Naked Communist, and also not to read Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER's book, Masters of Deceit. He said that both Mr. HOOVER and Chief SKOUSEN have been so much immersed in filth for so long that they are therefore prejudiced. He therefore told them that he would not recommend either the books of SKOUSEN or HOOVER for student reading. He told them to stay away from books that are biased and prejudiced."

- 4 - Bureau (2 - Dr. ROBERT E. RIGGS) (2 - 100-3-95)(ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI) (AM - REGISTERED)
3 - Salt Lake City (AM - REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-6267)(Dr. WILLIAM E. FORT) (1 - 100-32495)(ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI)

PLM:CEA (9)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

Handwritten signature: cc Baumgardner

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-95-102708

100-3-95-102708
NOT RECORDED
193 JUL 9 1959

Best Copy Available

what's going on; also, Professor Kearley has some idea from his own observation and from questioning around.

With Jim Dean in the post-office here, please be sure to have any mail coming from your office to me in plain envelopes so he will not see where it comes from.

Just received a request from a person called Neal Johnston, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Maroon which as I recall it is an extremely left-wing student paper at the University of Chicago, for information about Deep Springs. I am inclined to disregard it. However, I am sending it on to you for your information.

Last night Roger Seiler reported that Jim Dean is saying that last summer he attended "the college of complexes" ("the playground for people who think"), 852 North State Street, Chicago 10, Illinois. Jim Dean is also reported to have said that he not only attended this college last summer but also subscribes to their publication called "The Curriculum". Roger Seiler made a sample of "The Curriculum" which he had returned to Jim Dean. I quickly noted the following names as connected with the college or as speakers: George Walkenburg, Gordon W. Hostetter, George J. Murphy, Arnold Kaye, Rev. William T. Baird (Essex Community Church), Sam F. Pink, Representative Abner Mikva, Sidney H. Yates.

Seiler also reported to me that the idea of wearing red bands on their arms yesterday was a joint project by Bill Maughan, Jim Dean and Dick Neville. As I have said before, in my opinion Dick Neville is an innocent who thinks it is all very funny and he plays for popularity. In my opinion, the other two boys are not so innocent.

During the public speaking session tonight, Jim Dean made a talk about "student rights" and how the students will have to fight and stick up for their rights, trying to make it appear that the founder of the school gave the students certain inalienable rights that no one can take away from them. The fact is that Mr. Nunn stated that the students should stick up for their rights but he said that rights/for the students to govern themselves along moral lines and that if they didn't do a successful job at that that their privileges would have to be taken away from them. Jim Dean's talk was obviously an attempt to whip up the students to fight for some so-called "rights" against the administration.

Bill Maughan then spoke. It sounded like a professional high-echelon sleeper speaking. He talked along the same lines that Mr. Laylin does. His talk was on the Telluride Association, in spite of the fact that he had indicated to me that he did not like the Telluride summer school. However, in his talk he spoke very highly of the Telluride summer school which shows how he actually is. He said, in reference to the Telluride Association, that there are many young people throughout the world who want to know all the facts and that we in this country have been successful in hiding these facts from the young people in general and that at the Telluride Association there is a gathering of such people from all over the world. He spoke highly of Professor Sabine's researches into Communism and Marx

FBI

Date: 4/10/70

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

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-112228)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-47139)

STUDENT AGITATION

[Handwritten signature]
C. Moore
per

ReBuairtels to Albany 3/26/69 and 6/25/69.

[Handwritten signature]
Ferguson

The potential for student agitation in this division will depend on the degree of campus participation in the anti-war demonstrations on or about 4/15/70. Some of the activities associated with the "income tax day" protest against the war as announced by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee are rallies, fasting for peace, marches and teach-ins, to focus attention on the economic consequences of the fighting. At the University of Chicago MARLENE DIXON, a former assistant professor of sociology and human development and now teaching at McGill University, Toronto, Canada, is scheduled to speak on the University of Chicago campus on 4/15/70. DIXON's contract was not renewed at the University of Chicago a year ago and campus demonstrations and disruptions occurred in dissident student-faculty efforts to have her contract renewed. She is being sponsored by the New University Conference (NUC), a national organization of radical faculty members and graduate students with headquarters in Chicago, and the April 15 Vietnam Moratorium Committee. The program at the University of Chicago will also feature representatives from the Black Panther Party (BPP). In addition, a convocation in Rockefeller Chapel has been proposed followed by busing of students and faculty to a noon rally at the Civic Center in downtown Chicago.

[Handwritten initials]
LH

[Handwritten initials]
LW

In the light of the controversy generated by DIXON in the past at the University of Chicago, there is a real potential for campus disorders occurring there as dissidents are agitating for suspension of classes on that day.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Chicago
- 1-157-3900

REC-11262-112228-9-332

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5 APR 18 1970

RESEARCH SEC

JEH:meb

(4) 7314

54 MAY 4 1970

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[Handwritten stamp]
INT. SEC. DIV.

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VH

Considerable interest is being generated on other Chicago area campuses to participate in the Civic Center rally and subsequent march to the Federal Building where a delegation will carry 1040 tax forms to the Internal Revenue Offices and demand that "our tax dollars not be used for war." Among the speakers scheduled to appear at the Civic Center rally are Senator CHARLES GOODELL (Republican, New York) and Representative ABNER MIKVA (Democrat, Illinois); SIDNEY LENS, co-chairman of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, will speak at the rally at the Federal Building later in the day. LENS is well known as a radical labor leader and peace activist who can be expected to deliver an intemperate tirade against the established order.

In addition, the coordinator of the high school moratorium committee ROBERT FIORETTI, a student at Mendel Roman Catholic High School, Chicago, has announced that a three day peace fast will take place from Monday to Wednesday and has urged that money normally spent for food during these days should be contributed to Vietnam relief agencies and to domestic poverty groups. This individual claims students from 40 high schools in the Chicago area will participate in the fast, and that efforts are being made to conduct general strikes at Gage Park, Kenwood-Flossmoor High Schools on Wednesday.

These are other factors which could have a potential for student involvement and subsequent disorders, although to a lesser degree, on area campuses.

A teach-in on pollution is set for 4/17/70 at Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois, featuring speakers from government, education, industry and the churches. The ecology issue is becoming more and more an issue around which dissident students can rally. This and future academic involvement in this issue is being followed closely for any evidence of new left or subversive interest and influence.

During the past week more than 100 professors at Northern Illinois University (NIU), DeKalb, Illinois, appeared before a board of regents meeting to protest what they considered an inadequate pay raise, proposal in Illinois Governor RICHARD OGILVIE's new budget. In addition, the

For Informational Purposes Only

The originals removed from this file and replaced with duplicate copies of the original were accessioned to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Provision of the JFK Act allowed for certain information to be postponed from public release until the year 2017; therefore, the pages have NOT necessarily been released for public review in their entirety.

Under the JFK Act, originals to all material deemed assassination records must be accessioned to NARA regardless of whether the material is open in full or released with information postponed. Therefore, any documents or pages from FBI files accessioned to NARA pursuant to the JFK Act are no longer considered the possession of the FBI. The duplicate pages have been inserted strictly for research purposes.

The copies contained herein do not necessarily show the most up-to-date classification.

To attain a copy of the publicly released version of any materials maintained in the JFK Collection at the NARA facility in College Park, MD, you may contact the JFK Access Staff, at 301/713-6620.

The following materials were removed from this file and are maintained in the JFK Collection at NARA:

File & Serial Number

JFK Subject Identifier
(for NARA purposes)

62-114406-79 encl p 5

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For Informational Purposes Only

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Sullivan _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Brennan, C.D. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Gale _____
 Ponder _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Law Group Ends Ties With Friends of FBI

BY BRYCE NELSON
 Times Staff Writer

CHICAGO—The Friends of the FBI, a group begun by actor Efrem Zimbalist Jr. and others, no longer enjoys the sponsorship of its parent, tax-exempt organization, according to a letter received by Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Ill.).

The letter to Mikva was written by Luis Kutner, a Chicago attorney who is chairman of the Commission for International Due Process of Law, under whose auspices the pro-FBI group was created.

"The commission and I have withdrawn from the Friends of the FBI project," Kutner wrote Mikva on July 23. Kutner was not available for comment Monday on the matter.

Raps Money Motive

Mikva had written Kutner on June 23 saying that he wished to resign from the commission. "That you should have permitted such a use and the commission . . . to be prostituted is indelible," Mikva wrote.

Mikva had complained that the commission was "being used to enhance the money-making propensities of Mr. Zimbalist.

Were the cause he is using anything other than the FBI, I think the Internal Revenue Service might look askance at the idea that any of these activities are really entitled to the

tax-exempt status that Mr. Zimbalist claims."

In late July, Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) wrote to the IRS asking the reasons for the tax-exempt status given to the Friends of the FBI. So far, he has received no answer from the IRS.

Lee Edwards, a Washington publicist who helped organize the FBI group, said Monday that "hundreds of thousands" of appeals signed by Zim-

balist for financial support for the Friends of the FBI had been sent out. Edwards would not comment on the commission's withdrawal of support.

Zimbalist, who plays Inspector Erskine on the television show The FBI,

noted in his letter that contributions were tax-deductible "so I ask you to please be generous."

Zimbalist wrote that the project was necessary "because of these slanted attacks on Hoover and the FBI."

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Los Angeles Times 18
 (Part 1)
 Date August 10, 1971

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO
 NATIONAL ARCHIVES (LEXARCA)

DATE HSCA Subj
5/23/95

62-114406-79

ENCLOSURE

b6
 b7c

Memorandum



To : Assistant Director
Legal Counsel Division

Date 2/2/84

b6
b7C

From : Unit Chief
Civil Discovery Review

Subject : AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, et al. v.
CITY OF CHICAGO, et al.
(U.S.D.C., N.D. ILL.)
CIVIL ACTION NO. 75-3295

PURPOSE: To send excised copies of documents to file and index the subjects of the files.

