FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1064442-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
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Page 48 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 49 ~ b6; b7C;
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Mr. Felt
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Bowen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, ES
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Mamfeldt

JACKIE ROBINSON CONSTRUCTION CORP.

160 SYLVAN AVENUE • ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J. 07632
TELEPHONE 201-871-4216

July 6, 1972

Mr. Jack Anderson
1612 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is not intended as a criticism, but I must say I have every reason to believe what Mr. Gray, Kleindienst and the Secret Service have said. There has not been any denial that my name was placed on a list, and while there may be a file number, I cannot be offended. I have been told that over the years anyone going to the White House gate without an invitation requesting to see the President, regardless of who he may be, is placed on a special list. I believe Messrs. Gray and Kleindienst when they say this does not mean I have ever been considered a threat to the President. As a matter of fact, I would be concerned if policy was not followed in my case.

Meeting and talking with Mr. Gray and Mr. Kleindienst gave me a greater insight as far as the work responsibility and fairness are concerned. I genuinely believe under their leadership a greater relationship and response to many problems will evolve. I hope we will give them the benefit of any doubt and that the matter can now be dropped. I believe the last paragraph of your column of July 3 when you stated:

REC-58 74690 - 10

> "A Justice Department spokesman explained that the Kleindienst-Gray response to Robinson's inquiry was based upon information furnished by the Secret Service. The Secret Service explained that Robinson's name was included in the data bank because he tried to call upon the President "without an appointment."

16 JUL 20 1972

EXP. PROC. JUL 10 1972

53 AUG 17 1972

But a spokesman added that the Secret Service does not consider Robinson a threat to the President. "

Very truly yours,

Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson

cc: Mr. Pat Gray
Mr. Richard Kleindienst

DO-6 OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. FELT
MR. MOHR
MR. ROSEN
MR. BATES
MR. BISHOP
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CAMPBELL
MR. CASPER
MR. CLEVELAND
MR. CONRAD
MR. DALBEY
MR. MILLER, E.S.
MR. PONDER
MR. SOYARS
MR. WAIKART
MR. WALTERS
TELE. ROOM
MR. KINLEY
MR. ARMSTRONG
MS. HERWIG
MRS. NEENAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 06-18-2007 BY 60324auobaw/rs/rds

b6
b7C

This should appear in our briefing book re Mr. Anderson's Columns

7-3
10:40 PM

74690-9

REC-58

16 JUL 20 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

53 AUG 18 1972

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds
ON 05-18-2007

5010-106

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN "THE WASHINGTON POST" JUNE 24, 1972

1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. J. W. Marshall

DATE: 6/30/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick

Felt
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Marshall
Miller, E. S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Last three paragraphs of captioned column (copy attached) pertain to one Saul Alinsky who Anderson notes was the "self-proclaimed 'professional radical' who died earlier this month." Anderson states that FBI regarded Alinsky "as a menace" and "kept him under regular surveillance and tried to paint him red." Anderson reports "despite Alinsky's rabblerousing, he was hardly a routine revolutionary" and quoted Alinsky as previously stating "I love this _____ country, and we're (the common people) going to take it back."

Review of Bureau files reveals Alinsky has not been the subject of any surveillance or active security investigation by the FBI.

EX 101 REC-58 74690 8

Alinsky was subject of discreet, preliminary inquiry by Bureau in 1944 due to his being considered as possible juvenile delinquency lecturer for FBI National Academy. He was not recommended for this position as information developed that his wife was associated with a communist group, to wit, the Jackson Park Branch of American League for Peace and Democracy. (This group has been designated per Executive Order (E.O.) 10450).

JUL 20 1972

Bureau files reveal Saul David Alinsky, white male, born 1/30/09, of Chicago, Illinois, was Executive Director of Industrial Area Foundation (IAF), established in 1940, to organize and train indigenous personnel for community organizations. He was also active in activity concerning poverty-type problems in U. S. In connection with his activities, he associated with communists, communist front groups, and extremists.

Enclosure
1 - 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)
TF:crc (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6/30/92 5/24/82

53 AUG 18 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post"
June 24, 1972

Information concerning these latter associations came to Bureau's attention through sources providing coverage of the specific subversives or extremists with whom Alinsky had association. Examples of these associations include: his appearance as speaker at Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting, Chicago, 2/10/56, (SWP has been designated pursuant to E. O. 10450); his active support of SWP functionary James Kutcher who was fired in 1959 from Veterans Administration due to subversive membership; his giving main speech at Foster Club meeting of Southeast Section of Communist Party (CP), held at
(U) Chicago 3/61; his meeting with black extremist Stokely Carmichael in Chicago, 1/67, reportedly to assist Carmichael in organizing in ghetto areas; and his affiliation with poverty-type programs such as the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, which employed youth-gang leaders who were involved in violence.

Dissemination was made by the Bureau to appropriate agencies regarding information received concerning Alinsky, examples of which are set forth above. Agencies who have received communications of this nature in past include the Department, Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Economic Opportunity, military intelligence agencies, and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Several of these disseminated communications set forth that Alinsky was self-described as "professional radical"; however, no reference located in any communication disseminated which contains Alinsky's alleged statement, "I love this _____ country, and we're going to take it back."

From the limited comments of Anderson concerning Alinsky, a specific determination cannot be made as to Anderson's source regarding FBI investigative interest in Alinsky.

ACTION: None. This is for your information.

0-19 (Rev. 3-28-72)

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Marijuana Hard-Liners Winning

By Jack Anderson

The White House has quietly started twisting arms on Capitol Hill to authorize tougher measures against marijuana violators.

For months, a fierce debate has raged inside the Nixon administration between those who want to legalize marijuana and those who favor a marijuana crackdown. The crackdown crowd has now won.

The word has gone out from the White House to put the heat on Congress to pass two measures that would assure continued prosecution of marijuana users.

The instructions were delivered by White House aide Walt Minnick to Donald Miller, chief counsel for the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Miller immediately called representatives from several federal departments behind closed doors on June 13 to plan the lobbying campaign.

The principal measure is an international drug control treaty which would obligate the U.S. to make possession of certain drugs, including marijuana, "punishable offenses."

The other measure is an enabling law which would be needed to clear the way for Congress to approve the treaty.

The treaty, known as "The Convention of Psychoptropic Substances," would empower the Justice Department to control drugs regardless of the medical recommendations from the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Drug Controversy

This would directly contravene a drug abuse law, enacted by Congress two years ago, giving HEW the power to decide which drugs are dangerous.

A number of HEW officials are dismayed over the White House action. They believe HEW, as the scientific and medical arm of the government should rule on dangerous drugs.

The President's own National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has recommended that penalties for personal possession of marijuana be abolished.

BNDD officials, however, are sternly opposed to relaxing any of the laws against marijuana use. Their views were underscored in a recent speech by John Ingersoll, the hard-line BNDD director. He told a group of California policemen that the legalization of marijuana and other drugs might mean the fight against drug abuse was "lost altogether."

He added: "It is our duty not only to protect the public in the streets from vicious criminals but to protect the public from harmful ideas."

Footnote: HEW officials believe the White House deliberately began lobbying for the drug control treaty on the eve of the election campaign, figuring it might be difficult for members of Congress to oppose it in an election year. But Minnick explained to us that the timing had been determined by the Senate Judiciary Committee's schedule. The committee must process the enabling legislation.

Bluecoats vs Redskins

It has been many moons since the bluecoats won their last skirmish with the redskins in the struggle for the West. But the federal government is still crowding the Indians.

Back in 1865, the government signed a treaty with the Winnebago tribe granting them land "for use and occupancy forever." As late as 1944, the Army Corps of Engineers — descendants of the bluecoats — pledged that they would never appropriate Indian lands without prior tribal consent.

But now the federal authorities want to build a recreation project on Winnebago land in Iowa and Nebraska. Without regard for past treaties and pledges, the government took the land away from the Indians for the Oxbow Lake project.

Not that the friendly Winnebago mind opening their homeland to their white brothers for fishing and picnicking. But the tribe would like to retain the title and collect the income from park concessions.

Footnote: congressional sources tell us that a House Appropriations Subcommittee may settle the issue, strictly for budgetary reasons, by turning down the $750,000 appropriation for the Oxbow project.

Saul Alinsky, the self-proclaimed "professional radical," died earlier this month. He would have been dismayed over the eulogies that appeared in several newspapers.

He would be comforted to know, however, that the FBI at least regarded him as a menace. The G-men kept him under regular surveillance and tried to paint him red.

But the FBI file on him isn't convincing. Despite Alinsky's rabblerousing, he was hardly a routine revolutionary. "I love this——country," he kept on saying, "and we're (the common people) going to take it back."

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"The Washington Post" 6/24/72

D-31

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/24/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

ENCLOSURE

222, 250

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. J.W. Marshall
1 - Mr. C.W. Bates

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walkart
Walters
Sovars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/28/72

FROM G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. T.J. Smith
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. W.H. Atkinson

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY OF COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS 6/27/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auc baw/ra/rds

United Press International press release and article in "The Evening Star," dated 6/27/72, and 6/28/72 article in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" reported syndicated columnist Jack Anderson at a hearing on "governmental lawlessness" of the Congressional Black Caucus stated on 6/27/72 that FBI files on black Americans are so numerous that "apparently anyone with dark skin who dares to open his mouth is viewed as subversive." He stated Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other prominent black Americans have been the subject of detailed investigation by FBI. He read from a reported FBI memorandum that Mrs. King arrived at Tampa International Airport at 12:55 p.m. on 3/10/66 and proceeded directly to St. Petersburg, Florida. The memorandum indicated "her appearance in concert at the Pasadena Community Church. . . and her stay at the Princess Martha Hotel were without incident." He stated this information was disseminated by FBI to Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations and Office of Naval Intelligence.

These news articles revealed he identified 21 black individuals and seven organizations that have been investigated by FBI.

REC-58 74690-7

Anderson's testimony was mostly a rehash of information he previously published in his syndicated column, and it is hardly anything new. His testimony, however, helps to solidify our suspicions that leaks of our information to Anderson are being made by someone with access to Secret Service files since he presented a computerized printout list of some 5,500 blacks which he identified as the Secret Service "black nationalist file."

16 JUL 20 1972

Mrs. Martin Luther King has never been a subject of FBI investigation. We maintain a file concerning her, however, which is a repository for information concerning Mrs. King, which was developed during the course of investigations of other matters. Anderson's reference to Mrs. King's trip to Florida is contained in FBI memorandum, dated 3/12/66 at Tampa, Florida, copy of which is attached. Such data was reported to us by the St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department; and it was disseminated to Secret Service,

Enclosures
WHA:lkc (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

56 AUG 21 1972

Office of Special Investigations and Office of Naval Intelligence. The memorandum made reference to Tampa communication, dated 3/1/66, copy of which is attached. The latter communication revealed the St. Petersburg Police Department had determined Mrs. King was to give a concert at the Pasadena Community Church; and she, as well as sponsors of the concert, had received a letter containing threats against her in the event she appeared as scheduled. This memorandum was likewise disseminated to Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations and Office of Naval Intelligence.

b6
b7C

Concerning the individuals mentioned in the articles, [redacted] Huey Newton, Stokely Carmichael and Eldridge Cleaver are well-known black extremist leaders who are under active investigation. The following 12 individuals identified by Anderson have been mentioned in prior memoranda concerning the information reported in the Jack Anderson's columns: [redacted] Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin, [redacted] Harry Belafonte, Eartha Kitt, James Baldwin, Ossie Davis, [redacted] and Joe Louis.

b6
b7C

He identified the following additional individuals and groups as having been investigated by FBI:

[redacted]

REVEREND DAVID EATON - Investigation instituted November, 1968, after Eaton endorsed remarks by black extremist leader Stokely Carmichael for blacks to become more militant, and to be a revolutionist you have to pick up a gun and be willing to kill. Eaton remarked that he and Carmichael would stand or fall together. Case closed 5/22/70 since Eaton was not then advocating violence to secure black objectives. Data developed furnished Secret Service, U. S. Attorney, the Department and military intelligence agencies.

WALTER FAUNTROY - Congressional delegate from the District of Columbia. Instituted special inquiry (character type) investigation of Fauntroy 8/22/67 on White House instructions, as he was being considered for a position in District of Columbia Mayor's office. Investigative results furnished White House. No other investigation

conducted concerning Fauntroy. Information coming to our attention through another investigation on 7/2/69 revealed he addressed a rally supporting picketing by group attempting to organize in Charleston, South Carolina. Such information disseminated to White House, Attorney General, Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency and military intelligence agencies. Public source data concerning speech made by Fauntroy 1/6/71 at construction site of new FBI building in which he criticized then Attorney General Mitchell and FBI Director Hoover for discriminating against minority groups in hiring employees for the Department and FBI, respectively, was disseminated to the Department and Secret Service. b6 b7C

[redacted]

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) (organization's name changed to Student National Coordinating Committee, 7/22/69). SNCC is under active investigation as it is a black revolutionary organization.

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA (RNA). Organization is under active investigation as it is a black extremist and separatist group seeking creation of a separate black nation in U. S.

NATION OF ISLAM (NOI). Under active investigation since it is a black extremist group advocating destruction of white man and separation of the races.

CONGRESS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES (CAP). Under active investigation as it advocates black separatism and leadership dominated by well-known black extremists.

DRUM AND SPEAR BOOKSTORE, Washington, D. C. Investigation initiated November, 1968, as bookstore founded by former members of SNCC who were close associates of black extremist leader Stokely Carmichael. Case closed 5/16/72.

BLACK UNITED FRONT (BUF). BUF founded 1968 by black well-known extremist Carmichael and currently [redacted] Organization currently under active investigation. b6 b7C

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Testimony of Columnist Jack Anderson
Before Congressional Black Caucus, 6/27/72

BLACKMAN'S VOLUNTEER ARMY FOR LIBERATION. Investigation initiated February, 1968, as head of this organization stated small group could start destroying white man's property and cause him to "talk it over." Compared such activity to Castro's overthrow of Cuban government with initial group of 26 followers. Investigation continuing.

Dissemination on above seven organizations made to Internal Security Division, Secret Service and military intelligence services.

Anderson's allegation that blacks who speak out against the status quo in this country are investigated by FBI is inaccurate. Our investigations have never been based on such an ill-founded criterion. Investigations are initiated upon sound guidelines enumerated in Sections 87 and 122 of the Manual of Instructions and to determine if violations of Federal statutes have taken place or are being planned.

ACTION:

For information.

WHA
I.E. 4/[illegible]

EM/WRW
[illegible]

SEE KING LHM.S —
HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY
TO REALLY NAIL ANDERSON

JDK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 3301
Tampa, Florida 33601
March 12, 1966

MRS. CORRETA S. KING, Also Known As
Mrs. Martin Luther King

Reference is made to Tampa communication dated March 1, 1966.

On March 11, 1966, Lieutenant [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, advised that Mrs. Correta S. King arrived at the Tampa International Airport, Tampa, Florida, at 12:35 PM, on March 10, 1966, and came directly to St. Petersburg, Florida. b6 b7C

Her appearance in concert at the Pasadena Community Church, St. Petersburg, Florida, on the night of March 10, 1966, and her stay at the Princess Martha Hotel, were without incident.

She left St. Petersburg about 7:30 AM on March 11, 1966, to catch an 8:25 AM Eastern Airlines plane for Atlanta, Georgia.

This memorandum has been disseminated to Secret Service and INTC, Tampa, Florida; Office of Special Investigations, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, and Office of Naval Intelligence, Charleston, South Carolina.