DETAILS: Enclosed herewith are six boxes containing excised copies of the following files processed and released to the plaintiffs in captioned litigation:

Box #1

CG 100-21957 Vols. 1 & 2
CG 100-22716 Vols. 1-4
CG 100-24020 1 Vol.
CG 100-24707 Vols. 1-7

Box #2

CG 100-25818 Vols. 1 & 2
CG 100-25818 (Green Sheets)
CG 100-26453 Sub B, 1 Vol.
CG 100-26453 Vols. 1-7
CG 100-30492 1 Vol.
CG 100-30810 1 Vol.
CG 100-31908 Vols. 1 & 2
CG 100-33469 Vols. 1 & 2
CG 100-35159 Vol. 1

Box #3

CG 100-35159 Vols. 2-8
CG 100-35356 Sub 1, 1 Vol.
CG 100-35356 Sub A, 1 Vol.
CG 100-35356 Sub B Vols. 1-8
CG 100-35356 Sub C, Vol. 1

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Subject

~~Communist Attacks Against the FBI~~

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Abner Mikva

[Redacted]

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15 FEB 8 1984

[Redacted]

Martin Luther King (Deceased)
Martin Luther King
Martin Luther King
Martin Luther King

b6
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(CONTINUED OVER)

KST

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6 ENCLOSURE

1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]
1 - [Redacted]

17 on Hill Open Conference on Pentagon Study

By Stephen Klaidman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Seventeen antiwar congressmen opened a three-day conference yesterday on the implications of the Pentagon papers "for present and future policy."

The congressmen, all Democrats, and their invited guest speakers viewed the publication of the papers as good, but displayed little confidence that their disclosure would hasten the end of the Vietnam war.

Much of the discussion at the opening session was devoted to criticism of the Nixon administration for not having already ended the war.

Daniel Ellsberg, who worked on the top-secret papers and faces a possible jail sentence for having leaked them to the press, will appear at today's session.

Former Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) charged that Mr. Nixon was elected on promises of ending the war and then "extended it into Laos and Cambodia."

"We're going the same things we condemned Hitler and Mussolini for," Gruening said. "The only difference is that we do it in the name of liberation and self-determination, thereby adding hypocrisy to our sins." The former senator was the only speaker to receive an ovation.

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- REC 20

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- The Washington Post Times Herald
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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Despite the efforts of the moderator, Rep. John G. Dow (D-N.Y.), to focus the discussion on the 47-volume Pentagon document, which is available to the congressmen in a censored version, the speakers kept returning to two subjects not dealt with in the papers—getting out of Vietnam and the human misery caused by the war.

One speaker who did concentrate on the documents—both the form and the substance—was MIT Prof. Noam Chomsky.

From disclosures in the papers, Chomsky accused the Kennedy and Johnson administrations of "enormous deceit . . . shocking ignorance . . . profound misunderstanding of North Vietnamese nationalism."

He said he felt that publication of the papers was valuable for the insight into the

"mentality of policy planners of the last 20 years" and for illustrating the danger of "power insulated from public scrutiny."

Tony Russo, who worked for the Rand Corp. in Vietnam and is currently under a contempt citation for refusing to testify before a grand jury about Ellsberg's involvement in channeling the papers to the press, alleged that "present policy rests on as many lies and as much deceit as we see in the Pentagon papers."

Melvin Gurtov, another former Rand Corp. specialist, who worked on the section of the Pentagon papers dealing with 1945 to 1954, also charged that "the truth about U.S. objectives and activities in Indochina is being hidden and distorted as much now as before."

Gurtov had praise for CIA analysts — as distinct from agents — for their lucid studies of the problems faced by the United States in Indochina, but he said their recommendations were ignored when they challenged the presumptions on which three administrations have waged the Vietnam war. Chomsky agreed with Gurtov's favorable assessment of the CIA analyses.

Fred Branfman, who covered Laos for Dispatch News Service, emphasized the active rather than the analytical role of the CIA. He charged that the intelligence agency "exerts functional control in Laos" through its clandestine army, and its link with the Royal Lao government and its virtual monopoly on information from Pathet Lao-controlled areas.

The congressmen sponsoring the conference, besides Dow, are: James Abourezk (S.D.), Phillip Burton (Calif.), John Conyers (Mich.), Robert Drinan (Mass.), Bob Eckhardt (Texas), Don Edwards (Calif.), Don Fraser (Minn.), Michael Harrington (Mass.), Henry Helstoski (N.J.), Bob Kastenmeier (Wis.), Edward Koch (N.Y.), Abner Mikva (Ill.), Patsy Mink (Haw.), Benjamin Rosenthal (N.Y.), William F. Ryan (N.Y.) and John Seiberling (Ohio).

Mass.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
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Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 4, 1971

FROM : J. J. Casper *JJC*

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

SUBJECT: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE BILL 11331
 92ND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION 1971
CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION ACT OF 1971"

Registers

Congressman Abner J. Mikva (D. - Illinois) has introduced captioned legislation to compensate victims of crimes of violence in the District of Columbia.

Basically, the bill provides for compensation to any victim of a crime of violence who applies for same, or to the dependent of a deceased victim of a crime of violence who is dependent on victim for support at time of victim's death. A "victim" is anyone killed or injured as result of crime of violence perpetrated or attempted against him in District of Columbia (D. C.); anyone killed or injured while trying to help a person against whom a crime of violence is being perpetrated in the D. C. ; or anyone killed or injured in the D. C. while assisting a law enforcement officer apprehend a person who has perpetrated a crime of violence or is attempting same, provided the assistance is requested by the law enforcement officer. Pecuniary loss to the "victim" must be \$50 or more to qualify for compensation. Loss in earnings, or future earnings, shall be determined on basis of victim's average monthly earnings for six months preceding date of injury or \$500 per month, whichever is less. Other qualifying guidelines are set forth.

This act would provide for the creation of a commission to compensate victims of crimes of violence consisting of five members appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Upon receipt of an application for compensation, the commission is authorized to request any reports, documents, and other additional substantiating materials it may need to act on this application.

In considering the amount of compensation to which an applicant is entitled, the commission shall deduct the amount of benefits, payments or awards payable under other disability plans (e.g., D. C. Policemen and Firemen's Recruitment and Disability Act). The total amount awarded to the victim or his dependents shall not exceed \$10,000.

REC-10 66-252-2250

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Dalbey

KEJ:jms/aga

(4)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-115

NOV 9 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

58 NOV 11 1971

ENCLOSURE

LEGISLATION

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: House of Representative Bill 11331
92nd Congress, First Session
"Crime Victims Compensation Act of 1971"

Anyone guilty of misrepresentation may be subject to a \$1,000 fine and/or imprisonment for a term not to exceed one year.

The bill calls for the appropriation of \$2,000,000 to cover administration costs and compensation awards, and would apply only to those injuries which are inflicted on and after July 1, 1972. A copy of the bill is attached.

ACTION:

For information.

*mmc
ew*
*Progress of Bill
will be followed*

*✓
PST
J. J. Casper*



66-2212-2250
ENCLOSURE

Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.

To compensate victims of crimes of violence in the District of Columbia.
By Mr. MURKIN
October 19, 1971
Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

92D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. R. 11331

66-2252-2250

A BILL

92D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11331

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 19, 1971

Mr. MURKIN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

A BILL

To compensate victims of crimes of violence in the District of Columbia.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That this Act may be cited as the "Crime Victims Compensa-
4 tion Act of 1971".

5 SEC. 2. As used in this Act, unless the context other-
6 wise requires, the term—

7 (1) "Commission" means the Commission to Com-
8 pensate Victims of Crimes of Violence, created by this
9 Act;

10 (2) "applicant" means any victim of a crime of vio-
11 lence who applies to the Commission for compensation

1 under this Act, including any person who was dependent
2 on a deceased victim of a crime of violence for his sup-
3 port at the time of the death of that victim;

4 (3) "crime of violence" includes any of the follow-
5 ing offenses: murder, manslaughter, kidnaping, rape,
6 sexual assault, assault, battery, reckless conduct, arson,
7 resisting or obstructing a peace officer, mayhem, assault
8 with intent to commit any of the foregoing offenses, and
9 any offense of which one of the above offenses is a lesser,
10 including offense;

11 (4) "victim" includes any person (A) killed or
12 injured as a result of a crime of violence perpetrated or
13 attempted against him in the District of Columbia, (B)
14 killed or injured while attempting to assist a person
15 against whom a crime of violence is being perpetrated
16 or attempted in the District of Columbia, if that attempt
17 of assistance would be expected of a reasonable man
18 under the circumstances, or (C) killed or injured in the
19 District of Columbia while assisting a law enforcement
20 official to apprehend a person who has perpetrated a
21 crime of violence or to prevent the perpetration of any
22 such crime if that assistance was in response to the ex-
23 press request of the law enforcement official;

24 (5) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of
25 the District of Columbia.

1 inal penalties provided by law, a person who is convicted of
2 having wilfully misstated or omitted facts relevant to the
3 determination of whether compensation is due under this
4 Act or of the amount of that compensation, whether in
5 making application for compensation or in the further pro-
6 ceedings provided for in this Act, shall be fined not more
7 than \$1,000 or imprisoned in a penal institution other than
8 the penitentiary for not more than one year or both. No com-
9 pensation under this Act may be paid to an applicant who
10 violates this section or knowingly acquiesces to a violation of
11 this section.