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

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DATE 05-15-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

74620

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
March 1, 1966

MRS. CORRETA S. KING, also known
as Mrs. Martin Luther King

On February 28, 1966, Lieutenant [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Department, made available to a Special Agent of the FBI a Xerox copy of a copy of the following quoted letter: b6 b7C

"Tampa, Florida
Feb. 21, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-15-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

"Mrs. C. S. KING
c/o 332 Auburn Ave. Ne
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

"Dear Mrs. King,

"We have made arrangements with one of the local produce markets to purchase their over-ripe fruit and rotten eggs in preparation for your singing trip here.

"We hope we will get a chance to present this fruit and eggs to you.

"Yours truly,

"/s/ [redacted] &
Spanish American Society

"copy to [redacted] & [redacted] b6 b7C

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that the above-mentioned copy was received by [redacted] Pasadena Community Church, and was made available to the Police Department [redacted] on February 25, 1966.

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that Mrs. KING's concert in St. Petersburg will be held at the Pasadena Community Church.

74690

MRS. CORRETA S. KING

Lieutenant [redacted] advised that he has contacted the Intelligent Unit of the Tampa, Florida, Police Department, and has been advised that [redacted] and the Spanish American Society are not known to that agency. b6 b7C

Lieutenant [redacted] advised that he is going to contact [redacted] and [redacted] to determine if their copies of above referred to letter were transmitted in envelopes postmarked Tampa, Florida.

This memorandum has been disseminated to Secret Service and INTC, Tampa, Florida; Office of Special Investigations, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, and Office of Naval Intelligence, Charleston, S. C.

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. J. W. Marshall

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E. S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walkart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/27/72

FROM: G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. W. V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. W. H. Atkinson

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST" 6/25/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-8-86 BY

Mr. Gray on a copy of captioned column indicated a sheet should be prepared for his Intelligence Briefing Book concerning data in the column pertaining to FBI.

Captioned column indicated "FBI likes to cite 'confidential sources'" because such information is often "little more than gossip" and the veil of anonymity protects FBI as much as it does its sources. He reported FBI file on [redacted] for example, disclosed a "source who has furnished reliable information in the past" quoted [redacted] a "self-described public relations man" for the Black Muslims, as advising that [redacted] managers were allegedly negotiating a title match [redacted] then recognized by World Boxing Association as [redacted] Alleged scheme called for [redacted] fight in a Miami television studio and "thereby circumvent boxing commission bars concerning [redacted] boxing." The entire deal was being arranged by a prominent sports announcer in New York City. An Agent in FBI's Chicago Field Office reported "and if all goes as planned (the announcer) will receive $50,000 for his efforts." Anderson claimed he discussed this proposed fight with the sports announcer, with [redacted] and [redacted] and they advised this reported incident was a joke and a pipedream. [redacted] stated also that [redacted] was kidding around about not being able to fight and jokingly stated "he'd even fight on a television studio."

b6
b7C

Anderson concluded that further investigation by him failed to produce a shred of evidence that the data in FBI memorandum was accurate and in spite of this, it is recorded in FBI files without the slightest hint that it is more like fiction than fact.

REC-58

16 JUL 20 1972

Enclosure
WHA:lkc (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - [redacted]

70 AUG 22 1972

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post" 6/25/72

Information included in above article was set forth in Chicago LHM dated 12/8/69, captioned [redacted] copy of which is attached. It is obvious Anderson has access to such memorandum. The information was furnished by [redacted] on 12/5/69, during period [redacted] activities were being followed by the Bureau. [redacted] requested that his identity be protected. The LHM was disseminated to Secret Service, Army intelligence and the Internal Security and Criminal Division of the Department.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b6
b7C

We also conducted limited and discreet inquiries through established sources only concerning three professional fights [redacted] to ascertain if any violations of Federal Anti-Racketeering or Sports Bribery statutes were involved.

b6
b7C
b7D

The data included in attached memorandum was volunteered to our Chicago Office by [redacted] No investigation was initiated by the Bureau concerning the contents of memorandum as no data was furnished concerning any matter within our investigative jurisdiction. Thus we did not develop any information as to the authenticity of the information set forth in the memorandum. Our files do not reveal any further information concerning the alleged negotiations for a fight [redacted] in a television studio, and it cannot be determined if this proposal was "a joke."

ACTION:

In accordance with Mr. Gray's instructions, an insert is being prepared concerning this matter for his Intelligence Briefing Book.

6/25
10:12 PM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois,
December 8, 1969.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-40911

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

[redacted] b6 b7C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised December 5, 1969, of the following:

[redacted] a self-described public relations man for the Nation of Islam (NOI) but not himself a NOI member, claims [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] are negotiating for a [redacted] title match [redacted] Howard Cossell of the American Broadcasting Company's, (ABC), television station in New York City, is alleged to be negotiating this title match, and, if all goes as planned, Cossell will receive $50,000 for his efforts. Plans called for arrangements to be made to have this title match take place within the confines of an affiliate station of ABC TV in Miami, Florida. Inasmuch as this title match would be held in a television studio, presumably there will be no audience and the fight will be shown to the public only by closed circuit television. The individuals involved hope such an arrangement will circumvent boxing commission bars concerning [redacted] boxing. They feel there is no law or regulation which states two men cannot fight and have the fight shown on closed television. b6 b7C

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

74690

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] believes the above title match could be held sometime prior to the end of March, 1970.

b6
b7C

Copies of this memorandum have been disseminated to the following agencies:

United States Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

0-19 (Rev. 7-12-71)

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

Jack Anderson

New Blasts Delay Eniwetok Return

ENIWETOK'S gentle natives, who have been waiting 26 years to go back to their nuclear-scorched island, will have to wait a while longer.

U.S. authorities haven't bothered to tell them that their precious atoll, already ripped apart by 30 nuclear tests, will be battered again by 21 secret, new bomb blasts. Thousands of tons of TNT will be used to simulate nuclear explosions on Eniwetok.

The natives were evacuated from their tiny atoll—less than 3 square miles of coral in the vast Pacific—back in 1946. They were shipped to the neighboring island of Ujelang, a spot so barren it was [illegible]

tests must be held at Eniwetok, because comparisons must be with the earlier nuclear tests. Few stateside Americans, however, would tolerate the bombs in their own backyards without a fierce outcry.

FBI Fiction

ONE REASON the FBI likes to cite "confidential sources" is because their information often is little more than gossip. The veil of anonymity, therefore, protects the FBI as much as it does its sources.

The file on Muhammad Ali, for example, discloses an incident attributed to a "source who has furnished reliable in-

It's for our book -

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

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

Date

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PHONE 832-4800
SUNDAY 12 NOON-6 P.M.
MONDAY 9:30-9:30

DOWNTOWN
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MERCHANDISE IN FACTORY CARTONS. ALL ITEMS

ENCLOSURE

74690

FORM NO. 10
EDITION
REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO: Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/22/72

1 - Mr. F. W. Waikart
1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. E. B. Griffith

FROM: R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST" 6/21/72

Felt
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Marshall
Miller, E. S.
Pond
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

Captioned column, which was headlined "Berrigan Trial Made Heroes," (copy attached) contains information from two FBI LHMs regarding the plots to blow up the Washington, D. C., utility tunnels serving Government buildings and to kidnap Presidential advisor Henry A. Kissinger.

Memorandum T. E. Bishop to Mr. Felt dated 6/1/72, captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives," (copy attached) sets forth information regarding a contact by Joe Spear, an employee of Anderson, with Mr. Bishop on 6/1/72. At that time Spear said he had in his possession a Secret Service cable which quoted from an "FBI report" concerned with the plot to kidnap Dr. Kissinger. From the wording of this cable it was obvious the material therein came from an LHM disseminated to Secret Service on 9/3/70.

The other LHM mentioned in Anderson's column was concerned with the bombing plot. This material was a direct quote from a memorandum submitted by the Philadelphia Office on 6/24/70 captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives." It was disseminated to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service on 6/29/70.

Analysis of this article discloses it to be a typical twisted and distorted assembly of facts designed to publicize the Government in the worst light possible. In a footnote the article indicated Spear had contacted [redacted] regarding the LHMs. [redacted] according to the article, stated that the Government did not turn over "these damning documents" at the Harrisburg trial. This distortion of the truth implies the

b6
b7C

Enclosures

REC-58 65-74690-8

16 JUL 20 1972

1 - 100-460495 (Eastcon)

CONTINUED — OVER

FBG:tlp
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-86 BY SP-5 RJ/MP

ENCLOSURE

53 AUG 18 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-460495

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post" 6/21/72

Government withheld information from the defense and did not comply with the Court's order regarding discovery and inspection. The fact is the original FD-302s containing the first recording of the information in the LHMs was made available to the Harrisburg defense attorneys.

Previous analyses of several of Anderson's columns which appeared in the month of May, 1972, have indicated he has no doubt obtained copies of certain FBI documents from Secret Service and/or the White House. In view of the authenticity of the information appearing in the attached column, it is apparent Anderson has a pipeline into Secret Service files. It is clearly obvious, however, that the conclusion Anderson draws, namely "Apparently, the Justice Department's objective was to get the 'Harrisburg Seven' into court and take a chance the jury might convict them because of prejudice if not evidence" is not supported by any document in his possession.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

FG TCB/HJ EM

WGC

DS

For my book

prepared by DID to set forth the facts re these Anderson columns. This book must be kept up to date. Gm 6/26 9:58 PM

On Sept. 4, 1970, the late J. Edgar Hoover sent a letter, stamped "Secret," to Kissinger informing the presidential adviser he had been "mentioned as a possible (kidnap) victim." By this time, the FBI regarded Douglas as a "sensitive" source "who has furnished reliable information in the past."

The Secret Service, which is responsible for protecting the people at the White House, was also notified. But the Secret Service was unimpressed.

"The plans to destroy steam lines in Wash., D.C., has been investigated by the FBI and this Service," concluded a secret memo. "No information has been developed to confirm that plot."

Yet the Justice Department went ahead with a grand jury investigation and indictments.

Footnote: The documents we dug out of the FBI files, according to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, defense attorney for the "Harrisburg Seven," "tend to confirm what I saw during the trial." He also told my associate Joe Spear that the government failed to disclose these damning documents. We could get no comment from the Justice Department nor the FBI, "since this matter is still in litigation." In fact, the department has decided to drop the case.

Washington [illegible]

Sleeper Play—A[illegible] yers, fearful that [illegible] surance will cut their [illegible] dollar take from auto [illegible] trophes, are trying to [illegible] sleeper play in the Senate. The Senate Commerce Committee, spurred by Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), reported to the Senate a tough no-fault bill that would save auto owners millions. But some state bar associations are urging Sen. Jim Eastland (D-Miss.) to start a jurisdictional squabble on the Senate floor. The trial lawyers want Eastland to have the bill sent back "for further study" to his Judiciary Committee, the graveyard of so many consumer bills in the past.

Soft on Drugs—The Food and Drug Administration is often accused of being too soft on the pharmaceutical industry it regulates. Yet the National Ethical Pharmaceutical Association, representing 100 small drug firms, would like the FDA to be even softer. The drug firms are trying to bring pressure through their congressmen to get the FDA to weaken its regulations. The drug makers want the FDA to allow them to include some ingredients in drugs even if there's no proof they are effective. The drug companies also would like to shift the burden of proving other drugs are safe from the producers to the FDA.

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(-19 (Rev. 3-20-72)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auobaw/rs/rds

Mr. Felt
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Bates
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Casper
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Miller
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walkart
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Berrigan Trial Made Heroes

C23

By Jack Anderson

The Justice Department went ahead with the prosecution of Father Philip Berrigan and his friends, apparently, with full knowledge that the evidence was insufficient to get a conviction.

Father Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, both militant Catholics, and five others were accused of conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and to blow up steam tunnels in Washington. They were found innocent of these charges after a long, costly trial.

We have now obtained documents from FBI files casting doubt on the validity of the government's case. Apparently, the Justice Department's objective was to get the "Harrisburg Seven" into court and take a chance the jury might convict them because of prejudice if not evidence.

But the jury refused to convict them of the conspiracy counts, thus proving that even the most unpopular radicals can still get a fair trial in America.

The Justice Department's strategy, meanwhile, completely backfired. Instead of suppressing the political radicals, the trials gave them a national forum and made heroes of them.

The trials also cost the taxpayers a bale of money.

Political Folly

In retrospect, some high government officials believe the Justice Department not only wasted the taxpayers' money but committed political folly. For the trial accomplished nothing except to publicize the radical movement.

The first word of a plot to destroy government property and disrupt Washington came to the FBI on June 18, 1970, from "a confidential source of unknown reliability."

This dubious source "advised he had received a telephone call from Neil McLaughlin, a Catholic priest from Baltimore, Md. (one of the seven defendants at the Harrisburg, Pa., trial), who indicated he and others were going ahead with plans for the 'big action in Washington, D.C.' . . .

"He advised this apparently related to the proposed destruction of the underground electrical network supplying power to government buildings in Washington, D.C., and/or destruction of computers at the Pentagon."

Our sources say the FBI's uncertain informant was Boyd Douglas, who later said the Catholic plot against Washington would be directed at steam lines. He also produced the famous "kidnap letters" discussing the alleged plot to make off with Henry Kissinger.

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b7C

The Washington Post
Times Herald C23
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

Date JUN 21 1972

ENCLOSURE

74690

ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller EM/TJS

DATE: 5/30/72

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe

[redacted]

Felt
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder b6
Soyars
Walters b7C
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST," 5/11, 5/12, 5/16, AND 5/17/72

In response to the Acting Director's request, there is provided as an enclosure one xerox copy each of FBI documents to which Anderson is believed to have gained access, based on an analysis of captioned columns.

Also enclosed is one copy each of T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller memoranda 5/19/72 and 5/22/72, which analyzed captioned columns.

It is to be noted that item I-A in the Table of Contents (4/30/71 report [redacted] was not xeroxed because of its size (334 pages). Since Anderson only quoted from the synopsis of the report, that portion is reproduced in the enclosed. The entire report is readily available, should a review of it be desired.

REC-106 65-74690-4X

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

CPM:dan
(5)

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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auc baw/rs/rds

CPM

EM

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

File-5-TJS

ROUTE [redacted]

53 JUN 26 1973

NO. 10 5010-106
GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

DATE: 5/26/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. F. W. Walkart
1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe

Felt
Mohr
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Conrad
Dalbey
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS/ELR

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST," 5/20/72 AND 5/22/72

Captioned column of 5/20/72, which is headlined "Wallace Suspect Not In Assassin File," (copy attached) contains information describing Secret Service's computerized intelligence operation. Anderson disputes the explanation given by a Secret Service "spokesman" concerning the organization's use of its data bank. Instead, Anderson states "insiders" report differently.

The 5/22/72 column, entitled "Loudmouths Fill Secret Service Files," (copy attached) continues Anderson's attack on Secret Service's intelligence-gathering techniques. He refers to Secret Service files pertaining to actors Groucho Marx and Tony Randall, listing their alleged Secret Service file numbers. Anderson quotes from a Secret Service "memo" dated 6/9/71 concerning a discussion reportedly held between Secret Service officials in Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, California, relating to Groucho Marx. Another Secret Service "memo" dated 3/25/68, is mentioned by Anderson, who quotes information from it concerning Tony Randall.

It is noted that previous analysis of Anderson's columns of 5/1, 5/11, 5/12, 5/16, and 5/17/72 have indicated that Anderson has most probably received copies of certain FBI documents from Secret Service and/or The White House.

If Anderson's information relating to Secret Service files, numbers, and memoranda is accurate, it is then apparent that Anderson is in a position to obtain unique access to Secret Service material.

REC-58 74690

ACTION:

None. For information.

16 JUL 20 1972

Enclosures - 2

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

CPM:dan
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/ra/rds

53 AUG 17 1972

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Memorandum T. J. Smith to Miller
RE: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"
5/20/72 and 5/22/72

ADDENDUM; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION; ESM:lrs; 5-26-72:

I agree that we should not take action at this time in regard to possible Secret Service leak to Anderson since Mr. Gray has already authorized us to discreetly approach White House contacts concerning Anderson's articles 5/11,12,16, 17/72. This will be done as promptly as practicable. Thereafter a determination regarding contact with Secret Service will be considered.

EM

0-19 (Rev. 3-28-72)

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan

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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Wallace Suspect Not in Assassin File

By Jack Anderson

Immediately after Gov. George Wallace was gunned down at a suburban Maryland shopping center, the Secret Service whirred through its computerized file.

The name of the prime suspect, 21-year-old Arthur Herman Bremer of Milwaukee, was not in the data bank of potential assassins.

The computer file constitutes the heart of the Secret Service's intelligence operation. Theoretically, the most basic descriptive information about a potential assassin can be fed into the machine, and a list of suspects will come pouring out.

A Secret Service spokesman has explained that the computer contains "a very large file of characteristics." These characteristics, he said, "may be addressed on an individual or combinatorial basis. So, if information of a general nature comes to our attention, we may search the file to synthesize it and condense it to the rather small number of suspects."

In other words, the data bank was supposed to pinpoint potential assassins by the freckles on their cheeks or the moles on their noses.

But insiders tell us the computer operation doesn't work the way he explained it. The entire system is actually based on the premise that persons who write threatening letters, participate in demonstrations, make inflammatory "oral statements" or engage in "subversive" activities are most likely to attempt an assassination.

The names of such persons, as well as names from the FBI's National Crime Information Center, are dumped into the computer. The Secret Service's sophisticated data bank, in other words, is really nothing more than a personnel file of known or suspected nuts, criminals and subversives.

The President and other "protectees," as the Secret Service calls them, are not only followed but also preceded by their federal bodyguards. The agents comb hotel registries, convention guest lists and similar sources, and then wire the names back to Washington.

All names are checked against the computerized list. If the machine registers a "hit," the agents locate the potential assassin and initiate surveillance until they are satisfied there is no threat.

The Secret Service computer is also programmed to cough up names of "dangerous" suspects by geographical location. Only about 300 of the 180,000 names listed in the data bank, however, are considered dangerous enough to warrant regular surveillance.

The agency also has its computer set up to keep track of the whereabouts of its "protectees. At the push of a button, therefore, the Secret Service could have learned that George Wallace was in Laurel, Md., on May 15. Or that Vice President Agnew was in Japan.

Humphrey vs. McGovern

Despite reports to the contrary, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) has explicitly ordered his campaign organization to avoid attacks on his Democratic presidential rival, Sen. George McGovern (D-S.C.).

Indeed, Humphrey has suggested to his top campaign aides that McGovern might be in his choice for vice president, should Humphrey win the Democratic presidential nomination.

The orders to lay off McGovern were given three days prior to published reports that Humphrey's California organization planned a bare-knuckled attack on McGovern's positions on a variety of controversial issues, including abortion, amnesty and aid to parochial schools.

They came in a private memo, dated May 12, from the senator to Jack Chestnut, his campaign manager.

"I must insist," Humphrey wrote, "that you issue strict instructions throughout the campaign organization that there are to be no attacks against George McGovern.

"He and I have been good friends for many years, and I am proud of his success. I helped bring him to Washington and we were next door neighbors.

"Muriel and I are terribly fond of him, Eleanor and their children. I will not let politics get in the way of that."

Humphrey makes clear, however, that he expects McGovern's positions on a number of issues to hurt the South Dakota senator as the public becomes more familiar with them.

"You can be sure that I have read the same materials that you have and that I know one of the reasons George is getting as many votes is that many who vote for him don't know anything about his record or his statements.

"Enough will be written by the press about his earlier statements . . . . There is no need for me personally or for us as a campaign to get involved in the attack. . ."

Humphrey's memo notes that McGovern supported him in 1968. "He's a good man, and I will want his support again at the Miami convention and I will want the support as well of his voters.

"Furthermore," Humphrey says, "there are many people talking to me about him as a vice presidential candidate."

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0-19 (Rev. 3-28-72)

Tolson
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Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey

Loudmouths Fill Secret Service Files

By Jack Anderson

The Secret Service, apparently, has been protecting presidential aspirants from the wrong people.

A fanatic with a handgun had no trouble infiltrating within a few feet of George Wallace at a political rally. But such unlikely assassins as comedians Groucho Marx and Tony Randall would have come under Secret Service scrutiny.

The Alabama governor was gunned down at a Laurel, Md., rally, and Arthur Herman Bremer, a pistol in his hand, was wrestled to the ground. He is being held on $200,000 bond.

Yet Bremer's name appears nowhere in the Secret Service's computerized file of 180,000 suspicious individuals.

Those who wind up in the file aren't likely to shoot off anything more lethal than their mouths. Most came to the Secret Service's attention because of some intemperate remark. Many are prominent in politics, the arts or the entertainment world.

Of the 180,000 suspects, only about 300 are considered dangerous enough to warrant regular surveillance, and many of these have already been hustled off to prisons or asylums.

Those who make threatening remarks about office-holders blow off steam, relieve the pressure and, therefore, usually don't resort to violence. More likely, a loner, unknown and obsessed, would attempt a political assassination.

This is the view of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence after studying 18 assassination attempts against prominent office-holders. The commission found that "it is difficult to prevent a determined assassin from killing a political figure, particularly when a mentally disturbed person acts alone to avenge some real or imagined wrong."

The presidential contenders don't have to worry about being shot by the likes of Groucho Marx or Tony Randall. But the Secret Service took their intemperate cracks seriously and considered bringing action against them.

The incorrigible Groucho was quoted by a West Coast underground newspaper as saying that "the only hope this country has is Nixon's assassination."

Groucho immediately disowned the statement. "I deny everything," he said, "because I never tell the truth. I lie about everything I do or say —about men, women or any other sex."

The Secret Service, however, wasn't buying Groucho's denials. Confidential memos zipped between Secret Service headquarters in Washington and its West Coast offices.

In a memo dated June 9, 1971, Washington Special Agent In Charge Ronald C. Towns noted: "On this date, I discussed this matter with SAIC Powis, Los Angeles, concerning the need for further investigation to determine if an offense did occur."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Elgin Edward turned thumbs down on prosecution. But Groucho was assigned file number CO 2 39700 09205 and programmed into the Secret Service computer. He is now officially recognized as a threat to the President of the United States.

Tony Randall also wound up in the data bank because he made "oral statements" the Secret Service didn't like. A memo dated March 25, 1968, explains that the Philadelphia field office "had received a telephone call from Congressman James Byrne (D-Pa.) concerning Tony Randall."

"Congressman Byrne stated that Randall has opened an office in Philadelphia on March 21, 1968, for Senator McCarthy. In Randall's remarks to newspapermen on March 21, 1968, he called the President the 'murderous bastard in the White House' and stated that 'the SOB lied to us.' "

Byrne wanted to know whether Randall's "derogatory language" violated the law. A subsequent memo notes that "Congressman Byrne was advised that there did not appear to be a federal violation involved."

Nevertheless, actor Tony Randall, file number CO2 39700 00174, is still carried in the Secret Service's computerized file as a potential assassin.

Rather than waste time with harmless loudmouths, the Secret Service would be more effective, in the opinion of experts, if it raised obstacles in the way of potential assassins. Such measures have been suggested as spot searches of suspicious loiterers and the use of bulletproof plexiglass barriers.

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Date

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74690

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5/22/72

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. F. W. Waikart
1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMNS IN "THE WASHINGTON POST," 5/11/72, 5/12/72 AND 5/16/72

Felt
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Miller, E. S.
Ponder
Soyars
Waikart
Walters
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

SYNOPSIS: In response to inquiry by the Acting Director, research and analysis were conducted relating to FBI material mentioned in captioned columns. Bureau file numbers mentioned by Anderson, 5/11/72, are accurate, except number for [redacted] is identification record number and number for Mrs. King is Atlanta Office file number. Main case files exist for [redacted] Ralph Abernathy, Floyd McKissick, James Baldwin, Harry Belafonte, Zero Mostel, I. F. Stone, [redacted] and Marlon Brando, based on subversive allegations. Mrs. Coretta King and [redacted] not investigated, but files containing information reported about their activities exist. Material reported by Anderson determined to originate from various FBI documents. The various items referred to above have been disseminated to The White House and Secret Service, with Secret Service getting 19 items not furnished to The White House, 7 items going to both Secret Service and The White House, and 3 items going to The White House but not Secret Service. We are checking possibility of Anderson's source being at The White House or Secret Service, through extremely discreet contacts at The White House.

ACTION: In response to the Acting Director's inquiry. Efforts are continuing to identify Anderson's source for FBI material through analysis of Anderson's columns, to attempt to isolate a single document or item which might pinpoint Anderson's source. Separate memorandum being prepared concerning column of 5/17/72.

Enclosures - 3

CPM:dan
(11)

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Comp# 239643
12/26/85
9145-CI-JU
263-860
9145 CI/RU 3/3/86
C#248538

SEE DETAILS - PAGE TWO

REC-110 65-74690-3
16 JUL 20 1972

MCT-38

Classified by 2969 DTD/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 1-24/78

53 AUG 18 1972

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

DETAILS: In connection with captioned column of 5/11/72, which contained information allegedly from FBI documents, the Acting Director made inquiry concerning files maintained on [redacted] Ralph Abernathy, Floyd McKissick, James Baldwin, Harry Belafonte, I. F. Stone, Mrs. Coretta King and [redacted] the purpose for any investigation of these persons, and the method by which Anderson could have obtained the information. b6 b7C

It is to be noted that of the three columns in question, only one (5/11/72) mentioned FBI file numbers. With two exceptions, those listed were the Bureau's main case file numbers for the individuals. The number listed for Mrs. King (100-6351) is the Atlanta Office's file number for her. The number listed for [redacted] is his FBI identification record number. In the details that follow, the file numbers listed are the main Bureau files for the respective persons, unless otherwise noted.

[redacted]

Anderson's reference [redacted] is quoted verbatim from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 4/30/71. Dissemination was made to Secret Service, the Department, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

On 5/11/72, our New York Office advised that a representative of Jack Anderson contacted the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York City, stating Anderson has FBI documents [redacted] and asking if the bank required a subpoena prior to disclosing information [redacted] Anderson's representative was informed the bank requires a subpoena. The column of 5/12/72 confirms this contact and identifies the representative as [redacted] b6 b7C

The FBI review [redacted] cited in the 5/12/72 column is a verbatim quotation from an FBI memorandum dated 3/12/71, which was provided to Secret Service, the Department, and DIA.

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in
"The Washington Post," 5/11/72,
5/12/72 and 5/16/72

Reverend Ralph Abernathy (100-442706). In connection with our investigation of communist influence into the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and because of regular contact with a concealed communist (Stanley Levinson), Abernathy became the subject of FBI investigation 4/22/68 in light of his election as SCLC president. Additional investigation developed due to Abernathy's attendance at various communist-sponsored conferences, particularly the World Council of Peace (5/71), a leading international communist front organization. X(U)

Anderson's reference in the 5/11/72 column, which pertains to Abernathy's thoughts of resigning from SCLC, is from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 3/3/70, which was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, and military intelligence.

Information in captioned column of 5/12/72 concerning Abernathy's employment and mentioning Reverend Martin Luther King, is from an FBI report dated 5/24/68, which was disseminated to Secret Service and the Department.

The Anderson column of 5/16/72, wherein a colleague describes Abernathy's "distant" attitude, is contained in an FBI memorandum dated 3/6/70, which was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

Floyd McKissick (100-446386). Investigation was begun 11/67 because of McKissick's militancy, revolutionary statements, and advocacy of support for the Black Panther Party. Matter was closed 1/13/70.

Anderson's 5/11/72 reference to McKissick is from an FBI report dated 1/13/70, which was provided to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and military intelligence.

The 5/16/72 column references to McKissick come fro two FBI reports. The quotations pertaining to speeches favo "black capitalism" and support of the Black Panther Party ar from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 1/13/70. The refer to President Nixon (named by McKissick as advocating "Law and Order - Facist Style") is also contained in the 1/13/70 however, the word "Racist" is used instead of "Facist" i McKissick. Additional information regarding McKissick w from an FBI report dated 2/23/68.

The report of 1/13/70 was provided to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and military intelligence. Dissemination of the 2/23/68 report was to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, Department of Labor, USIA, and Department of Commerce. It is noted that the reports were sent to HUD, Commerce, Labor, IRS, and USIA because of request made by those organizations.

James Baldwin (62-108763). During 9/63, investigation was initiated on Baldwin in view of his association with a member of the Labor Youth League, a group cited under Executive Order 10450.

The reference in Anderson's column, 5/11/72, concerning Baldwin's travel to Greece and Turkey is from an FBI memorandum dated 12/23/69, which was provided to Secret Service, the Department, CIA, State, and military intelligence.

Harry Belafonte (100-394716). Investigation was begun in 1953 on Belafonte because of his affiliation with, sympathy for, and reported membership in communist front groups (particularly the Young Communist League). Reports pertaining to him have been disseminated to Secret Service, The White House, the Department, CIA, Department of Commerce, and USIA. A review of Belafonte's file (100-394716) and other file references pertaining to him failed to produce the exact information concerning New York City telephone records mentioned in Anderson's 5/12/72 column.

I. F. Stone (100-37078). As a result of information received in 1950 alleging that Stone was a Communist Party member and was assisting the group in preparing "attacks on enemies of the Communist Party," investigation of him was begun.

Anderson's reference to Stone, 5/11/72, concerning his speech activities and his meeting with an official of the Soviet Embassy is a verbatim quotation from the synopsis of an FBI report dated 3/17/67. Dissemination was made to Secret Service, the Department, CIA, Department of Agriculture, and USIA.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King (62-108052). She has never been the subject of FBI investigation. The file relating to her, noted above, has been maintained as a repository for data

concerning her which was developed during the course of investigations of other matters, primarily in connection with the investigation of communist influence into the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

While Mrs. King has not been investigated, information pertaining to her has been provided by sources. Where the information was deemed pertinent and essential to other agencies, it was disseminated. The reference in Anderson's 5/11/72 column concerning security precautions undertaken by Mrs. King is from an FBI memorandum prepared by the Atlanta Office 9/17/68, and which contains Atlanta file number 100-6351. Dissemination was made to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

Anderson's 5/16/72 reference to Mrs. King's financial arrangements with SCLC concerning movie receipts is contained in an FBI memorandum dated 8/5/70. This was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, IRS, and military intelligence.

In addition to the information concerning the above persons, Anderson's 5/11/72 column states that "titillating tidbits" are contained in the FBI files of Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, Rock Hudson, Tony Randall, Zero Mostel, and b6 b7C

Marlon Brando (157-9382) (62-106834). Investigation was instituted 5/68 because of his personal and financial support of the Black Panther Party, an extremist group whose members advocate and practice violence. Information concerning Brando has been disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

Paul Newman (no main case file). He has not been the subject of FBI investigation. He is mentioned, however, in a memorandum dated 1/22/68 concerning "Broadway For Peace, 1968,"

a group he served as co-chairman. Dissemination of that memorandum was made to Secret Service, the Department, State, and military intelligence.