12 SEC. 18. There are authorized to be appropriated for
13 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973:

14 (1) for payment of the costs of administering this
15 Act, not to exceed \$250,000;

16 (2) for payment of the compensation awards made
17 under this Act, not to exceed \$1,750,000.

18 SEC. 19. This Act applies only to injuries, including
19 those resulting in death, which are inflicted on and after
20 July 1, 1972.

1 or property which is recovered on account of the claim,
 2 demand, cause of action or suit against the assailant after the
 3 notice is given. On petition filed by the District of Columbia
 4 or by the applicant or other recipient of compensation, the
 5 Superior Court of the District of Columbia, on written notice
 6 to all interested parties, shall adjudicate the rights of the
 7 parties and enforce the charge.

8 SEC. 15. Any agreement by an individual to waive, re-
 9 lease or commute his rights under this Act is void. Compensa-
 10 tion due under this Act may not be assigned, pledged, en-
 11 cumbered, released or commuted. Compensation under this
 12 Act is exempt from all claims of creditors and from levy,
 13 execution and attachment or other remedy for recovery or
 14 collection of a debt, and this exemption may not be waived.

15 SEC. 16. No fee may be charged to the applicant in any
 16 proceeding under this Act except as provided in this Act. If
 17 the applicant is represented by counsel or some other duly
 18 authorized agent in making application under this Act or in
 19 any further proceedings provided for in this Act, that coun-
 20 sel or agent may receive no payment for his services in pre-
 21 paring or presenting the application before the Commission.
 22 He may, however, charge fees to the applicant for represent-
 23 ing him at a hearing provided for in this Act but only in such
 24 an amount as the Commission determines to be reasonable.

25 SEC. 17. In addition to any other civil liability or crim-

1 SEC. 3. (a) There is created the Commission to Com-
 2 pensate Victims of Crimes of Violence consisting of five mem-
 3 bers appointed by the Commissioner of the District of Co-
 4 lumbia. No more than three members of the Commission
 5 may be of the same political party. At least one member of
 6 the Commission must be licensed to practice medicine in the
 7 District of Columbia, and at least one other member of the
 8 Commission must be licensed to practice law in the District
 9 of Columbia.

10 (b) The Commissioner shall designate one of the mem-
 11 bers of the Commission to serve as chairman. The chairman
 12 shall serve in a full-time capacity and shall be paid at a rate
 13 equal to the rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-15 of the
 14 General Schedule, payable in equal monthly installments. The
 15 Commissioner may designate a vice chairman to serve in
 16 the chairman's absence. Other members of the Commission,
 17 including the vice chairman, shall each receive \$100 for each
 18 day that they are engaged in the work of the Commission,
 19 but not more than \$10,000 in any one year.

20 (c) In making his original appointments to the Com-
 21 mission, the Commissioner shall designate three members to
 22 serve for terms of two years, and two members to serve for
 23 terms of four years. Thereafter, Commission members shall
 24 serve for a term expiring on January 1, four years after the

1 expiration of the antecedent term. Each member shall serve
2 until his successor is appointed and qualified.

3 SEC. 4. The Commission shall—

4 (1) prescribe and furnish forms for making appli-
5 cation for compensation under this Act;

6 (2) accept applications for compensation under
7 this Act and determine the amount of compensation,
8 if any, to which persons are entitled under this Act;

9 (3) hold hearings as permitted or required by
10 this Act at such times and places as are reasonably suited
11 to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

12 (4) appoint such officers, attorneys, examiners,
13 and other experts as may be necessary for carrying out
14 its functions under this Act, and fix their compensation
15 subject to the approval of the District of Columbia
16 Council;

17 (5) submit to the Commissioner and the Council
18 each year a written report for the preceding calendar
19 year setting out the Commission's findings and con-
20 clusions as respects each application which was the
21 subject of a hearing under this Act and setting out a
22 summary of the applications disposed of by the Com-
23 mission without a hearing;

24 (6) promulgate and amend such rules and regula-

1 of Columbia may bring suit against an assailant for money
2 damages, but must first notify the applicant or other recipient
3 of compensation, as the case may be, and give him an op-
4 portunity to participate in the prosecution of the suit. The
5 excess of the amount recovered in any such suit over the
6 amount of the compensation offered and accepted or awarded
7 under this Act plus costs of suit and attorneys fees shall be
8 paid to the applicant or recipient of compensation, as the
9 case may be.

10 (b) If there has been no subrogation under paragraph
11 (a), nothing in this Act affects the right of the applicant
12 or other recipient of compensation to seek civil damages from
13 the assailant but that applicant or other recipient must give
14 written notice to the Commission of the making of a claim
15 or demand or the filing of a suit for such damages.

16 (c) The District of Columbia has a charge for the
17 amount of compensation paid under this Act upon all claims,
18 demands or causes of action against an assailant to recover
19 for the injuries or death of a victim which were the basis for
20 that payment of compensation. At the time compensation is
21 paid under this Act, whether as a result of the acceptance of
22 an offer from or of an award by the Commission, the Com-
23 mission shall give written notice of this charge to the appli-
24 cant or other recipient of compensation. The charge attaches
25 to any verdict, judgment or decree entered and to any money

1 ceased victim, that persons other than the applicant were also
 2 dependent on that victim for their support, it shall also (1)
 3 name those persons in its order; (2) state the percentage
 4 share of the total compensation award and the dollar amount
 5 to which each is entitled, and (3) order that those amounts
 6 be paid to those persons directly or, in the case of a minor or
 7 incompetent, to his guardian or conservator, as the case
 8 may be.

9 SEC. 13. The Commission may on its own motion and
 10 shall upon the written request of an applicant or other person
 11 to whom compensation has been awarded set for hearing the
 12 question whether and to what extent an award of compensa-
 13 tion made under this Act should be modified. No hearing need
 14 be held, however, unless the written request states facts which
 15 were not known to and by the exercise of reasonable diligence
 16 could not have been ascertained by the applicant or other
 17 person, as the case may be, at the time of the entry of the
 18 order sought to be modified and which would have directly
 19 affected the determination of whether or not compensation
 20 should be awarded and, if so, the amount of that
 21 compensation.

22 SEC. 14. (a) The Commission may offer, or may award,
 23 compensation on the condition that the applicant or other
 24 recipient subrogate to the District of Columbia his rights to
 25 collect damages from the assailant. In such a case the District

1 tions as are consistent with this Act and necessary to its
 2 administration.

3 SEC. 5. A person is entitled to compensation under this
 4 Act if—

5 (1) he is a victim as defined in section 2 of this Act,
 6 or is a person who was dependent on a deceased victim of
 7 a crime of violence for his support at the time of the death
 8 of that victim;

9 (2) his pecuniary loss resulting from the injury or
 10 death to the victim is \$50 or more, as determined under
 11 section 6;

12 (3) the appropriate law enforcement officials were
 13 notified of the perpetration of the crime allegedly caus-
 14 ing the death or injury to the victim as soon after its per-
 15 petration as was reasonably practicable under the
 16 circumstances;

17 (4) the applicant has cooperated fully with law
 18 enforcement officials in the apprehension and prosecution
 19 of the assailant;

20 (5) the victim and his assailant were not related
 21 nor of the same household;

22 (6) the injury to or the death of the victim was not
 23 entirely attributable to his wrongful act or substantial
 24 provocation by him of his assailant; and

1 (7) his application for compensation under this Act
 2 is filed with the Commission within twelve months of the
 3 date of the injury to the victim or within such further
 4 extension of time as the Commission, for good cause
 5 shown, allows.

6 SEC. 6. Pecuniary loss to an applicant under this Act
 7 resulting from injury or death to a victim includes, in the
 8 case of injury, medical expenses (including psychiatric
 9 care), hospital expenses, loss of earnings, loss of future earn-
 10 ings because of a disability resulting from the injury, and
 11 other expenses actually and necessarily incurred as a result
 12 of the injury and, in addition in the case of death, funeral
 13 and burial expenses and loss of support to the dependents of
 14 the victim. Loss of earnings, loss of future earnings, and loss
 15 of support shall be determined on the basis of the victim's
 16 average monthly earnings for the six months immediately
 17 preceding the date of the injury or on \$500 per month,
 18 whichever is less. Nothing in this section shall be construed to
 19 authorize the making of child support payments for the bene-
 20 fit of a child conceived as a result of the rape of its mother.
 21 Pain and suffering shall not be considered in determining
 22 pecuniary loss. Pecuniary loss does not include property
 23 damage.

24 SEC. 7. (a) An applicant for compensation under this
 25 Act must file with the Commission an application, under

1 resultant amount or \$10,000, whichever is less, to the
 2 applicant or, if the victim is deceased, to be apportioned
 3 among the persons who were dependent on him for
 4 their support at the time of the perpetration of the
 5 crime or attempted crime on which the application is
 6 based.

7 (b) An award to persons other than the victim shall
 8 be based on the Commission's findings and order under
 9 section 12 (a), and an offer of an award of compensation
 10 to such persons shall be based on like determinations made
 11 by the examiner, reviewer and chairman on the basis of
 12 facts stated in the application for compensation.

13 SEC. 12. (a) At the conclusion of a hearing held under
 14 this Act, the Commission shall enter an order stating (1) its
 15 findings of fact, (2) its decision as to whether or not com-
 16 pensation is due under this Act, (3) the amount of compen-
 17 sation, if any, which is due under this Act, determined as
 18 provided in section 11, (4) whether disbursement of the
 19 compensation awarded is to be made in a lump sum or in
 20 periodic payments, and (5) the person or persons to whom
 21 the compensation should be paid. The Commission may order
 22 temporary payments to be made pending its determination
 23 of the total amount of compensation due under this Act.