Rock Hudson (no main case file). Information in our files concerning him was furnished The White House 10/66, as a result of a name check request.

Tony Randall (no main case file). Because of a name check request, The White House was provided information concerning him 1/67. He has not been investigated by the FBI.

Zero Mostel (100-209341). Investigation started in 1944 following receipt of information from the War Department alleging Mostel was a Communist Party member. There is no evidence of his communist activity since 1947, and he is not now under investigation. Information concerning him was forwarded to The White House and Secret Service, 7/14/66, in response to a name check request.

b6
b7C

In addition to the data provided above, Anderson's 5/12/72 column referred to and Dr. Benjamin Spock.

b6
b7C

Dr. Benjamin Spock (100-445115). Investigation was initiated in 1968 to determine whether speeches by Spock were seditious and whether his activities were subversive.

Anderson's mention in the 5/12/72 column concerning the FBI review of university records pertaining to Spock was the result of a 12/64 White House request for a Special Inquiry investigation. In connection with this matter, the records of Case Western Reserve University were reviewed, and the results of the investigation were provided to The White House.

The same information about the review of university records was later incorporated into an FBI report dated 4/16/68 and was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and military intelligence.

Anderson's 5/16/72 column reported the FBI is "conducting systematic surveillance of black leaders." Besides the individuals already described and explained above, he refers to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., [redacted] Roy Wilkins, Bayard Rustin, [redacted] Eartha Kitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Ossie Davis. b6 b7C

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (100-106670). Because of communist influence of SCLC and King's reported close association with communists, investigation of him was conducted. The results were widely disseminated.

[redacted]

Roy Wilkins (62-78270). He has not been investigated by the FBI. Information he has furnished and from public sources has been accumulated. Upon request, information has been forwarded to The White House, State, Labor, Civil Service, USIA, the Department, and military intelligence.

Bayard Rustin (100-158790). He was investigated in 1943 and 1944 for Selective Service violation and subsequently for reported membership in communist organizations. Data concerning him has been provided The White House, Secret Service, USIA, Civil Service, CIA, State, and HUD.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Eartha Kitt (62-112009). She has not been investigated by the FBI. Concerning Anderson's 5/16/72 statement regarding her opposition to Puerto Rican statehood, this is likely to have come from information provided 1/19/68 to The White House per a name check request. Secret Service and the Department were also supplied with the same material.

Ossie Davis (100-420533) [redacted] Investigation on him was begun in 1955 because of [redacted] reported strong support of communist causes. Information [redacted] has been sent to Secret Service, the Department, State, and The White House. b6 b7C

Additionally it is to be noted Anderson's column of 5/17/72 contains more criticism of the FBI, alleging the private lives of persons are a focal point of FBI investigations. This column will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

ANALYSIS: The questioned material in Anderson's captioned columns is all from FBI reports, letterhead memoranda, or White House summaries, a large portion of which are classified. The material is all from disseminated documents. Of 29 of the items,

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Columns in "The Washington Post," 5/11/72, 5/12/72 and 5/16/72

SECRET

19 were disseminated to Secret Service but not to The White House, 7 were disseminated to both The White House and Secret Service, and 3 were disseminated only to The White House.

This pattern raises the question as to whether someone at The White House has access to material disseminated to Secret Service, or whether someone at Secret Service has access to material disseminated to The White House (but not by the FBI to Secret Service). This aspect is being discreetly checked out to determine the possibility of Anderson's source being either at The White House or at Secret Service.

Attention is invited to memorandum of M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, 5/1/72, captioned "Jack Anderson's Column in 'The Washington Post' of 5/1/72." That memorandum lends support to the above analysis by noting that information on the 12 individuals mentioned by Anderson, 5/1/72, had been previously furnished to The White House and/or Secret Service.

We are continuing our analysis of all such items appearing in Anderson's column in an effort to isolate a single document or item which might pinpoint Anderson's source for FBI material.

EM/wrw

R EM TJS

5-23
8:59AM

SECRET

6-19 (Rev. 6-28-72)

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, May 11, 1972 K 13

Secret File Copies Offered FBI Head

Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By Jack Anderson

Patrick Gray 3d got off to an unconvincing start as the new boss of the FBI by pleading with newsmen: "None of you guys are going to believe this—and I don't know how to make you believe it — but there are no dossiers or secret files."

We will be happy to tell poor Pat, since he's new around the FBI, where some of the secret files are stashed.

As a starter, he might ask to see the Jane Fonda file, No. 100-459279. The FBI apparently considers the tiny, if sometimes turbulent, Miss Fonda a menace to the nation.

She recently won the Academy Award as Hollywood's best actress. But her most faithful fans are G-men, who monitor her performances around the world and submit detailed reports on her antiwar routines.

The Fonda file is stuffed with reports marked "Confidential" and "Secret" One entry, dated April 30, 1971, is stamped "Top Secret—No Foreign Dissemination—No Dissemination abroad."

This hush-hush document alleges darkly: "Between November 1970 and April 1971, Fonda toured college campuses across the country making antiwar speeches. A source advised (the FBI) the North Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow bought a plane ticket for Fonda to travel from the United States to Moscow and Hanoi via Paris on 3/17/71, though the trip was discontinued as all visas to North Vietnam were later canceled."

Black Secret

By perusing the secret FBI files, Pat Gray can also find out who's who and what's new in the black community. There's hardly an important black leader who doesn't rate a full FBI file.

For example, Gray can learn from reading the Coretta King file, No. 100-6351, that the martyred Martin Luther King's widow has hired the Byron Detective agency to "maintain security" at her Atlanta home. This tidbit is stamped merely "Confidential," although there's a lot of equally irrelevant information labeled "Secret"

Or Gray may be interested to discover from a "secret" entry in the Ralph Abernathy file, No. 100-442706, that King's successor at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was "considering resigning as president, because of lack of cooperation from officers."

Even one of President Nixon's stalwart black supporters, Floyd McKissick, is kept under regular FBI surveillance. His file, No. 100-446386, contains a full background report on his activities labeled

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

Date MAY 11 1972

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Comp # 23 9643
9145-Cl-JC 12/26/85
263-860
9145 CI/RU 3/3/86
C# 248538

74690

0-19 (Rev. 8-28-72)

Tolson
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Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Waikart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

"Secret—No Foreign Dissemination."

Gray can also keep up with the world travels of James Baldwin, the famous black novelist, by reading file No. 62-108763. An entry, dated Dec. 23, 1969, and marked "Secret—No Foreign Dissemination," confides:

"NY T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised on July 31, 1969, that James Baldwin arrived at Istanbul, Turkey, from Athens, Greece, via Air France on July 13, 1969." There followed excerpts from the Aug. 18, 1969, edition of the Turkish newspaper "Milliyet," also stamped a deep, dark "secret."

Or Gray can read all about the personal affairs of Harry Belafonte, the talented black actor, by snooping through file No. 100-394716. A "secret" background report starts off with the information that the "subject's true name is Harold George Belafonte."

Movie Gossip

The new FBI chief will find all sorts of titillating tidbits in the files of such movie stars as Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, Rock Hudson, Tony Randall, Zero Mostel and others. None of them are accused of any crimes or suspected subversion. But the FBI keeps files on them anyhow.

Or, if Gray is a football fan, he can glean some fascinating facts from the FBI files on the likes of Joe Namath and Lance Rentzel.

For example, the FBI lists Namath under No. 505524. His file declares: "Captioned individual, a member of the New York Jets of the American Football League, has never been the subject of an FBI investigation."

Yet the FBI has kept a faithful account of such miscellany as the report "from a reliable source that he frequents The Pussycat Bar in New York City."

Above all, newsmen should be skeptical—as Gray suggested they would be—that "there are no dossiers or secret files."

One dogged investigative reporter, I. F. Stone, file No. 100-37078, is checked out regularly by the FBI. A typical entry, dated March 17, 1967, and stamped "Confidential," reports:

"During 1966, subject spoke at several anti-Vietnam affairs. In his talks he was critical of the United States handling and participation in the Vietnam War.

"In February, 1966, subject observed to meet a Second Secretary (press) of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C., at a Washington, D.C., restaurant."

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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

Date MAY 11 1972

6-19 (Rev. 8-28-72)

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen

When the FBI Calls, Everyone Talks

Jack Anderson

WHEN THE FBI's relentless sleuths fix their attention on a culprit, real or imagined, few sources of information are considered too personal or sacred for exploitation.

Neighbors, friends, ex-spouses, building superintendents, college officials, even newspaper reporters are plumbed for tidbits of gossip. Surprisingly, most of them become positively garrulous in the presence of a G-man.

Military records, Selective Service records, passport, customs, Social Security and even Internal Revenue files, which the hapless citizen thinks are confidential, are actually wide open to the federal cops.

The FBI has used these sources to dig out strictly personal information about a variety of public figures who have not committed crimes and aren't ever likely to do so.

For example, the FBI wrangled information about black leader Ralph David Abernathy from an intriguing cross section of sources. Abernathy succeeded the martyred Martin Luther King, Jr., as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The most frequently quoted sources are the ubiquitous "confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past."

This can be anything from wiretaps, to disgruntled ex-employees, to accommodating newsmen.

Some of the most outrageous charges are based on the most dubious evidence. One entry in Abernathy's file, for example, cites an anonymous "Communist Party functionary" who "described Martin Luther King Jr., as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962."

Credit Consulted

Also consulted was "Mr. John A. Ritter, Credit Bureau of Greater Atlanta, Inc.," who solemnly informed the FBI that Abernathy "was employed from 1951 to 1961 as pastor of the First Baptist Church . . . Montgomery, Alabama."

For information on former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, nee Cassius Clay, the FBI turned to his former wife:

"On June 7, 1966, Sonji Clay was interviewed at her residence. . . . She advised that from her personal association with Clay, she knows that the NOI (Nation of Islam, the Black Muslims) controls his boxing career and through Main Bout, Inc., of New York City, which is owned and operated by the NOI, limits Clay's income to 20 per cent of his earnings and the remaining 80 per cent is for the NOI.

"She advised that Clay would comply with any directive of the NOI in that he is an absolute blind follower of Elijah Muhammad (national leader of the Black Muslims)."

In this case the FBI was investigating Ali's claim that he is a conscientious objector. This, however, is hardly sufficient justification for prying from his wife confidential information concerning his finances.

When baby doctor Benjamin Spock was speaking out against nuclear warfare in the mid-1960's, the FBI visited Case Western University in Cleveland, where he was teaching. There they obtained "the personnel file pertaining to Dr. Spock," which was "reviewed on Dec. 23, 1964. . . ."

Such inquiries, of course, serve not only to add bulk to the FBI's files, but also to prejudice a person's employer against him.

Telephone Records

Telephone companies lean over backwards to help the top cops. For information on entertainer Harry Belafonte's associates, for example, the FBI consulted "the records of the New York Telephone Company," which were "furnished to Special Agent James M. Anderson by Edward L. Braune."

The telephone customer, of course, rarely suspects that the phone company is tattling on him to the FBI at the same time it is collecting his money.

Bank accounts also pose no problems for the federal investigators. The file on movie actress Jane Fonda, for example, is full of details about her checking accounts.

"On Jan. 4, 1971," says a typical excerpt, "a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information concerning the checking accounts of Jane Fonda at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 15 Broad Street, New York, N.Y." The "confidential source," apparently, was the bank itself.

The memo went on to list numerous checks Miss Fonda had written to various individuals and groups, including the National Council of Churches ($3,300), the anti-communist Radio Free Europe ($105), and the United States Serviceman's Fund ($950).

"The aforementioned information is not to be made public," a notation warns, "except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr Arthur W. Herbert, Assistant Secretary, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co."

My associate Joseph Spear spoke to Herbert, who denied having released the information to the FBI. "The bank's policy is not to give information out unless subpoened," he said. He could not explain how the FBI got the data except to suggest it might have been released "by our counsel."

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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 5/12/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10/84 BY [illegible]
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0-19 (Rev. 3-28-72)

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
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Bishop

Black Activists Are FBI Targets

By Jack Anderson

The FBI is conducting systematic surveillance of black leaders, who are guilty of nothing more serious than excessive political rhetoric.

Millions of dollars have been invested in the FBI's investigation of "racial matters." But our study of the secret files indicates that the investigation has been heavily one-sided. Only the most extreme white racists have come under FBI scrutiny, but almost every prominent black leader in the country has an FBI dossier in his name. Even congressmen ad Nixon-Agnew supporters, if they're black, are regarded with suspicion by the FBI.

The list of black "subversives" includes such apostles of non-violence as the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., his wife, Coretta Scott King; the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy; Jesse Jackson, the handsome young "country preacher" who recently started a self-help group in Chicago; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The FBI has even zeroed in on President Nixon's most articulate black supporter, former CORE director Floyd McKissick Jr., whose political activities have been chronicled by the FBI in a fat file.

Now director of the new town of "Soul City," N.C., McKissick made headlines when he lambasted the Democratic Party for failing to deliver "on its promises." The Nixon administration, he said, has offered more than "just the rhetoric."

Like many a white politician, McKissick has jumped the political fence. For two years earlier, he had called Mr. Nixon "one of the nation's leading proponents of 'Law and Order — Facist Style.'" McKissicks words were duly deposited in his bulging FBI dossier.

Secret Capitalist

Another entry, dated Jan. 13, 1970, is stamped "Secret—No Foreign Dissemination." One of the deep, dark secrets noted by FBI agent Thomas L. Beckwith was that McKissick "has made several speeches throughout the U.S. during 1969 wherein he advocated black capitalism. . . ."

But far more grievous, McKissick, "in one speech stated the Black Panther Party should be supported."

FBI agents were also listening when McKissick at a black bash in Brooklyn "commented unfavorably on the fact that this affair was held in a church, since churches are among groups infiltrated by the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency which hold the blacks down."

The federal sleuths have also been poking their noses into McKissick's financial affairs. States one entry:

"Floyd McKissick, it was learned, had recently received check Number 2666 made out in his name and drawn against the account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc., in the amount of $2,500. This check was subsequently deposited to McKissick's account in the Freedom National Bank, Harlem, New York."

Mrs. King's Finances

The FBI has also been prying into Coretta Scott King's finances. When a documentary film about her late husband was appearing around the country, the top cops were busy counting receipts.

The movie's first run, says a confidential memo dated Aug. 5, 1970, "resulted in receipts in excess of $2,000,000. By arrangements made prior to March 24, 1970, by Coretta Scott King and officials of the SCLC the receipts fo this movie were to be divided equally between King and the SCLC."

The finances of Roy Innis, successor to Floyd McKissick as chairman of CORE, have been meticulously catalogued, too. And Innis's file notes ominously that he has "attended marches to protest against the war in Vietnam. . . ."

Ralph David Abernathy, successor to the martyred Dr. King, rates a file that would choke a hippopotamus. The FBI's investigators seem most intrigued over his troubles with his colleagues.

An FBI informant reported on March 6, 1970, for example that one colleague, Hosea Williams, "remarked to some associates he was rather concerned as to the cool and noticeably distant attitude recently displayed by . . . Abernathy."

Black artists, entertainers and sports figures, who speak up for their race, are also suspect. One of the thickest FBI files is devoted to former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali. Actor singer Harry Belafonte and author James Baldwin are kept under surveillance, too.

The file on black comedian Dick Gregory could be measured by the pound. Author-actor-playwright Ossie Davis and his wife have been investigated numerous times. Singer Eartha Kitt is quoted as being opposed to statehood for Puerto Rico.

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The National Observer
People's World

Date 5/16/72

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263-860

9145 CI/RU 3/3/86
CH 248538

ENCLOSURE

74690

[redacted] EPAR[illegible]NT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION
1.	Mr. Mohr	
2.	Mr Felt	
3.	Mr. Waikart	
4.		

Mr. Felt
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

☐ SIGNATURE
☐ APPROVAL
☐ SEE ME
☐ RECOMMENDATION
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF

☐ COMMENT
☐ NECESSARY ACTION
☐ NOTE AND RETURN
☐ CALL ME

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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

REMARKS

1. Are these file numbers on [redacted] Rev. Abernathy, Mr. McKissick, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Belafonte, and Mr. Stone the numbers of general files in which there is material on these people or are these their main Bureau file numbers.

2. If the latter, for what

FROM: NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Civil Division REC-58	65-74690	
	16 JUL 20 197[illegible]	
EX 101		

(OVER)

RESEARCH SECTION

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5010-106

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. R. W. Waikart
1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe

Felt
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Miller, E. S.
Ponder
Soyars
Waikart
Walters
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 5/19/72

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN "THE WASHINGTON POST," 5/17/72

~~DATE: 05-18-2007~~
~~CLASSIFIED BY 60324auabaw/rs/rds~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1,6) 05-18-2032~~

Captioned is the most recent in a series of columns criticizing FBI operations (copy attached). Memorandum of M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop, 5/1/72, analyzed Anderson's column of 5/1/72. Memorandum of T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller, 5/19/72, contained an analysis of the 5/11, 5/12, and 5/16/72 columns.

Reference is made in captioned column to a "memo" which mentioned Jane Fonda's "anti-military roadshow." Anderson chided the FBI for prudish behavior, quoting from the document that the show "consisted of songs such as 'Kiss My A_ _."

[redacted] b6 b7C

Dissemination of the FBI report was to Secret Service, the Department, and CIA. REC-58 65 74690-1

Anderson's reference to Madalyn Murray O'Hair, quoting from an FBI document relating information about correspondence to the Passport Division of State Department, is a near-perfect quotation extracted from page 4 of a report prepared by our San Antonio Office, 3/10/67. The date of the letter is quoted inaccurately; it was 2/2/65, not 2/2/62. The report was disseminated 3/23/67 to Secret Service, the Department, State, and CIA; on 4/22/69 to the Army; [redacted] and on 3/3/72 to IRS. b7D

MCT-38 16 JUL 20 1972

Investigation of Mrs. O'Hair (Bureau file 105-90854) was instituted in 1960 based on her contact with the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. She was later determined to hold a leadership role in a communist front organization in 1962.

2909 DP/ITAP

S. C. Monroe

Enclosure
CPM:dan (11)

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1-24-78

CONTINUED - OVER

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 AUG 18 1972

CPM

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post," 5/17/72

Anderson's reference to information concerning a homosexual actor is quoted from material provided The White House 10/28/66 concerning Rock Hudson, per name check request (62-5-26880). Hudson has not been the subject of FBI investigation. Information concerning him was voluntarily furnished by established sources.

The black female vocalist mentioned by Anderson is Eartha Kitt. In 10/66, one of our sources reported that Mildred Katleman was suing her husband, Beldon Katleman, principal owner of the El Rancho Vegas Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, for divorce, resulting from Mrs. Katleman's discovery of her husband in bed with Eartha Kitt. Anderson's reference to this incident is contained in a memorandum of 1/19/68 provided to Secret Service, The White House, and the Department. Although Eartha Kitt has not been investigated by the FBI, information has been received concerning her and is contained in Bureau file 62-112009.

The "well-known black writer" mentioned by Anderson is James Baldwin (62-108763), who was investigated because of association with the Labor Youth League, a group cited under Executive Order 10450. Anderson's quotation concerning Baldwin's eviction in 1966 is from a report prepared by our New York Office, 5/26/67, which was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, CIA, State, USIA, and Labor. b6 b7C

In connection with the FBI's investigation of possible communist infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (100-438794), separate investigations were conducted on Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. (100-106670) and Reverend Ralph Abernathy (100-442706), in view of their leadership positions in SCLC and their close association with Stanley Levinson, a communist.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post," 5/17/72

Anderson's reference to an intoxicated black leader who threatened to jump from a hotel window pertains to King and was contained in a memorandum dated 2/20/68, which was furnished to The White House and the Attorney General.

It should be noted that Anderson used the identical data in his column 8/24/69, identifying King as the person involved and citing the correct date of the memorandum (2/20/68).

The mention by Anderson of the black religious leader who allegedly had "illicit relations with an underage girl" refers to data concerning Abernathy. An FBI memorandum dated 5/21/68 contained the information referred to by Anderson, and this was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, and OSI.

Information of a personal nature concerning persons not under investigation was gratuitously furnished the FBI by established sources. Dissemination was made in response to requests for available information concerning them.

ANALYSIS: A review of the dissemination of the information has determined that the documents were all provided The White House and/or Secret Service, a pattern noticed in the analysis of previous Anderson columns. Two of the documents were provided only to The White House and the Attorney General. Secret Service was provided the other five documents, with no White House dissemination. Again the indication is that a person (or persons) having access to FBI material at The White House and/or Secret Service is Anderson's source.

It should also be noted that the Department also received copies of the same five documents provided to Secret Service. A review of the documents referred to by Anderson in his columns of 5/11, 5/12, and 5/16/72 reveals the Department also received a large portion of this information (22 of the 29 documents). Therefore, it is possible Anderson is utilizing a source within the Department, in addition to any source he has within The White House and/or Secret Service.

ACTION: For information. Efforts continue to locate Anderson's source of FBI documents, through analysis of material in his columns and through extremely discreet contacts at The White House.

EM

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Bedroom Peeking Sharpens FBI Files

By Jack Anderson

The secret FBI files show that G-men spend an inordinate amount of time peeking into American bedrooms.

Their preoccupation with sex is evident—in spite of the fact that, taken together, the 8,500 Special Agents make up what is unquestionably one of the greatest collection of prudes in the country.

The late redoubtable J. Edgar Hoover was himself a man of Victorian virtues who went so far as to ban pantsuits for his female employees. Regularly, he purged agents caught carousing with paramours.

A careful review of the hundreds of FBI documents in our possession has failed to turn up a single instance wherein an agent used unseemly language. Indeed they strain themselves to describe delicate situations.

The army of agents who follow Jane Fonda around, for example, often have difficulty conveying her language. One memo, stamped "Secret—No Foreign Dissemination," contains a review of her anti-military roadshow which wrote the investgator, "consisted of songs such as 'Kiss My A—'."

Special Agent James E. Farmer of the San Antonio field office had a similar problem composing a memo on Madalyn Murray O'Hair, the celebrated atheist who successfully sued to ban prayer from public schools.

Because of a pending extradition from Hawaii to Maryland, Mrs. O'Hair was having trouble obtaining a passport, and she wrote a nasty letter to the State Department. Reported Agent Farmer:

Naughty Word

"On Feb. 2, 1962, Madalyn Murray, in a letter to the Passport Division, indicated she was going to federal court about this matter and stated, 'I do not care to — around with you further.' The above omitted word is four-letter word which has a sexual connotation and was omitted because of this."

For all of their priggishness, however, the federal sleuths are incorrigible gossips about sex. Their memos contain the most intimate details about the people they spy on.

The Los Angeles office for example, has an avid curiosity about the sex aberration of movie stars.

"During 1965," begins a summary of one famous actor's file, "a confidential informant reported that several years ago while he was in New York he had an 'affair with movie star ——. The informant *states that from personal knowledge he knew that (the actor) was a homosexual."*

The G-men have also peeped into the bedroom of a black, female vocalist who is known for her sensuous singing style.

"In October, 1966," wrote an agent, "information was received from a reliable source that (a prominent woman) was suing her husband, principal owner of (a Las Vegas hotel), for divorce as a result of Mrs. —— catching her husband in bed with the singer)."

The bureau's unusual interest in the sexual habits of the famous has by no means been confined to the entertainment world. The dossier on a well known black writer contains the report, stamped "Secret," that a teacher "advised during the summer of 1966" the author had rented an apartment but "was evicted by the landlord for having homosexual parties."

Athlete's Indiscretion

The affairs of a prominent athlete are also catalogued in titillating detail:

"(The athlete) has been observed intoxicated on several occasions and also reportedly had an affair with an airline stewardess who became pregnant as a result of this association. It is alleged that an abortion was arranged for this girl by the wife of ——, the operator of a restaurant-bar in New York. It is understood that the abortion had to be postponed due to the arrest of *——'s wife on charges stemming from an abortion ring."*

The FBI also maintains peepholes into the bedrooms of black leaders. Agents triumphantly discovered an "illicit affair" involving one prominent black. Confides the report:

The source related an incident which occurred some time ago in a New York City hotel, where (the black leader) was intoxicated at a small gathering. (He) threatened to leap from the 13th-floor window of the hotel if this woman would not say she loved him."

The most unlikely and unproved sex stories turn up in the FBI files. States a report on a black religious leader:

"A confidential source on May 16, 1958, advised he had learned that the reverend) . . . recently mentioned . . . that some years ago a newspaper in South Carolina had printed a story about him. This story, which he said was not true, alleged he had illicit relations with an underage girl. (The reverend) said he understood this matter had been referred to recently in Congress.

"Consequently, he said he was wondering how he should comment regarding this story . . . *The consensus of opinion (among his advisers)* was that he should adopt the position that this story was old, not true, and he had no desire to dignify it by discussing the matter."

It turned out that the story *had been inserted in the Congressional Record by rootin' tootin' Rep. John Rarick, (D-La.)*, one of the most irresponsible members of Congress.

Nonetheless, the FBI searched the Record for Rarick's scurrilous speech, which was faithfully reproduced in the black leader's file.

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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 5/17/72

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Gebhardt

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 2/21/73

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN "THE WASHINGTON POST" 2/21/73

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Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. ~~Miller~~, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

Anderson's 2/21/73 column, copy attached, is critical of Mr. Gray as lacking qualifications to be FBI Director and as being named Acting Director to "make the FBI responsive to the President's will." Also, Anderson claims that "most serious of all, Gray has used the FBI as a political police force."

In connection with the latter allegation, Anderson's column states that Mr. Gray denied to newsmen in May, 1972, that the FBI kept dossiers on "politicians, newsmen, movie stars, black leaders and other prominent Americans." Anderson then notes that he (Anderson) "promptly furnished" Mr. Gray with "excerpts from the files of a number of notables," as well as with file numbers to help Mr. Gray locate the "hidden dossiers."

Memoranda dated 5/19, 22, 26; 6/28, 30; 8/17; 9/8; 11/15; and 12/8/72 set forth analyses of various Anderson columns which mentioned that the FBI maintained files on prominent individuals and which revealed the file numbers. The memoranda have indicated that some of the individuals were investigated by the FBI while others were not but were the subject of name check requests from The White House. In addition, the memoranda set forth any dissemination of our documents to Secret Service and other Government agencies. In connection with our interest in locating Anderson's source of our documents revealed in his columns since 5/1/72, our investigation has centered on [redacted] as the primary leak source at Secret Service during his work there [redacted] 1971-1972.

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b7C

Anderson in another claim in instant column alleges that the FBI was caught checking on a Democratic congressional candidate in Ohio and that the incident exposed the FBI practice of gathering information

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Enclosure

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(5)

ENCLOSURE

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4 MAR 7 1973

on both congressmen and candidates. Anderson quotes from Mr. Gray's 10/27/72 press release that the practice had "just come to my attention" and that Mr. Gray had ordered the practice ended. However, Anderson's column fails to note that Mr. Gray in the same press release had also stated that the Agent's inquiries were not authorized and were in violation of instructions to collect information only from readily available sources.

Instant Anderson column states that on several occasions in the past his columns have published details from FBI files on several congressmen in order to prove that the FBI dossiers on them contained more than public source information. Instant column mentions House Speaker Carl Albert and House Republican Leader Gerald Ford in the above context. These congressmen were earlier mentioned by Anderson in columns of 6/7/72 and 11/6/72, along with the late Hale Boggs (Louisiana), Peter Frelinghuysen (New Jersey), and Henry Reuss (Wisconsin).

Memoranda of 6/7/72 and 11/15/72 noted that Anderson undoubtedly obtained information for his claims about congressmen from several sources, including FBI documents apparently taken from Secret Service by [redacted] b6
from press accounts, from court records, and from Anderson's own staff b7C
research. The 11/15/72 memorandum denies Anderson's claim that the b7E
FBI monitored Congressman Boggs in the Voloshen-Sweig case. Our files show [redacted] that Congressmen Albert and Ford had been intercepted in FBI monitoring in the investigation of lobbyist Fred J. Black in the early 1960's. No investigation has been conducted on any of the congressmen mentioned in Anderson's 11/6/72 column with the exception of Congressman Reuss who was the subject of an applicant-type investigation by the FBI in 1948 at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

As to Anderson's criticism in instant column against Mr. Gray and the FBI in connection with the 1/31/73 arrest of Anderson's associate Leslie H. Whitten, Jr., this criticism has previously been discussed in memoranda of 2/16/73 and 2/20/73 from Mr. R. F. Bates to Mr. Gebhardt.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column
"The Washington Post"
2/21/73

As to Anderson's criticism of FBI relations with the Department of Justice in the Whitten arrest and subsequent Federal grand jury hearings, similar criticism in a 2/16/73 "New York Times" article is now being analyzed separately by Mr. Gebhardt's division in response to Mr. Gray's inquiry about the article.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of Mr. Gray and for inclusion in the briefing book on Jack Anderson's columns.

FBI Used as Political Police Force

By Jack Anderson

Pat Gray, with his bullet head and pugnacious jaw, has the look of an FBI director. It is now clear that he lacks the qualifications.

His credentials were less than impressive when he was appointed acting director in May, 1972. He had no experience whatsoever in law enforcement. As an attorney, he had specialized in taxes and trusts and paper shuffling.

He was selected, insiders knew, because of his complete devotion to Richard Nixon. Gray had joined Mr. Nixon's personal staff in 1960 and had established himself as a loyal team member. By Nixon standards, there is no higher qualification than loyalty to the team.

Gray's main mission was to make the FBI responsive to the President's will and, thereby, to assure that the FBI, like himself, became part of the team. In short, Gray was chosen for his political reliability to fill a post that the Senate has decreed should be kept out of partisan politics.

He immediately started roaring around the country ostensibly to inspect FBI field offices. Almost everywhere he went, however, he took the occasion to say something favorable about President Nixon. Gray's travels had the earmarks of a political campaign tour, yet he flew in Air Force planes at the taxpayers' expense.

He was away from Washington so much that he became known around FBI headquarters as "Two-Day Gray." When he wasn't off somewhere promoting the re-election of the President, he was usually splashing in his swimming pool at his summer home in Stonington, Conn.

Political Police

But most serious of all, Gray has used the FBI as a political police force. He denied to newsmen last May that the FBI kept dossiers on politicians, newsmen, movie stars, black leaders and other prominent Americans. "None of you guys are going to believe this," he said, ". . . but there are no dossiers or secret files."

We promptly furnished him with excerpts from the files of a number of notables, who had committed no crimes and are unlikely to commit any crimes. Yet the files showed they were under active FBI surveillance. To help Gray locate the hidden dossiers, we even provided the FBI file numbers.