24 (b) If the Commission finds, in the case of an applica-
 25 tion made by a person dependent for his support on a de-

1 consider the facts stated on the application of the applicant,
2 and—

3 (1) need not consider whether or not the alleged
4 assailant has been apprehended or brought to trial, nor
5 the result of any criminal proceedings against that
6 person;

7 (2) shall determine the amount of the pecuniary
8 loss to the applicant and, in the case of a deceased vic-
9 tim; of other persons dependent on the victim for their
10 support, basing this determination on the definition in
11 section 6;

12 (3) shall determine the degree or extent to which
13 the victim's acts or conduct provoked or contributed
14 to his injuries or death and reduce or deny the award
15 of compensation accordingly;

16 (4) shall deduct the amount of benefits, payments
17 or awards, payable under the District of Columbia Un-
18 employment Compensation Act, the District of Colum-
19 bia Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Dis-
20 ability Act, or from any other local governmental or
21 Federal funds, which the applicant or other person
22 dependent for his support on a deceased victim, as the
23 case may be, has received or to which he is entitled as a
24 result of the injury to or death of the victim; and

25 (5) shall offer or award, as the case may be, the

1 oath, on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commission,
2 setting out—

3 (1) the name and address of the victim;

4 (2) if the victim is deceased, the name and address
5 of the applicant and his relationship to the victim, the
6 names and addresses of other persons dependent on the
7 victim for their support and the extent to which each
8 is so dependent;

9 (3) the date and nature of the crime or attempted
10 crime of violence on which the application for compensa-
11 tion is based;

12 (4) the date and place where and the law enforce-
13 ment official to whom notification of the crime was given;

14 (5) the nature and extent of the injuries sus-
15 tained by the victim, the names and addresses of those
16 giving medical and hospitalization treatment to the vic-
17 tim and whether death resulted;

18 (6) the pecuniary loss to the applicant and to such
19 other persons as are specified under paragraph (2)
20 resulting from the injury or death;

21 (7) the amount of benefits, payments or awards,
22 if any, payable under the District of Columbia Unem-
23 ployment Compensation Act, the District of Columbia
24 Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act,
25 or from any other local governmental or Federal funds,

1 which the applicant or other person listed under para-
 2 graph (2) has received or to which he is entitled as a
 3 result of the injury or death;

4 (8) an authorization surrendering to the Commis-
 5 sion any reports, documents, and other information re-
 6 lating to the matters specified under this section; and

7 (9) such other information as the Commission may
 8 reasonably require.

9 The Commission may require that materials substantiating
 10 the facts stated in the application be submitted with that
 11 application.

12 (b) If the Commission finds that an application does not
 13 contain the required information or that the facts stated
 14 therein have not been sufficiently substantiated, it shall notify
 15 the applicant in writing of the specific additional items of in-
 16 formation or materials required and that he has thirty days in
 17 which to furnish those items to the Commission. The Com-
 18 mission shall reject the application of an applicant who
 19 although notified fails to file the requested information or sub-
 20 stantiating materials within the time specified unless he re-
 21 quests, and the Commission grants, an extension of time in
 22 which to furnish that information. An applicant, on his own
 23 motion, may file an amended application or additional sub-
 24 stantiating materials to correct inadvertent errors or omis-
 25 sions at any time before the original application has been

1 (2) the offense allegedly perpetrated against the
 2 victim involves a sexual offense, and the interests of the
 3 victim or of persons dependent on his support require
 4 that the public be excluded from the hearing;

5 (3) the victim or the alleged assailant is a minor; or

6 (4) the interests of justice would be frustrated,
 7 rather than furthered, if the hearing were open to the
 8 public.

9 (b) A record shall be kept of the proceedings of hear-
 10 ings held before the Commission and shall include the
 11 Commission's findings of fact and conclusions of the amount
 12 of compensation, if any, to which the applicant and persons
 13 dependent on a deceased victim are entitled. No part of the
 14 record of any hearing before the Commission may be used for
 15 any purpose in a criminal proceeding except in the prose-
 16 cution of a person alleged to have perjured himself in his
 17 testimony before the Commission. A copy of the record may
 18 be furnished to the applicant upon his written request ac-
 19 companied by payment of an appropriate fee. Where the
 20 interests of justice require, the Commission may refuse to
 21 disclose the names of victims or other material in the
 22 record by which the identity of the victim could be
 23 discovered.

24 SEC. 11. (a) In determining the amount of compensa-
 25 tion to which an applicant is entitled, the Commission shall

1 or not they prescribe a procedure which conforms to the
 2 common law or statutory rules of evidence or other technical
 3 rules of procedure. No informality in the manner of taking
 4 testimony in the hearings nor the admission of evidence con-
 5 trary to the laws of evidence affects the validity of a deter-
 6 mination by the Commission.

7 (d) The Commission on its motion may, and on the
 8 motion of the applicant shall, issue subpoenas and subpoenas
 9 duces tecum to compel the attendance of witnesses and the
 10 production of documents and records relevant to the facts
 11 stated in the application. Such subpoenas shall issue over
 12 the signature of the chairman or of either of the other mem-
 13 bers hearing the application. Upon the wilful failure to
 14 respond to subpoenas issued by the Commission, the Com-
 15 mission through the chairman may seek a court order
 16 compelling the attendance and testimony of the witness or
 17 compelling the production of the documents or records sub-
 18 poenaed. Applicants may appear personally or by counsel,
 19 present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

20 SEC. 10. (a) Hearings shall be open to the public unless
 21 the Commission determines that a closed hearing should
 22 be held, because—

23 (1) the alleged assailant has not been brought to
 24 trial and a public hearing would adversely affect either
 25 his apprehension or his trial;

1 disposed of by the Commission. In either case, the filing
 2 of additional information or of an amended application shall
 3 be considered for the purpose of this Act to have been filed
 4 at the same time as the original application.

5 SEC. 8. (a) If an application meets the requirements of
 6 section 7, the chairman shall designate a member of the Com-
 7 mission as examiner. That examiner shall consider the ap-
 8 plication and the substantiating materials which accompanied
 9 the application and shall submit to the chairman a written
 10 report recommending that the application be rejected, that
 11 an offer of an award of compensation in a stated amount be
 12 made to the applicant or that the application be set for hear-
 13 ing before the Commission and stating his reasons in sup-
 14 port of the recommendation.

15 (b) When he receives the examiner's report, the chair-
 16 man shall transmit a copy of the report and a summary of the
 17 facts stated on the application to the other three members of
 18 the Commission and shall designate one of them as reviewer
 19 if the examiner has recommended that the application be re-
 20 jected or that an offer of an award of compensation be made
 21 to the applicant. The reviewer shall examine the report and
 22 the summary of facts and express his acceptance or rejection
 23 of that recommendation to the chairman. If the examiner's
 24 recommendation was for an offer of an award of compensation

1 and the reviewer's objection is based on the amount stated
 2 in the recommendation, he shall state the amount to which he
 3 believes the applicant is entitled.

4 (c) The chairman shall examine each examiner's report
 5 which has been accepted by the reviewer and either approve
 6 or disapprove it. He shall also examine each examiner's re-
 7 port to which objection is made only as to the amount of an
 8 award of compensation to be offered and, if he agrees that
 9 such an offer should be made, attempt to reach agreement
 10 with the reviewer and examiner as to the amount of that
 11 offer. If such agreement is reached, the chairman shall ap-
 12 prove the examiner's recommendation as modified.

13 (d) When the examiner, reviewer and chairman have
 14 agreed that an application should be rejected or that an offer
 15 of an award of compensation in a stated amount should be
 16 made to the applicant, the chairman shall notify the applicant
 17 accordingly. This notice must be in writing, must state the
 18 reasons for the rejection or the amount of the offered award of
 19 compensation, as the case may be, and must provide that the
 20 action reflected in the notice becomes final unless the appli-
 21 cant makes a request for hearing within twenty days of the
 22 date shown in the notice. If the applicant does not make a
 23 request for hearing to the Commission within that twenty-
 24 day period, the amount of compensation offered him becomes

1 an award for purposes of this Act or the rejection of the appli-
 2 cation becomes final as the case may be.

3 SEC. 9. (a) The chairman shall set an application for
 4 hearing, as soon as is reasonably practicable, when (1) the
 5 examiner has recommended that a hearing be held, (2) the
 6 examiner, reviewer and chairman have not agreed as to the
 7 disposition of the application, or (3) the applicant has re-
 8 quested a hearing, within the twenty-day period provided for
 9 in section 8.

10 (b) Hearings may be held at any convenient location
 11 in the District of Columbia, but the Commission must send
 12 to the applicant written notice of the date, time and place of
 13 the hearing, at least ten days before the date set for hearing.
 14 Hearings shall be conducted by the chairman before the full
 15 Commission, three members constituting a quorum. The
 16 vote of a majority of the members present shall be necessary
 17 to decide matters at a hearing. The Commission may con-
 18 tinue a hearing or postpone the consideration of an applica-
 19 tion pending the outcome of legal proceedings which have
 20 been instituted to determine the civil or criminal liability
 21 of the alleged assailant.

22 (c) The Commission may adopt regulations governing
 23 the conduct of hearings under this Act. The hearings shall be
 24 conducted in a manner provided by those regulations whether

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Rosen	_____
Walters	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Cleveland	_____
Ponder	_____
Bates	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : MR. WALTERS *MW*

DATE: 10-26-71

FROM : N. E. McDaniel *NEM*

SUBJECT: EXPUNGEMENT OF IDENTIFICATION RECORDS DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY

Belfer
N. E. McDaniel

On 10-26-71 Joseph Cella, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, telephonically inquired as to the means of expunging FBI identification records. He pointed out that the Department had a letter from Congressman Abner J. Mikva (Democrat, Illinois) inquiring as to the Department's policies and procedures concerning expungement of arrest records. Cella needed information on which to base a reply to the Congressman.