Six months later, FBI agents were caught actually checking on a Democratic congressional candidate in Ohio. This flushed out the fact that the FBI had been gathering information on both congressmen and candidates.

An embarrassed Gray pleaded that the practice had "just come to my attention" and said that he had ordered it stopped. All that had been collected, he insisted, was "biographical data on major candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate from newspapers, magazines, campaign literature and various reference publications."

Once again, we published details from the files of several congressmen, including House Speaker Carl Albert and House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, to prove that their dossiers also contained eavesdrop information, surveillance reports and gossip from informants.

Whitten Case

We can now cite a more personal abuse of police power. On Jan. 31, eight FBI agents arrested my associate Les Whitten while he was reporting on the return of stolen Indian documents. The agents tore his notes out of his hands, snapped on the handcuffs and threw him into the pokey.

We made a painstaking investigation to find out how this violation of Whitten's constitutional rights could have been committed by agents sworn to uphold the Constitution. We learned that the White House had passed down the word to the FBI to make a case against us, presumably as an example to other newsmen who might try to dig too deeply.

Loyal old Pat Gray sent his agents into action against Whitten, although the FBI knew he was in no way involved in the theft or possession of the stolen documents. The FBI knew, indeed, that the documents were about to be returned to the government and that Whitten was on hand to write the story.

We have detailed, documentary proof that the FBI not only knew no crime was being committed at the time of the arrest but that the FBI deliberately withheld this information from the Justice Department. Its top prosecutors found themselves gleaning crucial bits of evidence, not from FBI reports, but from the newspapers.

Nevertheless, the prosecutors allowed Pat Gray's boys to present the best case they could to the grand jury. It is rare for a grand jury to refuse to let a case go to trial that the FBI wants prosecuted. But after listening to the FBI's case, the grand jury decided the FBI had no case and, therefore, refused to indict Whitten.

The President now wants to make Gray, as a reward for his loyalty, the permanent FBI chief. In our view, this would turn the nation's most formidable law enforcement agency into a political police force. We hope the Senate will refuse to confirm him.

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[redacted] b6 b7C

A memorandum captioned "National Environmental Actions, April 22, 1970" prepared at New York May 11, 1970 and forwarded to Secret Service May 21, 1970. Newman was mentioned on page five.

A report captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives (ECCSL)" prepared at Cleveland March 18, 1971 and forwarded to Secret Service March 29, 1971. Newman was mentioned on page one.

A memorandum captioned "Selected Racial Developments", dated June 16, 1966 and forwarded to Secret Service June 16, 1966. Newman was mentioned on page three.

A memorandum captioned "Broadway for Peace, 1968" prepared at New York January 22, 1968 and forwarded to Secret Service January 26, 1968. Newman was mentioned on page one.

Jack Anderson's column in "The Washington Post Times Herald" November 6, 1972 captioned "FBI Chief Finds That Files Exist" charged the FBI has been keeping files on congressmen. "The congressional dossiers, in addition to newspaper clippings and campaign literature", he said, "also contain eavesdrop information, surveillance reports, and gossip from informants." He quoted from the "dossier" on [redacted] covering [redacted] appearance at the construction site of the new FBI building in WDC. The source of that information was identified in referenced Washington report as a memorandum prepared at Washington January 6, 1971 and disseminated to the Secret Service and other agencies. Anderson quoted from the same memorandum on [redacted] in his May 3, 1972 column. b6 b7C

Anderson also charged the existence of files on Speaker Carl Albert, House Democratic leader, Hale Boggs, House Republican leader, Gerald Ford, Representative Peter Frelinghuysen, Representative Henry Reuss, [redacted] Sources for these allegations would appear to be press stories and court documents, but the following is submitted in connection with each of the charges. b6 b7C

Anderson's comment regarding House Speaker Carl Albert:

> The FBI chief, if he doubts us, can start with the file on Speaker Carl Albert. Gray will find therein a report based upon a conversation picked up by an FBI listening device, about Albert's relationship with Fred Black.

BEST AVAILABLE
COPY

[redacted]

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Anderson alluded to this charge in previous columns published in "The Washington Post Times Herald". In his column, April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing" he wrote:

> The FBI also overheard Black make a breakfast date over the telephone with Oklahoma's Rep. Carl Albert and Sen. Mike Monroney.

In a column August 21, 1971, captioned "Farm Migrants Losing Food Stamps" he wrote:

> The FBI has been keeping tabs on the private life of Speaker Carl Albert. We have reported in past columns that Albert's name was picked up by the FBI wire, planted in lobbyist Fred Black's hotel suite. Agents checked out all the references made to Albert, although he wasn't the subject of the FBI investigation. Newsmen are quietly running down rumors about the Speaker's personal life.

No FBI investigation has been conducted on House Speaker Carl Albert. Investigation was conducted on lobbyist Fred Black and he was convicted for Federal Tax Fraud in 1964. The conviction was reversed in 1966. Information pertaining to Black's breakfast appointment with [redacted] and Senator Mike Monroney was disseminated only to the Department of Justice.

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b7C

Anderson's comment regarding House Democratic leader Hale Boggs:

> The file on House Democratic leader Hale Boggs, now missing in Alaska, is loaded with wiretap information picked up during the FBI's investigation of fixer Nathan Voloshen and ex-House aide Martin Sweig.

Anderson mentioned this charge in a previous column published in "The Washington Post Times Herald", April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing".

[redacted]

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Boggs was one of several legislators whose names were picked up on wiretaps during the FBI's investigation on fixer Nathan Voloshen and ex-House aide, Martin Sweig. The FBI subsequently checked into Boggs' role in helping Baltimore contractor [redacted] get the contract for constructing a House garage.

No electronic surveillances were utilized by the FBI in the [redacted] investigation. During the bribery investigation of [redacted] Senator Daniel B. Brewster, evidence was developed that Boggs allegedly used his influence to have the architect of the Capitol approve payment of claims totalling over five million dollars to [redacted] arising from his construction of a Government garage adjacent to the new House Office Building. Investigation of Brewster and inquiry regarding Boggs were specifically requested by the Attorney General.

Anderson's comment regarding House Republican leader Gerald Ford:

> Or in the FBI file on House Republican leader Gerald Ford, Gray will find a report on a bugged telephone conversation between AVCO's Earl (Red) Blaik and the GOP leader. FBI agents checking on the monitored conversation, found that Blaik had enlisted Ford's aide in preventing a probe of an AVCO defense contract and that Ford occasionally had hitched free rides on AVCO planes.

Anderson used this same information in a previous column in "The Washington Post Times Herald", April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing".

> Earlier, the FBI bug in lobbyist Fred Black's hotel suite picked up a telephone conversation between AVCO's Earl (Red) Blaik and Ford. FBI agents, checking on the monitored conversation, found that Blaik had enlisted Ford's aide in preventing a probe of an AVCO defense contract and that Ford occasionally had hitched free rides on AVCO planes.

[redacted]

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b7C

During FBI investigation of Fred Black, a monitor in Black's hotel room picked up a call from the hotel room to Representative Ford's office. Information about the call was disseminated to the Department of Justice.

Anderson's comment about Representative Peter Frelinghuysen:

> Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.) was kept under FBI surveillance; his file will show, because of a blackmail report.

Anderson also alluded to FBI surveillance of Representative Frelinghuysen in his column in "The Washington Post Times Herald", April 10, 1971, captioned "Truth Strained on Hill Shadowing".

> Competent sources inside the FBI tell us that G-men have shadowed at least four congressmen. They are:
>
> The late Representative Vito Marcantonio, American-Labor, N.Y., suspected of Communist ties; ex-Rep. Roland Libonati (D-Ill) suspected of Mafia connections; Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D-N.J.), suspected of Mafia associations; Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.), who was kept under FBI surveillance briefly to protect him from a blackmail attempt.

Information about an extortion plot against Representative Frelinghuysen was sent in a letter to Marvin Watson at The White House, May 16, 1966. "The New York Times", May 17, 1967 edition carried a story about an extortion ring preying upon prominent individuals including an un-named congressman. "The Washington Daily News" picked up the "Times" story and also had an item in its May 17, 1967 edition about the extortion ring and its victims. Representative Frelinghuysen, however, has never been under a physical surveillance conducted by the FBI.

Anderson's comment regarding Representative Henry Reuss:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The FBI not only kept a file on Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), but also upon his [redacted]

Prior to his first election to the House of Representatives in 1964, the FBI conducted an applicant investigation on the Congressman in 1948, at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration. No subsequent investigation has been conducted on him by the FBI.

In 1966, Representative Reuss' office was advised by the FBI that his residence and office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin were to be picketed by the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to protest his vote to continue funds for the Vietnam War. The FBI also advised his office later of the actual picketing which included a number of SWP members.

Information about the planned picketing was furnished to Secret Service March 28, 1966 by memorandum captioned "Picketing of Residence of Congressman Henry Reuss, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 19, 1966", prepared at Milwaukee on March 18, 1966. Information about the actual picketing of Representative Reuss' home was also furnished to Secret Service on March 29, 1966 by memorandum under the same caption as above prepared at Milwaukee on March 23, 1966.

Information was received that [redacted] The FBI, with Representative Reuss' knowledge, conducted a discreet inquiry into the allegation. Representative Reuss was subsequently advised on March 24, 1971 that the investigation had been completed; that the allegation had not been substantiated; that three documents relating to the investigation were among those stolen from the FBI's resident agency at Media, Pennsylvania on March 8, 1971. One of the stolen documents relating to the investigation [redacted] a letter from the Philadelphia Division to Director, FBI, dated November 19, 1970, with background information [redacted] was published by the press on April 11, 1971.

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b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Reuss publicly complained about the FBI investigation [redacted] in April, 1971 and urged a Congressional investigation. [redacted] was also quoted as saying the FBI investigated [redacted] because of his anti-Vietnam stand. Results of investigation in this matter were not disseminated to the Secret Service. b6 b7C

Certain information about [redacted] has been disseminated to Secret Service. [redacted] A copy of the report was furnished to Secret Service March 27, 1969.

A memorandum prepared by the San Francisco Division, November 30, 1971 under caption [redacted] noted that [redacted] would travel to Europe August 1, 1971 with Representative Reuss, [redacted] A copy of the memorandum was furnished to Secret Service December 10, 1971. b6 b7C

Referenced Washington report furnished information about a report [redacted] Reuss prepared at San Francisco January 13, 1971. A copy of the report was disseminated to Secret Service January 26, 1971. Anderson used information from this report in a June 7, 1972 column.

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

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller EM/TJS

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
1/17/73

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

DATE: 2/15/73

1 - Mr. R. H. Horner
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

Above-captioned column, copy attached, alleged that the FBI was giving out secret telephone numbers to "street people" who would report to the FBI what the "radicals" were planning for the inauguration period in return for promised rewards of cash, educational opportunities, and even permanent informant status.

In order to develop indications of possible disturbances during the inauguration period in Washington, D. C., FBI Headquarters did issue instructions to the field on the necessity of utilizing existing sources and of developing additional informant coverage in connection with planning by any group for disruptive activities. In the field, arrangements were made for informants traveling to the Washington, D. C., area to contact WFO telephonically to report information regarding any possible disturbances.

It is entirely possible, of course, but we have no evidence to support the conjecture that Anderson received information on the telephone reporting arrangements from one of our informants. It is noted that in our efforts to prevent or detect untrustworthiness, the Agents handling informants are under instruction to analyze their sources continually as to stability and reliability, to verify all information received, whenever possible, by other sources, and to indoctrinate regularly the informants against disclosure of any relationship with the FBI. The continuing analysis of informants is formalized every six months in a written assessment of each informant which must be submitted to FBI Headquarters based on the above points.

It is entirely possible that Anderson "developed" his story about our informant procedures from the abundance of details on our investigative practices revealed in movies, television shows, expose articles on the FBI, and by former FBI employees rather than from FBI informants.

Enclosure

JMS:glw
(5)

5 - Sizoo

CONTINUED OVER

1 - ENCLOSURE

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DATE 05-15-2007 BY 60324auc baw/rs/rds

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column
"The Washington Post"
1/17/73

Anderson's curiosity about FBI inauguration plans was previously reported by WFO SAC McDermott who advised that he and SA [redacted] were telephonically contacted on 1/10/73 by Harwood Crawford, an Anderson assistant. They refused to confirm or deny possible use of FBI Agents in an underground capacity for inauguration security or any other FBI investigative practice. Crawford was assured, however, that the FBI would meet its responsibilities on the inauguration. b6 b7C

Any indication developed that comments on our informants in Anderson's 1/17/73 column came from any of our sources will be fully explored and reported.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Acting Director's information.

JMS

WRW/TJS

WGC

0-19 (Rev. 10-30-72)

Chief Justice Swings Weight in Capital

By Jack Anderson

From his flowing white mane to the gold carpet he insists upon treading when he enters the Supreme Court chamber, Warren Burger is a distinguished Chief Justice who will suffer no indignities to the institution for which he stands.

He solemnly rejected a request, therefore, from Columbia Pictures producer Gerald Ayres to shoot a three-minute segment showing drunken sailors cavorting on the front steps of the Supreme Court.

Nor was the Chief Justice appeased by an offer to change the script and sober up the sailors. A press spokesman admitted the revised segment would not be "disrespectful to the Supreme Court." But the star of the picture, Jack Nicholson, apparently is not one of Burger's favorite performers.

Nicholson has had the effrontery to call for the impeachment of President Nixon, who appointed Burger to the high court. Of course, Nicholson's role in the movie is non-political. He plays a fun-loving Navy petty officer who is assigned with another sailor to accompany a prisoner from the Norfolk Naval Station to a naval prison in New Hampshire.

The odyssey takes the zany trio through Washington, where the script calls for them to get lost and drunk among the imposing government buildings.

The Chief Justice, however, would have no part of Nicholson, drunk or sober. Producer Ayres, therefore, began making arrangements to shoot the segment in front of the National Art Gallery, whose architecture is as stately as that of the Supreme Court.

Although he was advised there would be "no problem," the gallery a week later abruptly turned down his request. Not until then did the flabbergasted Ayres learn that Chief Justice Burger was chairman, too, of the gallery's board of trustees.

Indeed, a friend inside the government, who tried to help Ayres find a site for his three minutes of filming, wrote to him on Nov. 10: "It appears that a request to use any of the government buildings that would be suitable is going to be coordinated with the Supreme Court, and that's a closed door. Considering the circumstances, I don't think any further effort will be productive."

Nevertheless, Ayres finally found one government building that didn't come under Burger's sway. The producer convinced officials at the National Archives that his intentions were innocent and last week was able to film the three-minute segment that took three months to arrange.

Footnote: The eminent Chief Justice is not one to be trifled with. When a fellow passenger blew cigar smoke in his face aboard the Washington-New York metroliner, Burger wrote an indignant letter to Transportation Secretary John Volpe and put a stop to cigar smoking on the train.

Washington Whirl

Nixon's Notes—President Nixon is spending most of his time by himself these days working on his inaugural, State of the Union and other messages. He writes down his ideas laboriously in long hand on legal-length, lined yellow paper, then dictates from these notes to his personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods. His preliminary notes, according to our White House sources, are hard hitting. He will make it perfectly clear that he is going to run the country for the next four years the way he believes it should be run.

Secret Numbers—The FBI has been busily distributing secret telephone numbers to street people who, in return for a suitable reward, might be willing to confide what the radicals are planning during the presidential inaugural. The potential informers are promised cash, educational opportunities, even permanent paid informant status.

Anti-Poverty Junket—In anticipation that the anti-poverty budget would be cut, one regional anti-poverty director took off two weeks ago for a rush trip to the South Sea Islands while he still had government travel money to spend. He is Tom Mercer, regional director in San Francisco, who flew to Hawaii and Pago Pago with two attractive companions— Miss Linda Alm, an airline stewardess, and Miss Richardson, a secretary. The anti-poverty agency paid for the expenses of the three travelers. The total bill charged to the taxpayers came to $2,800.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller EM|TJS

DATE: 2/14/73

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. D. E. Caro
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
1/24/73

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

Above-captioned column (copy attached) noted that the FBI had been investigating a report that Howard Phillips, who had been appointed by the President to head the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), "wanted to offer Government grants to black lawyers as an inducement for them to become Republicans." Anderson stated that an unnamed OEO official had repeated to him the above charge which the official had previously told to FBI SA [redacted] of the Berkeley, California, Resident Agency. In addition, Anderson stated that his associate Mike Kiernan had contacted SA [redacted] and confirmed that the FBI was investigating the charge as well as the details of the charge, which were later set forth in Anderson's 1/24/73 column. b6 b7C

The facts of our investigation of Phillips at the request of the White House and of the 1/18/73 telephonic contact of SA [redacted] by Kiernan of Anderson's staff were set forth in memorandum Mr. Martin to Mr. Cleveland, dated 1/23/73, and captioned "Howard Jay Phillips, Special Inquiry - White House" (copy attached).

SA [redacted] was of the opinion that Kiernan was an FBI Headquarters supervisor or Government official and did confirm to him the details of the above charge made [redacted] However, SA [redacted] did not and could not furnish any additional information to Kiernan as he only interviewed [redacted] in the investigation of Phillips and was not aware of any other information developed.

It is noted that SA [redacted] received a censure and was placed on probation for discussing the investigation with an unknown telephone caller. As a result of the incident, Section E, SAC Memorandum 4-73, dated 1/23/73,

Enclosures

JMS:glw
(6)

2- ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

FEB 27 1973

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was issued instructing that Bureau personnel were to keep strictly confidential all information secured in their official capacity and to be alert to any attempt by representatives of the news media to elicit information without properly identifying themselves or by some subterfuge.

Bureau files contain no identifiable data on Kiernan aside from his association with Anderson.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum was prepared to analyze Anderson's reference to the FBI in his 1/24/73 column and will be included in the briefing book maintained for the Acting Director on Anderson's column. As noted in above-mentioned memorandum Mr. Martin to Mr. Cleveland, dated 1/23/73, (copy attached) Special Investigative Division has taken appropriate administrative action in this matter and no further action is anticipated by Domestic Intelligence Division.

EM

WGC WVC

The Washington Merry-Go-Round THE WASHINGTON POST Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1973 B 15

GOP Bid to Black Lawyers Alleged

By Jack Anderson

The FBI is investigating a report that President Nixon's proposed new anti-poverty chief, Howard Phillips, wanted to offer government grants to black lawyers as an inducement for them to become Republicans.

The charge was leveled by a top official who worked closely with Phillips in the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971. We have spoken at length with the official who told us, in return for our promise to withhold his identity, what he had reported to the FBI.

"I can recall quite clearly," he said, "Phillips telling us that we ought to find some way of getting OEO money into the hands of some black attorneys and show them the advantage of turning Republican."

The official said he had given the details to FBI agent Al Dougal and was prepared, if it should come to court proceedings, "to step forward and testify." My associate, Mike [illegible], reached Dougal who [illegible] that the FBI is investigating the charge.

The FBI has learned that [illegible] summer of 1971. This coincides with the time that Phillips allegedly urged granting government funds to black attorneys. It coincides, too, with a White House offer of an extra $2.5 million to California to experiment with different methods of providing legal aid to the poor.

The purpose of Phillips' meeting with the black lawyers, ostensibly, was to discuss judicare. This is a proposal to provide legal assistance to the poor through local bar associations or non-profit corporations. Critics claim judicare would wind up benefitting lawyers more than poor people.

Government Fees

The Berkeley meeting was held, coincidentally, in the offices of Tom Berkley, a prosperous black attorney in the Bay Area. State documents show he had been raking in huge fees as a state consultant to OEO. He admits receiving $10,000 in consultant fees for the months of June, July and August, 1971.

He assembled five prominent black lawyers to hear Phillips' pitch. One lawyer who attended the meeting recalls: "The thrust of the meeting was political. Phillips let Berkley do most of the talking, and he did quite a [illegible] But I came away thinking these people were more interested in promoting their own law practices than in helping the poor.

The attorney was so upset that he went immediately to the Charles Houston Law Club. "He told us what he had heard at the meeting," recalls Don McCullum, the city attorney in Berkeley. "The gist of it was: if we supported private judicare, we could look forward to enjoying considerable financial benefits. Most of us reacted negatively."

We have also obtained notes taken at a later meeting with OEO executives in Washington. Significantly, one entry quotes Phillips as saying: "Subsidized black lawyers (are) necessary . . ."

Through a spokesman, Phillips denied he has ever made any statement about using OEO funds to encourage blacks to become Republicans. He acknowledged going to Berkeley, Calif., for what he described as a "routine" meeting.

Footnote: Charles Lloyd, who attended the meeting in California, turned up in Washington last summer as a "policy adviser" to Phillips. Lloyd worked four months, collected $11,000 and returned to his law practice. In re- [illegible] length over the long-distance phone. "I publish six newspapers. I own property. I run the oldest, biggest integrated law firm in the state," he shouted. "I don't need their money.

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1-23-73

Mr. Cleveland

L. N. Martin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-16-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

b6
b7C

HOWARD JAY PHILLIPS
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

This memorandum recommends administrative action regarding SA [redacted] for discussing a Bureau investigation with an individual without identifying him.

BACKGROUND:

We are conducting a special inquiry of Phillips at the request of The White House. The investigation is complete except for two agency checks and the results were sent to The White House by letter dated 1-22-73. Phillips is an Associate Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) who is apparently being considered for appointment as Director of OEO.

During the investigation charges were made by other OEO employees that Phillips, a conservative Republican, allegedly attempted to obtain a $100,000 grant from OEO for legal services for conservative black attorneys in California with the hope that these attorneys would in turn support the Republican Party in the black community.

One person making such allegations against Phillips [redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] of the Berkeley Resident Agency and the interview was furnished to the Bureau by San Francisco teletype dated 1-9-73. The teletype does not mention SA [redacted] name, but sets forth the interview in detail.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young
1 - Mr. Caro

DHY:DEC:cld
(6)

66

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT [redacted]

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. E.S. Miller

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

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 8/17/72

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN "THE WASHINGTON POST" 8/12/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 05-18-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

b6
b7C

Captioned column (copy attached) which was headlined "Blockade Fails to Halt Hanoi Supplies" contains a section titled "Financial Secrets" comprised of information on the financial dealings of antiwar activists Dr. Benjamin Spock and [redacted] as well as on Floyd McKissick, Negro civil rights activist.

The information was taken, sometimes verbatim, from the following FBI documents: (1) a 4/15/68 New York Office report on Spock classified "~~Confidential~~"; (2) a 2/23/68 New York Office report on McKissick classified "~~Top Secret~~"; (3) a 4/30/71 Los Angeles Office report [redacted] classified "~~Top Secret, No Foreign Dissemination, No Dissemination Abroad~~"; and (4) a 1/20/72 Los Angeles Office report [redacted] classified "~~Secret, No Foreign Dissemination, No Dissemination Abroad.~~"

Concerning Spock, Anderson notes that an FBI inquiry at the Amalgamated Bank of New York revealed that Spock had received a check dated 12/12/67 for $500 from the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee. This information was set forth in the New York report (Anderson calls it an FBI memo) dated 4/15/68 on Spock which was disseminated to Secret Service, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (U. S. Army), and the Department of Justice. Investigation on Spock was initiated in 1968 to determine whether or not his speeches were seditious and his activities subversive.

Anderson's column also states that the same FBI document included financial information obtained from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company concerning a Doctor Edward Barsky Dinner Committee. This information was taken from the characterization of that committee set forth in the 4/15/68 report's appendix. The information concerns the opening of the group's account as an affiliate account of the "National Guardian," which was characterized by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1961 as a "virtual propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." In

Enclosure

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JMS:glv
(6)

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

3 DEC 21 1972

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53 DEC 21 1972

addition, information in the characterization contained the names of three officers of the group who have been identified by sources in the past as Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) members or former members. Barsky was identified as a CPUSA member in 1953. The 4/15/68 report on Spock notes that Spock's name appeared on the program as a sponsor of a testimonial dinner given Barsky on the 30th anniversary of the Spanish Civil War in New York City in 2/67.

Information is set forth in Anderson's 8/12/72 column regarding a check made out in Floyd McKissick's name for $2,500 and drawn on the account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation. This information comes from a 2/23/68 New York Office report on McKissick which was disseminated to Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the U. S. Information Agency, and the Department of Justice. The information was also featured in a previous Anderson column on 5/16/72. McKissick was investigated beginning in 1967 because of his militancy, revolutionary statements, and advocacy of support for the Black Panther Party. The investigation was closed in 1/70. Concerning the Rabinowitz Foundation, in 1962, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, complained that then president Victor R. Rabinowitz of the foundation was giving money to a "left faction" which included expelled CPUSA members.

With what results following?

Anderson's 8/12/72 column also refers to financial information obtained by the FBI [redacted] noting that a 4/30/71 memo (actually a 334-page report [redacted] lists five checks written [redacted] to various groups, including the National Council of Churches. This is a repeat of information Anderson included in his 5/12/72 column. b6 b7C

[redacted]

 CONTINUED - OVER

[redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column in
"The Washington Post"
8/12/72

On 8/14/72 Anderson testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee in favor of legislation which would require subpoenas or customer consent for authorities to examine customer account records. At that time Anderson reportedly furnished the subcommittee with copies of what he called FBI memos on Spock, McKissick, and [redacted] b6 b7C

Analysis of this column and other recent columns indicates that Anderson is repeating some information from his earlier 5/72 columns regarding FBI documents. In addition, Anderson seems to be going into more detail utilizing the FBI documents which he claims to possess. While Anderson testified on 8/14/72 that informants in the FBI had told him of FBI inquiries into the checking accounts of individuals under investigation, it is believed that Anderson is actually obtaining his information concerning these matters from the copies of documents which he apparently possesses. We are, of course, continuing our analysis of items appearing in Anderson's columns from FBI documents, and the Washington Field Office is currently conducting an investigation centering on [redacted] from 8/71 through 5/72 when [redacted] was employed by [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved this memorandum will be included in the book maintained on Anderson in the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

JMS

WRW/AA

OK

EM

Approved.
[illegible] 8/27
11:42A

[redacted]

0-19 (Rev. 6-29-72)

Felt
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 03-18-2007 BY 60324auc baw/rs/rds

Blockade Fails to Halt Hanoi Supplies

By Jack Anderson

The blockade of Haiphong harbor, according to the latest intelligence reports, has failed to stop the steady flow of supplies into North Vietnam.

Aerial photos show that heavy shipments are rolling across China without any appreciable backup at the border. This means the supplies are pouring into North Vietnam through the existing network of roads, trails and rail lines.

Oil from China is also being pumped through a new, jungle-hidden pipeline into the Hanoi area. Enough oil is coming through, apparently, to enable Hanoi to get along without fuel rationing.

Captured documents also indicate that North Vietnamese troops at the front have an ample stockpile of arms, ammunition, food and fuel. These supplies had already been moved into position, reportedly, before Haiphong harbor was mined.

Financial Secrets

Banks are supposed to protect the financial secrets of their customers. If the FBI wants to snoop into the accounts of a suspect, however, the bankers usually fall all over themselves in their eagerness to cooperate.

For the record, the bankers say they don't release financial information to government gumshoes without a subpoena. Dozens of FBI files in our possession, however, tell a different story.

An FBI memo about baby doctor Benjamin Spock, for example, states that on Dec. 12, 1967, he received a $500 check from the "Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee."

A subsequent notation warns that "the above check information cannot be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena *duces tecum* . . .

"The person to be subpoenaed in this matter is Miss Sara T. Malloy, senior vice president, Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York."

Miss Malloy refused to discuss the matter with us, but the bank's executive vice president, Nicholas Agneta, insisted it was Amalgamated's "policy to get a subpoena before releasing such information."

An attorney for the bank, Alan Blumberg, admitted to my associate, Joseph Spear, that bank officials frequently cooperate with federal investigators, usually against the advice of their counsel.

The same memorandum on Dr. Spock discloses that the FBI was provided financial information by the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company concerning an organization called the "Doctor Edward Barsky Dinner Committee." The person to serve with a subpoena in this case, the memo said, was "Irwin H. Sklar, Manager."

Sklar was on vacation and unavailable for comment.

The FBI file on black leader Floyd McKissick reveals that in 1967 he "received Check Number 2666 made out in his name and drawn against the account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Incorporated, in the amount of $2,500."

"The above information," the memo warns, "is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena *duces tecum*, directed to Mr. Henry F. Skelton, vice president, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 40 East 42d Street, New York, New York."

Skelton has subsequently retired, but the man who took his place, Frederick E. Lyon, told us "it is the bank's strict policy to require whatever legal documentation is necessary before we release any information."

Movie actress Jane Fonda's checking accounts are an open book to the G-men. A "Top Secret" FBI memo dated April 30, 1971, for example, lists five checks written by Miss Fonda to various groups, including the National Council of Churches.

Another memo dated this past January listed 10 checks written on Miss Fonda's accounts. The federal sleuths also visited the City National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., and copied down the details of 18 checks written by Ellen Lustbader, who is identified as Miss Fonda's "personal secretary."

According to the FBI, Miss Fonda keeps her personal checking accounts at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York. The information they collected, the memo warns, "is not to be made public" without a subpoena directed to "Arthur W. Herbert, Assistant Secretary."

Herbert told us he didn't release the information and suggested it may have been given to the FBI "by our counsel."

Note: Several senators have expressed concern that federal law doesn't adequately protect the privacy of bank records. Senator William Proxmire, (D-Wis.), in fact, is currently holding hearings in an effort to close loopholes in the law.

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ENCLOSURE

27

DO-6 OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. FELT ✓
MR. MOHR
MR. ROSEN
MR. BAMES
MR. BISHOP
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CAMPBELL
MR. CASPER
MR. CLEVELAND
MR. CONRAD
MR. DALBEY
MR. MILLER, E.S. ✓
MR. PONDER
MR. SOYARS
MR. WAIKART
MR. WALTERS
TELE. ROOM
MRS. NEENAN

In each of these cases, the central issue is our authority, our jurisdictional authority, to investigate.

Therefore, in the future, indicate this authority by citing the pertinent provision of the U.S. Code, or other authority. Also indicate whether or not an investigation was directed by DJ, or we opened it without any request from DJ. In the later instances, cite our reasons.