Cella was informed of the procedures and policies for expunging non-Federal and Federal arrests from Identification Division records. He inquired as to whether the policy was that of the FBI and was informed that it was not but that it was the Department's. He was referred to the U. S. Attorney's Manual and the U. S. Marshal's Manual concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Dalbey

NEM:hs
(4) *hs*

RECEIVED
FBI
OCT 27 1971

NEM

MW

REC 43 66-3761-680

NOV 3 1971

117

55 NOV 9 1971

ONE *hs*

55 OCT 17 1955
F310

INDEXED-92

EX-121

72 921-6
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 17 1955
C

OT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 72-921-207

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: October 5, 1955

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

FROM : M. A. [Signature]

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR., BROADCAST
OCTOBER 5, 1955
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Mr. Lewis started his program by stating that after a controversial tenure at the University of Chicago, Robert M. Hutchins joined the Ford Foundation in 1951. Shortly afterwards, the Ford Foundation granted the University of Chicago Law School \$400,000 for a study of what was referred to as behavior sciences.

Lewis checked with a University of Chicago spokesman who advised him that the study was made up of three elements, one of which was "The American Jury." The other two elements were studies of the income tax system and the arbitration system. Lewis only discussed the study of the "American Jury."

He discussed the dean of the University of Chicago Law School, Edward H. Levi, who was given charge of the \$400,000 grant. Lewis mentioned that during World War II, Levi acted as a special assistant to the Attorney General. The actual study of the "American Jury" was turned over by Levi to one of his associates, Harry Kalven, Jr., who conducted the study from September, 1954, on. He was assisted in this study by other lawyers principally, Abner Joseph Mikva and Paul Zitch and a sociologist, Fred Stodebeck (phonetic).

What do we know about these?

Lewis then referred to a story which appeared in today's Los Angeles Times on the basis of which he conducted his own investigation.

Lewis then pointed out that the information which he had gathered today directly concerned Hutchins, whom he then related as the same man who saw no danger in Communism; and who saw no need for Security programs, and the man who decried wire tapping. He said that a little more than a year ago, Kalven and the three previously mentioned individuals went to Wichita, Kansas, where they conferred with U. S. District Judge Delmus (phonetic) Hill. With Judge Hill's consent, Kalven and his associates installed a microphone in the jury room of the court during a time when civil cases were being tried. The microphone was connected to a tape recorder installed in the Judges chambers.

- cc - Mr. Boardman
- cc - Mr. Nichols
- cc - Mr. Belmont
- cc - Ford Foundation File, 4237
- cc - Fund for the Republic (100-351597)

STRodebeck per (Signature)
Released 10/6

TA

1 - Mr. Fipp
g. & dupl.
sect. tick.
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
October 10, 1955

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECORDED-45
DIRECTOR, FBI

EX-107

70-721-8
EAVESDROPPING ON JURY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated October 7, 1955, captioned as above in which I enclosed therein information from Bureau files on Edward N. Levi, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School, Harry Kalven, Jr., Professor of Law, University of Chicago, Delmas C. Hill, United States District Judge, Wichita, Kansas, and Oris L. Phillips, Federal Judge, Tenth Circuit Court, Denver, Colorado, who had knowledge concerning the installation of the microphone in the jury room in Wichita, Kansas, in early 1954.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s., broadcast of October 5, 1955, identified three additional individuals who participated in this study. They are Abner Joseph Mikva, Paul Kitch and Fred Strodebeck.

Bureau files reflect that no investigation has been conducted on any of these three individuals and no information whatsoever appears in our files concerning Strodebeck or Kitch. Our files do reflect, however, that we received information from a reliable source to the effect that the name of one Abner J. Mikva, 826 South Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois, appeared on a list of active members of the National Lawyers Guild in December, 1949. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and again on September 21, 1950. In addition thereto our records reflect that Mikva was in May, 1952, being considered for an appointment with the Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice. At that time Mikva was employed as a law clerk in the office of Supreme Court Justice Minton. Mikva was born January 21, 1926, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1951.

1 - Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

ABF:mlp

COVER memo Belmont to Boardman 10-7-55 cc
HARRY KALVEN, JR.; ABNER JOSEPH MIKVA;
PAUL KITCH; FRED STRODEBECK ABF:mlp

9 OCT 20 1955

MAILED 2
OCT 10 1955
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECEIVED
FBI

REC'D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *LB*

DATE: October 7, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

SUBJECT: HARRY KALVEN, JR.;
ABNER JOSEPH MIKVA;
PAULA KITCH; *LL*
FRED STRODEBECK

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s, broadcast of October 5, 1955, concerned the case of the project by the University of Chicago which involved the installation of a microphone in the jury room of the Federal District Court in Wichita, Kansas, in early 1954. During course of broadcast Lewis stated that the actual study was handled by the 4 captioned individuals. Director inquired "What do we know about these? H." Memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated October 6, 1955, concerning same matter furnished information to Director as well as Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General Rogers concerning Harry Kalven, Jr., and others not mentioned in Lewis's broadcast.

Bufiles reflect no record on Paul Kitch and Fred Strodebeck. A confidential reliable source advised that one Abner J. Mikva 826 South Ingleside, Chicago, Illinois, had his name on list of active members of National Lawyers Guild in December, 1949. The National Lawyers Guild cited as a Communist front by Special Committee on Un-American Activities 3-29-44 and 9-21-50. On May 21, 1952, former Special Agent Robert Collier of Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Department of Justice requested Bureau to make file check on Abner Joseph Mikva inasmuch as Mikva was being considered for employment with Judiciary Subcommittee. Collier advised Mikva born 1-21-26 Milwaukee, Wisconsin and at that time (1952) residing in Parkfairfax, Virginia. The records reflect that Mikva was law clerk from August, 1951, to date of Collier's request, for Supreme Court Justice Minton. No investigation conducted by Bureau concerning Mikva and no other information appears in Bureau files. (62-96529-40; 100-7321-481 p.37 and 100-7321-657 p.110)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Above for Director's information.

(2) That attached memorandum be approved and forwarded to Attorney General with copy to Deputy Attorney General Rogers containing above-mentioned information.

- ABF:mlp (5)
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - sect. tick.
- 1 - Mr. Fipp

Enclosure

9 OCT 19 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/17/94 BY

346-118

INDEXED - 45

72-921-8

14 OCT 12 1955

EX-107

UNRECORDED COPY IN 66 67C
77-9-110-110
100-401162-1

PROPERTY OF FEDERAL COURT, WICHITA, KANSAS MAY 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/1/83

Congressman James J. Howard, Third District of New Jersey, was contacted for interview at his office, Room 2245, Indiana Office Building. Congressman Howard had earlier contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and had requested that he be interviewed by the FBI. Congressman Howard stated that in light of recent revelations in the news media relative to alleged bribery on the part of certain public officials, he wished to furnish information regarding an incident which took place sometime in October or November, 1978.

[redacted] An Congressman Howard, was present during the interview. Congressman Howard indicated that [redacted] was aware of most of the facts in regard to relate.

b6
b7C

Congressman Howard stated that sometime in October or November, 1978, [redacted] was with him in his Washington, D.C. (WDC) office. [redacted] said that [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] including driving for him when he travels around the Third District. He said that [redacted] telephone number [redacted] Congressman Howard said he was [redacted] a [redacted] as such as 10 years ago through [redacted] [redacted] was active in Democratic politics in his district. He said he knows [redacted] fairly well. He said [redacted] is [redacted] both in New Jersey and also out of the country. He said he had known [redacted] Congressman Howard said he was not sure of the exact nature of [redacted] association with [redacted]

Congressman Howard said that the meeting was arranged by [redacted] he said that [redacted] of much of the talking during the meeting. Congressman Howard said he did not recall everything that was discussed, but basically [redacted] said that he was contacting the Congressman on behalf of a Philadelphia lawyer, not further identified. This lawyer apparently represented some local inventors who had a large

b6
b7C

Investigation on 2/1/83 at [redacted] File # [redacted]
by [redacted] Date dictated 2/1/83

b3
b7E

b6
b7C

[redacted]
170 47-23821
3

b3
b7E

Congressman Howard said that [redacted] was present during most of this meeting. [redacted] was not present when the note was handed to him, but Congressman Howard said that when [redacted] did come into the meeting, he usually talking [redacted] terms of the note and its content.

b6
b7C

Congressman Howard said there was no further contact by anyone with him or his office regarding the above incident, and he did not think such was about it until the current incidents being related in the news media brought it to his attention. On February 3, 1964, he contacted [redacted] and discussed the matter with [redacted] [redacted] then contacted [redacted] and then called the Congressman back. [redacted] told Congressman Howard that [redacted] was in fact being questioned by the FBI and that [redacted] indicated that he had spoke to the FBI about his meeting with Congressman Howard. [redacted] also related to [redacted] that he had told the FBI that Congressman Howard was not involved in anything and had not accepted anything.

b6
b7C

Congressman Howard stated he has recently discussed this matter with Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill and former Congressman Louis Adlai, who was formerly associated a Federal judge. He stated that both he and members of his staff would be available should any further interviews in connection in relation to this matter. He also stated that he is confident that [redacted] would be willing to be interviewed regarding this matter.

b6
b7C

Congressman Howard stated that he would probably be making a statement to the news media relative to his having furnished the above information to the FBI.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	<i>CB</i>
Mr. Callahan	<i>ST</i>
Mr. Casper	<i>ST</i>
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

RECEIVED
 12/28/70

NR009 CG CODE
 641PM NITEL 12/28/70 BCK
 TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO
*INTERNATIONAL League For The Repatriation
 OF RUSSIAN JEWS*
 DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO LOOP SYNOGOGUE, SIXTEEN SOUTH CLARK
 STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TWELVE TWENTYEIGHT SEVENTY.
 IS - RUSSIA.

REC-2

Brown
W. J. ...
...

A

DEPUTY CHIEF C. PEEP, CPD, ON THE SCENE, INFORMED EIGHT
 HUNDRED - ONE THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS IN ABOVE DEMONSTRATION.
 PARTICIPANTS OF ALL AGES. DEMONSTRATION BEGAN APPROXIMATELY
 FOUR P.M., CONSISTED OF PICKETS ON SIDEWALK IN FRONT OF
 SYNOGOGUE UNTIL FIVE P.M., WHEN ENTERED SYNOGOGUE FOR SPEECHES
 BY MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY, CONGRESSMAN ROMAN PUCINSKI, AND
 INTERFAITH SERVICE. ON PODIUM WERE ALSO USDCJ ABRAHAM
MAROVITZ, CONGRESSMAN ABNER MIKVA, AND REPRESENTATIVE OF
 COOK COUNTY BOARD PRESIDENT GEORGE DUNNE.

ILL.

epd

REC-2

4-15

DEMONSTRATION WAS IN PROTEST OF TRIALS OF JEWS IN
 LENINGRAD FOR ATTEMPTED HIJACKING OF SOVIET PLANE TO ESCAPE
 RUSSIA, AND IN GENERAL, TO PROTEST SOVIET RESTRICTIONS ON
 TRAVEL OF ITS CITIZENS, AND ALLEGED OPPRESSION OF SOVIET JEWS.

JAN 21 1971

END PAGE ONE 58 JAN 20 1971 JS

Interfaith Service

"cc to FBI
 Adm. data deleted"

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
 FBI - CHICAGO
 JAN 29 1971

b3
 b7E

PAGE TWO

NO ARRESTS OR DISTURBANCES, CPD EMPLOYED ONLY FOR CROWD CONTROL. DEMONSTRATORS HAD OWN MARSHALS.

FBI PERSONNEL ON SCENE.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FBI PERSONNEL ON SCENE, SA JOHN F. MILLER. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT. NO LHM FOLLOWS.

E N D

EJF FBI WASH DC



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 20, 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

**CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 4/13/88**
5113/88

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

Information set forth relates to [redacted]
a Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) member and [redacted]

b6
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[redacted]

PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE
AND JUSTICE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) has described itself as being headquartered at New York, New York, and as consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war. PCPJ is a Communist Party, USA - penetrated coalition.

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MILWAUKEE BRANCH
PEOPLE'S COALITION FOR PEACE
AND JUSTICE

During May, 1972, a source advised that the Milwaukee Branch of the PCPJ was formed during the fall of 1970, under the name of Peace Action

~~10-1-80
CLASS. & EXT.
REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-2-83
BY [redacted]
[redacted]~~

[redacted] 8/16/88
[redacted]
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
[redacted] 9/18/88

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DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 6/26/88

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100-216103-1391

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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Redacted]
[Redacted] Illinois

[Redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

[Redacted]
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

[Redacted]
Madison, Wisconsin

[Redacted]
Virginia alternate

[Redacted]
New York alternate

[Redacted] *calif*
(Area represented not mentioned)

[Redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

[Redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Abner Mikva
Chicago, Illinois

[Redacted]
Ann Arbor, Michigan

[Redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

[Redacted]
Ann Arbor, Michigan

[Redacted]
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Congressman John Conyers *DR*
Michigan *D.C.*

[Redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

~~REC~~ *all*

R.L.
~~64~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 10-31-66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/19-31/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY LELAND G. RICHIE	TYPED BY meb
CONFIDENTIAL		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	
		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT L. NOEL dated 8/18/66 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 12/6/70
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.23
 DATE OF REVIEW 11/3/96

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AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been prepared by the following agents:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| SA DARWIN E. THORNTON | - I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY |
| SA LELAND G. RICHIE | - II. COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES |
| SA AVERY DACUS | - III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS |
| SA DARWIN E. THORNTON | - IV. MISCELLANEOUS |

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: (8) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - OSI, Chicago (RM) 1 - Region I, 113th INTC Group Evanston (RM) 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM) 4 - Chicago (100-41324)		100-442529-2025	REC-47 1-114
		1 NOV 4 1966	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	ASAC	ACSI	AMC OS/SGC
Request Recd.			CRD RAO
Date Fwd.			11/21/66
How Fwd.			RD
By			[Signature]

Notations
[Handwritten notes and signatures]
CONFIDENTIAL

67 NOV 28 1966

"For an interesting description of a conception of your role in civil rights and employment, see Professor Robert ~~Mc Kersies~~' account through a symposium dealing with "Minorities and Employment", printed in a national, professional journal named Industrial Relations and published by the University of California at Berkeley in May, 1964. (ex)

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nshc

(Another aside: The summer of 1963 saw the beginning of Rev. Brazier's observed frequent visits to Mayor Daley's office ALONE! Your single visits to his honor's were to be noted later - in early 1968 - just before the Mayor's Bond Issue Drive and just before the Black-Newhouse state senatorial SELL - OUT.) (ex)

4/10/68

member of National Association for the Advancement of

"You know, Bill, a city-reared boy like me should have lored been putting some of these pieces together in '63 and noting what the real Edwin Berry was like but I just didn't. I remember, vividly, now your affection and open support of "Chuck" ~~Davis~~, Secretary of local N.A.A.C.P., when he was obviously making unauthorized deals with President of the Board of Education, Clair ~~Roddewig~~, and other members of the Board of Education. As the convener of C.C.C.O., he far overstepped his bounds and was reprimanded, severely and almost unanimously, for such unauthorized and undesired behavior. As composed as you usually are, you were livid with anger as you demanded an apology and an expression of appreciation for him as he angrily resigned. You recall that your requests were granted magnanimously and humorously BUT "Chuck" Davis's summary resignation was accepted spontaneously. (ex)

People
III

"Frankly, Bill, I was a bit surprised at your steadfast defense of "Chuck" Davis because you were in Chicago and, certainly, knew about the role that he played as one of the architects and engineers of Mayor Daley's take-over of the local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. in December, 1957. That take-over signalled the demise of leadership of one of the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

most gifted and devoted civil rights workers Chicago has ever seen -- in the person of Willoughby/Abner. This is what "Boss" Daley wanted and willed. Yet you fervently supported such a "turncoat" as "Chuck" Davis. Events later were to indicate that you were only acting in your true rôle (U)

"Another factor was your strong opposition against the admission to C.C.C.O. of such organizations as The Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI), Protest At The Polls and Voters For Peace, on the grounds that they were political and that the Urban League, by charter, could not engage or be in consort or affiliate with any political organization. You were very vocal and firm to this position and thinly-veiled allusions about withdrawal of the Urban League from C.C.C.O. seasoned your remarks. You were supported in this "neutralist" position by The Woodlawn Organization, Catholic Interracial Council and the N.A.A.C.P. Because of the power and influence of these organizations, the applications of the above-named applicants were returned with refusal for admission. (U)

(An Aside: It is interesting to note that, in recent Bond Issue, of all things -- that precisely the three organizations that stood firmly against admitting politically-oriented groups are the same three organizations that took separate positions from C.C.C.O. in support of the Bond Issue????) (U)

"Another fact that everyone knows by now is the very political role you and Albert Raby played in the recent candidates' selection for State Senatorship. If those acts were not political, man, I have not seen any politics (U)

"By the way, Bill, the fact that you and Al lied and bludgeoned the I. V. I. into supporting Richard Newhouse ~~III~~ *Richard Newhouse* against their wishes and judgment, with your rascists threats to discredit them among Negroes - insured the defeat of a proved and true liberal fighter for racial causes in the (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

person of Abner J. Mikva. ²¹¹ You gave support to the bigots of South Chicago who indicated that Abner should be more like you. They called Abner Mikva - Martin Luther Mikva. In spite of your lies and vilifications of me to the I:V:I Board, I am still a member of that Board and was recently returned as one of the four Chicago representatives to the National Board of the Americans For Democratic Action (A.D.A.), where Negroes are sorely needed to help shape domestic and foreign policy for presentation to various governmental bodies. (X) (U)

"There are so many incidents I could allude to in order to spell out your role in civil rights. Your crowning achievement, for me, was the role you played in getting me to come to the "bargaining table" with Dick Newhouse. I had no idea about the various ways in which you two were connected. I am more aware now of those relationships, both politically and organizationally, as subtle as they may seem to be. I was not aware that, prior to our first meeting on that Sunday at your office, that you were seen entering the mayor's office on no less than four occasions, ALONE! Now, Bill, ordinarily, political independents and "real" civil rights leaders DO NOT enter the headquarters of the enemy ALONE. (X) (U)

"Two main issues were at stake, politically, at that juncture. The over-riding one was the Bond Issue which had been conceived at some North Shore suburban conclave and had to be sold to the electorate. The other was the Mikva-O'Hara campaign which national prominence as a struggle between real independent politics, and machine politics. From the White House down to City Hall and to the Korshak - Holman dynasties in the 2nd Congressional District, the word was out: MIKVA MUST BE DEFEATED. To win, Mikva needed a strong, well-known, independent Negro Candidate who could not only win but could raise the amount of participation in the Negro

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

communities along independent lines. To have Mikva lose, the regular Democratic Organization needed a Negro candidate (officially and unofficially) who would get Mikva's support but would bring nothing substantial to enhance Mikva's chances in the Negro communities against the machine. When I entered the race it was quite obvious to almost everyone, including Newhouse's closest active supporters, that he had very little going for him. Newhouse did not have sufficient petitions even though he had been working at it for two months prior. Within less than a week, I had not only the necessary strong signatures for my petitions and had filed them in Springfield, but had generated enthusiasm and support (financially and numerically) that was wonderful to behold. Bill, you know, and everyone familiar with political climate and activity was aware that Black and Mikva were going to win! Fred Hubbard, running to the west but also having the 24th Senatorial District as part of the 1st Congressional District, was going to be greatly helped. The point of view of the regular Democratic Organization was that something had to be done--that combination had to be weakened. (S) (U)

"Well, Bill, history has recorded that you and Al Raby and the committee that I, in my blind trust, agreed upon - DID IT. You saved face for the regular democratic machine in the two areas under discussion. You knew Richard Newhouse was not interested in civil rights except as an obstructionist and as an opportunist. He wanted "in" for Newhouse. You knew O'Hara's lack of leadership on civil rights issues in the Congress. You knew of his position on Vietnam and of his position as Chairman of the Sub-committee on African Affairs, particularly as it relates to American economic interests in South Africa. You knew all of this; yet, you made the decision to assure the election of these two men. (S) (U)

"You dumped the opportunity to get two men into office whose public records on the issues of civil rights and human justice and economic equality were always in the interest of the underdog and the downtrodden. Such was so in my case -- without pay (such as you receive) and very often at personal sacrifice and danger to my professional career as a teacher.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 6/19/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/18/70 - 6/9/71
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A CITIZENS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON US WAR CRIMES IN VIETNAM aka Citizens Commission of Inquiry (CCI)		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND F. MOHR	TYPED BY pjs
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-MISCELLANEOUS	b6 b7c

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (U) (6)
Comp. # 291716
11/17/96

REFERENCE

NYrep of SA RAYMOND F. MOHR, dated 11/18/70.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report have been furnished to the local intelligence agencies for information purposes.

The following individuals from captioned organization are currently under investigation by the NYO:

[redacted]

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 9/14/88
291716

291716
6-29-92
NYO/CI/SC
b6
b7c

Case has been: Pending over one year Yes No; Pending prosecution over six months Yes No

APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-457588-19

REC 19

EX-114

8 JUN 16 1971

REC: Cards only

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	1-SS; DIA; RAO-1SD;
Date Fwd.	6/30/71
How Fwd.	TR/S
By	55 JUN 28 1971

Notations

[Signature]

9/18/88

SECRET

62 cards

by [redacted] date 6/30/71

Info action

NY 100-168897

~~SECRET~~

"The New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, in its edition of April 1, 1971; carried an article entitled, "Liberals Seek 'War Crimes' Inquiry". U

The article by JOHN W. FINNEY was datelined March 31, Washington and reported that with the aid of some Vietnam veterans, a group of liberal Democrats sought today to prevail upon the House Armed Services Committee to conduct a public inquiry into alleged war crimes in Vietnam. U

Representative F. EDWARD HEBERT, Chairman of the House Committee was seeking in turn to prevent the liberal group from holding its own informal inquiry if the committee did not proceed with public hearings. U

The article noted that "Against a backdrop of television cameras, four of the liberals Representatives BOB ECKHARDT of Texas, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL of Queens, NY, JOHN G. DOW of upstate New York and ABNER J. MIKVA of Illinois---held a news conference to voice their case for public committee hearings into whether United States troops had violated the rules of war in Vietnam." U

One purpose of the news conference, it stated, was to let six Vietnam veterans give brief statements describing various acts of torture and killing of civilians that they said they had witnessed in Vietnam. U

The article continued noting that the veterans were associated with the Citizens Commission of Inquiry into US War Crimes in Vietnam. U

The spokesman for the veterans was identified as JEREMY RIFKIN, who reportedly said that "My Lai is only the tip of the iceberg" and that First Lieutenant WILLIAM L. CALLEY, Jr., who was convicted yesterday of premeditated murder was being "scapegoated in order to deflect attention from the generals and the politicians." U

For several months, the article reported, the veterans group attempted to get the Armed Services Committee to hold public hearings into their allegations. Unsuccessful, they turned for help in January to the group of 11 Democratic liberals, headed by Mr. ECKHARDT. U

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11/25/81

FBI

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/2/91

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE 4/20/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-8-79 BY [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-459771)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-8528) (P)

SUBJECT: PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE -
SPONSORED LOCAL TYPE DEMONSTRATIONS ON
4/2-4/71, AND NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AT
WASHINGTON, D. C., 5/2-5/71.
IS - ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT
VIDEM

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION
IS - SWP

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 5-11-88
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON [redacted]

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, dated 2/3/71, bearing
duel caption "DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COALITION
AGAINST WAR, RACISM AND REPRESSION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
5/2-4/71, VIDEM", and first caption listed above, and LHM
submitted therewith; Atlanta airtel to Bureau, dated 2/11/71
entitled "PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, aka
NCAWRR, IS - MISCELLANEOUS; VIDEM" and LHM enclosed there-
with; and Atlanta teletypes to Bureau, dated 2/1/71 and
3/2/71.

AGENCY ACS 100-105105
REC-2099 100-105105
DATE FILED 3-28-71
BY [redacted]

MAR 27 1971

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- 2 - WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
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54 APR 2 1971

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

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Further Information: Charles Hayes - KE 2700
Rev. Calvin Morris - 51-6000
George Demopoulos - 22-8234
Sid Lens - NO 7-5437

USA

A press conference will be held Monday, March 1, 1971 at 10 A.M. at Christ The King Church - 25 W. Jackson Blvd. to announce plans for a MARTIN LUTHER KING Commemoration on Saturday, April 3rd.

Chairman of the Martin Luther King Commemoration Committee is Charles Hayes, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union, and Co-Chairmen are Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation Breadbasket, and Patrick Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union. Mr. Hayes and others will make a statement of the scope and purposes of the coalition to honor Dr. King on the 3rd anniversary of his assassination.

The five coordinators of the April 3 event - Rev. Calvin Morris, Al Raby, Sid Lens, Eva Jefferson and Jack Spiegel, together with Mr. Hayes will spell out the details of the April 3rd activities.

"This is the broadest coalition of protestors and socially concerned to join together for any event in this city in many years" said Mr. Hayes. "It signifies the determination of tens of thousands of Chicagoans to continue Dr. King's struggle against the war, poverty and racism."

Among those serving with the Martin Luther King Commemoration Committee are: Robert Johnston, Regional Director of the United Auto Workers Union, Don Peters of the Teamsters Union, Morris Wishnick of the Retail Clerks Union, Rev. Jack Mendelsohn of the First Unitarian Church, Ginger Mack of the Welfare Rights Organization, Professor Robert Havighurst, Dr. Alan Geyer, Editor of Christian Century, Kale Williams, Executive Director of the

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including "071", "2/29", and other illegible scribbles.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

American Friends Service Committee, Rev. Martin Deppe of Clergy and Laymen Concerned; Rabbi Harold Kustan, Dr. Quentin Young of the Human Rights Medical Committee; Eliseo Medina, of the Farm Workers, Abe Feinglass and Jesse Prosten of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Union, Morris Bialis of the Ladies Garment Union.

Other members of the Committee include Studs Terkel, Frances Mettling, Evanston Peace Center; Prof. Joseph Hackman, Roosevelt University; Rev. G. G. Grant, Loyola University; Addie Wyatt, of the Butcher Workers Union; Very Rev. C. U. Harris, Episcopal Theological Seminary; Rev. Harry Nicol, United Methodists; Rev. Gallie, St. Columbanus Church; Earl Dickerson, Supreme Life Insurance Co.; Congressman Abner Mikva; Shirley Lens, Women for Peace; Sylvia Kushner, Chicago Peace Council; Sam Winn, Capmakers Union, Mr. & Mrs. Lynn Williams, Dr. Joseph and Hermene Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Crowley, Attorney Joseph Jacobs; Attorney Albert Gore; Attorney Eugene Cotton, Attorney Gilbert Cornfield, Attorneys Myers and Rothstein; Local 65, United Steelworkers Union; Veterans for Peace; Pat Richartz, Clergy and Laymen Concerned, Fred Lovgren, Peace Action Coalition; Joseph Ungari, Retail Clerks #300, Ruth Levitova, United Textile Union; Bakery Workers Local 2; D. Plescia, Textile Workers of America; Christine Johnson, Afro-American Heritage Association; Dr. F. Burton Nelson, North Park Theological Seminary; Dr. Herbert Hazelkorn; Dr. Lauren Langman, Loyola University; William Burch, Electrical Workers Union; Marion Calligaris, Railroad Clerks Local 547; Bolden Lawson, Local 69 Shoe Workers Union

Dorothy Hayes, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom;
Mr. & Mrs. Dick Stoken; Hazen Griffin, Local 329, Building Ser-
vice Employees Union, etc. M-A

The central demands of the parades and rallies scheduled for April 3, according to Mr. Hayes, will be the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indochina, and for turning the war money into human money providing a minimum guaranteed annual income of \$6,000 for all families of four. Other demands will include adequate housing, schooling, medical care for everyone, a minimum of \$3.00 an hour wage and opposing Nixon's wage freeze and other restrictive anti-labor legislation.

#



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio
May 11, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS,
APRIL 24, 1971,
CO-SPONSORED BY NATIONAL
PEACE ACTION COALITION
(NPAC) AND PEOPLE'S
COALITION FOR PEACE AND
JUSTICE (PCPJ), AT
WASHINGTON, D. C., AND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

RE: PCPJ - SPONSORED DEMONSTRATIONS
APRIL 26 - MAY 5, 1971, AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Characterizations of the national peace
action coalition (NPAC) and the student mobil-
ization committee (SMC) appear in the attached
appendix.

12-3-75 sent to declassify to
Dept, SS, ACSI, OAS, OSI and
all SAC's listed on Airtel
DML/dag

REVIEWED ACCORDING TO THE RELEASE
OF PCPJ
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/21/81 BY [redacted]

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

*Autress/pool
6318 12/2/75*

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ENCLOSURE

See Reverse Side - 100-463195-987

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Peace Action Coalition/24th

ORDER OF SPEAKERS

1:30 pm one-minute greeters:

DC

~~George Addison, Father Groppi, Henry Niles, Mrs. James Warner,~~
~~Frank Kameny, Florence Luscomb, Brad Lytle, Julius Hobson, Joe~~
~~Duffy, I.F. Stone, Kitty Hoopes, Rep. Abner Mikva, Juan Mari Bras,~~
~~Duane Draper, Dave Ifshin, Lavell Merritt, Madeline Golde, Moe Foner.~~

2 p.m. Speakers:

~~Mrs. Ruth Gage Colby, Louis Font, Rep. Herman Badillo, Rep. Bella~~
~~Abzug, Mary Kochiyama, Prof. Morataki, Harold Gibbons, Coretta Scott~~
~~King, Jerry Gordon, Sen. Vance Hartke, Sandra Mondykowski, Hosea~~
~~Williams, Ralph Abernathy, Joan Gibbs, Debbie Bustin, John Kerry,~~
~~Charles Stephenson, George Wald, David Dellinger, Armando Trevino,~~
~~Andrew Pulley, Tina Mandel, Mrs. Davis (Angela's mother), Jonie Mae~~
~~Tillman, George Wiley, Anthony Scoblick, Tom Reeves, Stanley~~
~~Tolliver, Rev. Walter Fauntroy.~~

DC

Further information will be available at the press table in the press area on the Capitol steps.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-466545)

DATE: 12/4/72

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

JJM/wc9

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-54475)(P)

T.A. Prince
H. G. [unclear]
A. [unclear]

54

SUBJECT: THE PINK SHEET ON THE LEFT (PSL)
IS - RA
(OO:WFO)

Re WFO letter to the Bureau, dated 11/14/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of the PSL:
two dated 10/30/72, issue number 38; two dated 11/13/72,
issue number 39; two dated 11/27/72, issue number 40.

J. G. [unclear]
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the "Jersey Shore." His Democrat opponent is four-term incumbent JAMES I. HOWARD, an anti-war liberal. *N.J. D.C.*

When DOWD made his first bid two years ago, he received 5% of the vote. Since then, he has continued to campaign. The state legislature has been helpful by redistricting in more Republicans and subtracting Democrats.

BILL DOWD, despite his youth, has compiled an impressive political record. Now an attorney, he has been a legislative assistant to a state senator, an aide to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, and a White House staff member.

During the campaign, the GOP candidate has been blasting HOWARD for his liberal voting record (ADA rating - 86%). Of his own philosophy, DOWD proudly proclaims that "I'm a conservative." His candidacy has been endorsed by both National Review and Human Events. DOWD's given the slight edge on election day if NIXON's coattails are long enough. (DOWD for Congress, 71 3rd Ave., Long Branch, New Jersey 07740)

ILLINOIS

ABNER MIKVA is a leftist Democrat who has benefited from the electorate's ignorance of his Congressional record. MIKVA is running for re-election from the 10th district, an area composed of mostly conservative northern Chicago suburbs.

E. APPROX 1973
49 year old SAM YOUNG, a conservative and anti-communist, is the Republican nominee.

MIKVA, with an ADA score of 92%, not only votes left-wing, he also supports the activities of radical-controlled organizations in the United States.

The Democrat has backed anti-war demonstrations called by the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, both heavily infiltrated by communists.

MIKVA has also endorsed activities of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition, an outfit run by Trotskyite revolutionaries.

This is but a sample of MIKVA's radical antics. Without a doubt ABNER MIKVA in Congress is bad news for the nation, and especially for the voters in Illinois' 10th district.

YOUNG's efforts to expose his opponent's record are making headway. There are increasing indications that enough voters are learning the truth about MIKVA to oust him from Congress. Still, a close fight on election day is predicted. (Volunteers for SAM YOUNG, 9701 N. Kenton Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076)

INDIANA

D.C.
JOHN BRADEMAS, Congressional author of Federal Day Care proposals, is in trouble as he tries to hold onto the 3rd district.

Thanks to McGOVERN, Democrat incumbents across the state are in for a rougher time than they experienced in the 1970 elections. BRADEMAS, though, has additional problems. The GOP legislature has added Republican voters to his already marginal district, centered in South Bend.

BRADEMAS, the recipient of a way-out 97% ADA score, is now doing his best to downplay his left-wing views. But one of the Congressman's staffers readily admitted last summer that BRADEMAS is "more liberal than the voters."

IND
E. APPROX 1973
DONALD NEWMAN, 49, is the Republican nominee, and he has been campaigning long hours. He expects a close finish but is hopeful that his strong conservative stand on such issues as busing, amnesty and national defense will carry the day. (NEWMAN for Congress, 1016 West Jefferson, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544)

APPARENT NEW RED FRONT GROUP IDENTIFIED

I have spotted a new "anti-war" group which gives every evidence of being a Communist Party front organization. The name of the group is "Artists for Survival." Its address is 130 E. 16th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10003.

The Communists are past masters at the game of organizing groups which are designed to "front" for the Party on issues of the day. Back in the 1930's and 1940's, this technique was highly successful in rallying well-intentioned -- but badly misinformed -- non-Communists behind Red causes. An organization such as the "Abraham Lincoln Brigade," which backed the pro-Communist side in the Spanish Civil War, is a typical example.

Because the Communist Party is so experienced at establishing front organizations, it falls easily into old habits. These techniques are easily spotted. Seize upon an issue which is bound to excite a large number of people. Solicit support for an organization concerned with the Party's side of the issue. Publicize the group, listing its recruited sponsors in order to give the group a non-Communist appearance and thereby broaden its appeal. The purpose? Besides helping to promote the Red line, the Communist front also snares potential recruits for the Party.

MEMBERS -
 "Artists for Survival" follows the Communist formula. The group is opposed to U.S. policy in Vietnam because it "brings us to the brink of total annihilation." The two-column wide newspaper ad announcing the group's existence appeared first in a mid-October issue of The New York Times. Suspiciously, the same ad ran in the Communist Daily World several weeks later. Appropriately sprinkled throughout the list of several hundred names are such "literary artists" and identified Communists as HERBERT APTHEKER, the U.S. Party's theoretician, and members of the infamous "Hollywood Ten," including DALTON TRUMBO and JOHN HOWARD LAWSON. *CAL*

If the past is any guide, the "Artists for Survival" would seem to be the latest Communist Party front on the American scene.

SOME LEFT-WING POLITICIANS SHARE McGOVERN FATE

Although most liberal Democrats successfully resisted the NIXON landslide, some leftist leaders were among the casualties on Election Day. They were:

- OC*
- *JOHN KERRY - BOSTON, MASS. *FORMER MEMBER* - in a major surprise this former spokesman for the radical Vietnam Veterans Against the War was defeated in a suburban Boston Congressional district by Republican PAUL CRONIN. Pundits had predicted an easy win for KERRY in the largely liberal, Democrat district.
 - *ABNER MIKVA - *ABNER MIKVA* - this pro-New Left Congressman from Illinois was defeated by conservative SAM YOUNG.
 - *WILLIAM ANDERSON - a former career naval officer who turned left when he was elected to Congress in 1964 was upended in a Tennessee fight by Republican ROBIN BEARD. ANDERSON considers himself a friend of the BERRIGAN brothers.

OC

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON

Many other leftists, however, had little trouble winning re-election. Congress will continue to be plagued by the likes of RON DELLUMS, BELLA ABZUG, ROBERT DRINAN, SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, etc. In most cases these radicals were not elected because they accurately represent the views of their constituents. Far too many voters, unfortunately, remain uninformed about what some legislators are doing in their names.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/6/86

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The practice is now named [Redacted]. His staff consists of [Redacted] other attorneys, who also have a background in [Redacted]. [Redacted] was interviewed in the presence of his attorneys, [Redacted].

Around [Redacted] began representing [Redacted] headquartered in Chicago. [Redacted] law firm had earlier been representing a condominium association at [Redacted]. A resident of the building, now deceased, was an attorney who was impressed with their law work. Also residing in the same building is [Redacted]. [Redacted] are social acquaintances of [Redacted]. It was these circumstances which led to the [Redacted] firm being hired to handle [Redacted] tax matters.

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[Redacted] to the best of [Redacted] recollection, had not yet moved into its present headquarters at [Redacted] [Redacted] when he became their [Redacted] also has property [Redacted].

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[Redacted] and it is with [Redacted] that the [Redacted] firm deals when working on this account. [Redacted] to [Redacted] understanding, is a close friend of [Redacted] law partner [Redacted]. Included in their social set is ABNER MIKVA, a former U.S. Congressman from Illinois and now a judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C.

Investigation on 8/5/86 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 207G-43 - 500

SAs [Redacted]
by and [Redacted]

ISIS ENTRY
TO BE ENTERED YES NO
RCCO [Redacted] BSTD [Redacted]
ANALYST [Redacted]

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agency:
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