CALL ME

J. 8/27
11:45A

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ENCLOSURE

37

OPTIONAL SECRET
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

DATE: 05-22-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 05-22-2032

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Room 5634 JB

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 12/8/72

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Boynton
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN 11/20/72

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Felt
Baker
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Purvis
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

This memorandum sets forth an analysis of Jack Anderson's 11/20/72 column, copy attached. Column claimed that Government agencies investigating private citizens who have challenged Governmental rulings and policies collected and exchanged derogatory information on personal lives of these citizens. To substantiate the claim, Anderson alleged that Secret Service "recently" requested information about a black female singer (not named by Anderson) and that the FBI had a file on the singer. The singer, also referred to without name in an Anderson column of 5/17/72 as of interest to the FBI, appears to be Eartha Kitt. Anderson undoubtedly obtained information on Kitt for his 11/20/72 and 5/17/72 columns from an FBI document about Kitt compromised through a leak at Secret Service earlier this year.

The FBI document dated 1/19/68 with information from Bureau files on Kitt was forwarded to Secret Service in response to its 1/18/68 request which followed Eartha Kitt's confrontation over the Vietnam conflict with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson at a White House luncheon on 1/18/68.

A review of Bureau files reveals no request from Secret Service for information on Kitt since 1/18/68, a fact serving to rebut Anderson's claim in the 11/20/72 column that Secret Service"recently"requested information regarding Kitt.

The 1/19/68 FBI document on Kitt set forth information received in October, 1956, from a reliable FBI source that a Mildred Katleman was suing her husband, Beldon Katleman, the principal owner of the El Rancho Vegas Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, for divorce as a result of Mrs. Katleman catching her husband in bed with Eartha Kitt. This information was received in connection with a criminal intelligence survey. It is noted that the two columns omitted the names of Mr. and Mrs. Katleman.

Enclosure

REC-48

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5 - TJS

65-74690

ENCLOSURE

Classified by 6080 Ted/TAP
Exempt from GDS Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 10/18/77

JMS:glw
(7)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 02-07-2014 ADG F85M26K45

SECRET

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column, 11/20/72

CONFIDENTIAL

b7E

Additional information concerning Kitt has been received in our investigations of racial matters, [redacted] and from correspondence to the FBI from outside individuals. No security-type investigation has been conducted of Kitt; however, in 1960 and 1961 we did conduct three investigations under the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property statutes involving Kitt as the victim of jewelry and fur robberies and of a fraud by wire matter. No Federal prosecutions were initiated, however.

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b3

(S)

[redacted]

Anderson's 11/20/72 column also mentioned that the National Security Agency (NSA) produced material on Kitt although such material was limited to the texts of foreign broadcasts about Kitt. Secret Service destroyed their file on Kitt in April, 1972, but a search of their other records has failed to reveal they requested information on Kitt from NSA at any time. It appears that NSA has no knowledge of any request from Secret Service for transcripts of foreign broadcasts about Kitt.

Investigation concerning the leak of FBI and Secret Service documents from Secret Service files in the Spring of 1972 is continuing. We are forwarding an investigative report on [redacted] the primary suspect, to the Internal Security and Criminal Divisions of the Department asking advice as to whether or not there is prosecutive merit in this matter. We will continue to analyze Anderson's presentation of the compromised FBI documents in his columns.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION: 12/12 5:52 P

For the attention of the Acting Director.

File 65074690 - FDPS page 74

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

By Jack Anderson

For years, we have reported [illegible]

[illegible]

The dirt these gumshoes pick up on people is swept into dossiers which are rarely exchanged between federal [illegible]. This goes on [illegible] of government [illegible] to the [illegible] files.

If the subject happens to be a prominent person, the gossip from his files travels swiftly in titillating whispers.

The Secret Service, for example, recently wanted to know more about a famous [illegible] for information [illegible] government authors.

[illegible]

commit any. Even the CIA submitted a confidential [illegible]

[illegible]

Sex Files

Because of the sensitive nature of this information and the method by which it was [illegible] it is furnished for LEAD PURPOSES ONLY and should not be utilized for [illegible]

[illegible]

her as having a very nasty disposition, spoiled child, very [illegible]

[illegible]

has become inside the government [illegible]

[illegible]

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DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

[illegible]

36

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1)
DATE 02-07-2014 ADG F85M26K45

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland

SECRET

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11/15/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

FROM : T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON COLUMN
11/6/72

Tolson
Felt
Baker
Bishop
Callahan
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Gebhardt
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Purvis
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

Anderson's 11/6/72 column (copy attached) claimed that FBI files on Congressmen contain, in addition to biographical data from public sources, "eavesdrop information, surveillance reports and gossip from informants." Allegations in Anderson's 11/6/72 column regarding the existence in FBI files of such information concerning House Speaker Carl Albert; the missing House Majority Leader Hale Boggs; House Minority Leader Gerald Ford; Representative Peter Frelinghuysen; and Representative Henry Reuss have been mentioned in previous Anderson columns dated 4/10/71, 8/21/71, and 9/22/71. Sources for these allegations are undoubtedly press stories, court documents, and Anderson's own staff. Allegation of FBI interest in [redacted] in the 11/6/72 Anderson column undoubtedly came from an FBI document concerning [redacted] which was published subsequent to the burglary of our Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency in March, 1971. FBI interest in [redacted] as alleged in the 11/6/72 column, was previously alleged by Anderson's 6/7/72 column. Information regarding Representative Walter E. Fauntroy of the District of Columbia alleged to be in FBI files in the 11/6/72 column was previously revealed in Anderson's 5/3/72 column and appears to have come from the suspected leak of FBI documents at Secret Service.

b6
b7C

As to Anderson's claim that Speaker Albert's relationship with lobbyist Fred Black was discovered through an electronic surveillance, it is noted that on 4/1/63 a microphone surveillance of Black's hotel room indicated that Black had made a breakfast appointment with Albert and Senator Mike Mdroney. On 4/3/63 WFO Agents made a discreet survey in the vicinity of the Senate Office Building in an unsuccessful attempt to locate Black's automobile in connection with the above appointment. No other surveillance was conducted. [redacted] No FBI investigation has been conducted regarding him. The FBI had placed a

b7E

Enclosure

JMS:glw
(8)

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ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC 8 1972

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

53 DEC 21 1972

DATE: 05-22-2007
CLASSIFIED BY 60324uchaw/rs/rds
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1) 05-22-2032

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson Column, 11/6/72

microphone surveillance on Black since he was a contact in Washington, D. C., of Edward Levinson, president of the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, who was then the target of an FBI criminal intelligence-type investigation aimed at tracing hoodlum influence in hotels and casinos in Las Vegas. Black was convicted of Federal tax fraud in 1964 but his conviction was reversed in 1966 by the United States Supreme Court after the Government admitted FBI interception of Black's conversations with his lawyer in April, 1963, when Black was being investigated by Treasury Department in connection with tax matters. S

As to Anderson's claim that the FBI file on Representative Boggs is loaded with wiretap information picked up during the FBI investigation of [redacted] and [redacted] it is noted that no [redacted] electronic surveillances were utilized by the FBI in that investigation [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

(U) [redacted] S

In addition, during our bribery investigation of former Senator Daniel B. Brewster and collateral grand jury testimony, evidence was developed that Boggs allegedly used his influence to have the architect of the Capitol approve payment of claims totaling over $5 million to Victor Frenkil. The claims came from Frenkil's construction of a Government garage adjacent to the new House Office Building. We learned also that in 1966 Frenkil remodeled Boggs' suburban residence at a cost of over $45,000 but billed Boggs only $21,000 for the job. Investigation of Brewster and inquiry regarding Boggs were specifically requested by the Attorney General. At no time during this investigation did we place Boggs under surveillance and no electronic surveillance was conducted on Boggs.

As to Anderson's claims that FBI files contain a report on a bugged telephone conversation between AVCO's Earl (Red) Blaik and Representative Gerald Ford; that Blaik had enlisted Ford's aid to prevent an investigation of an AVCO defense contract; and that Ford occasionally received free rides in AVCO planes, it is noted that during our monitoring of Fred Black's hotel room an individual named Blaik was intercepted on 4/24/63 making a telephone call to Ford's office. In the call, Blaik was overheard to advise "Jerry" regarding certain contracts and to remark that someone must have complained to the Justice Department inasmuch as an investigative inquiry was made. It is noted that only Blaik's end of the conversation was overheard by the microphone surveillance [redacted] b7E

(U) [redacted] S

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson Column, 11/6/72

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As to Anderson's claim that Representative Peter Frelinghuysen was kept under FBI surveillance because of a blackmail report, it is noted that Frelinghuysen in 1966 was the victim of an extortion plot [redacted] The Congressman advised us in April, 1971, that Les Whitten, an associate of columnist Jack Anderson, had questioned him concerning FBI surveillance of members of Congress. Frelinghuysen was assured by an FBI representative that at no time had he been under surveillance by the FBI, nor had anyone been followed to his office or to his home by the FBI. In addition, he was advised that he had never been under "protective surveillance" by the FBI. On 4/10/71 Anderson's column alleged that Frelinghuysen had been kept under FBI surveillance briefly to protect him from a blackmail attempt. [redacted] but he has not been investigated by the FBI.

(U)

As to Anderson's allegation that the FBI kept a file on Representative Henry Reuss, [redacted] it is noted that prior to his first election to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1954, the Congressman had been the subject of a 1948 applicant investigation by the FBI at the request of the Economic Cooperation Administration. No information of a derogatory nature was developed in the investigation. No subsequent investigation of Reuss has been conducted by the FBI. In 1966 the FBI advised Reuss' office that the Congressman's residence and office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were to be picketed by the Milwaukee branch of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to protest Reuss' vote for funds to continue the war in Vietnam. We later advised the Congressman's office of the actual picketing which involved a number of SWP members.

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On 11/5/70 Reuss was advised that the FBI had received an allegation [redacted] and that the FBI was conducting a most discreet inquiry concerning this allegation. Reuss later contacted the FBI and furnished the full name of the individual with whom [redacted] On 3/24/71 Reuss was advised the FBI inquiry had been completed, that the allegation had not been substantiated, and that three documents concerning the investigation [redacted] had been among those stolen from the FBI Media Resident Agency on 3/8/71. In April, 1971, Reuss publicly complained about FBI investigation [redacted] misquoting what had been told him about the results of FBI investigation of the [redacted] Reuss also urged the Congressional investigation of the FBI, and [redacted] was quoted as claiming the FBI investigated [redacted] because of his anti-Vietnam War stand.

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Column, 11/6/72

(S) (C)

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As to allegation regarding information in FBI files on Representative Walter E. Fauntroy, the nonvoting representative from the District of Columbia, the 11/6/72 column set forth a quotation from Fauntroy's speech criticizing former Attorney General John Mitchell and Mr. Hoover for discrimination in hiring practices. The quotation was previously set forth in Anderson's 5/3/72 column and is accurately quoted from a WFO LHM which was disseminated to Secret Service on 1/8/71 and which apparently was

CONTINUED - OVER

compromised through the leak in Secret Service earlier this year. Fauntroy was subject of an FBI special inquiry investigation at the direction of The White House in 1967, prior to his designation to the District of Columbia City Council by President Johnson in September, 1967. No further investigation of Fauntroy has been conducted; however, considerable information concerning him has been received in connection with racial matters, including the investigation aimed at detecting communist infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which was headed by the late Dr. Martin Luther King and our reporting on various civil rights demonstrations in Washington, D. C., from the early 1960's to date. For a period in the middle 1960's, Fauntroy was the Washington representative of that group and was in contact frequently with Dr. King.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Acting Director.

EM JMS NVC WGC TJB DJD

11-30
4:27P

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Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
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New Leader
Wall Street Journal
National Observer
People's World

Date 11-6-72

ENCLOSURE

THE WASHINGTON POST
B 14 Monday, Nov. 6, 1972

A Heartening Response

By Jean Battey Lewis

American Ballet Theater began its engagement at the Kennedy Center two weeks ago playing to disastrously small houses. By the time it finished last night, houses were almost full and audiences were cheering enthusiastically.

It is heartening to see public response build this way but the company and the Center have the problem of finding this kind of response from the start or ballet on a large scale will be in trouble here.

It has been puzzling and fascinating to see what this growing audience popularity has produced. For instance Natalia Makarova, dancing with Paolo Bortoluzzi in "La Sylphide" at the first Saturday matinee, managed to draw a house only one-third full. "La Sylphide" is the most felicitous role Makarova has learned since joining Ballet Theater. She is a dream of lightness and windblown grace in it, a London and will make quite a number of guest appearances in Europe with Rudolf Nureyev, who defected from the same country, the Kirov, as did Makarova.

But Washington may well see more of her this year than last, when many of her performances here were cancelled, since she will be committing herself to individual performances rather than appearing on a weekly basis.

The weekend was distinguished by the Washington premiere of Dennis Nahat's "Some Times," and two beautiful performances of "Swan Lake."

Yesterday afternoon Cynthia Gregory and Ted Kivitt danced one of the most dazzlingly brilliant performances of the third act in memory. Her balances were incredibly, joyously prolonged. His turns were straight and true, sharp and absolutely dead center.

Not only was the entire pas de deux executed with a daring that stretched speed "Some Times" are a refreshing change.

Its cast of 10 dances it with clean control, particularly Kim Highton and also Nahat, Naomi Sorkin and Ian Horvath in the convoluted specifics of a menage a trois.

"Petrouchka," danced three times over the weekend, has been delighting audiences with its whirling, colorful bustle. There is a lack of energy and drive emanating from the orchestra pit that keeps the performances from being all it could be.

John Prinz was a particularly touching Petrouchka, Michael Smuin emphasized his sharp, puppet-like character, and Terry Orr, new in the role, had a subdue wistfulness. Of the women, Eleanor D'Antuono had just the right shallow brazenness, Ellen Everett was not juicy enough and Karena Brock was fittingly vapid. Keith Lee plays the Blackamoor with sharp gusto.

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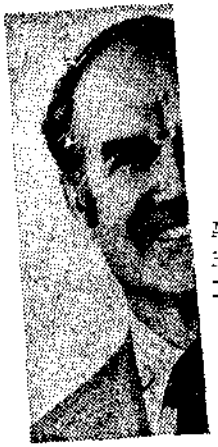

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DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324aucbaw/rs/rds

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM: Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.

SUBJECT: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

1 - Mr. H. [illegible] Bassett
(F. M. Mullen)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 2/4/75

1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
(F. J. Cassidy)
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
(L. J. Brune)
1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.
1 - [redacted]

Assoc. Dir. ___
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Gen. Inv. ___
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This is to advise of details of a recent telephone call to the Department of the Air Force by columnist Jack Anderson's office inquiring as to the reason for prior Air Force interest in FBI information concerning civilian Saul Alinsky (who is deceased and was subject of closed Bureau security case 100-3731).

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Headquarters recently advised Bureau liaison that the Department of the Air Force received a telephonic inquiry on 1/21/75 from Mr. Spear, member of columnist Jack Anderson's staff, as to the reason for receipt of FBI information concerning civilian Saul Alinsky. Spear stated he had copies of FBI information furnished to AFOSI, adding that he was in possession of some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also U. S. citizens. Spear specifically referred to Boston FBI communication dated 2/25/69, which was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island; and to another FBI field office communication dated January, 1969, (apparently referring to Chicago LHM dated 1/7/69), which was annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. Spear inquired as to the reason for Air Force interest in Mr. Alinsky and, further, whether the Air Force routinely received FBI information on U. S. citizens.

REC 17 65-74690-93

FEB 20 1975

Air Force confirmed to Spear that OSI did receive FBI communications regarding Saul Alinsky, resulting from a routine background investigation conducted in November, 1966, concerning Alinsky's [redacted] then a member of the Air Force

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DATE 5/18/80 BY SP8 BJ/MW

65-74690

1 - 100-3731

Enclosures

LAC:jcp
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CONTINUED - OVER

and under consideration for Top Secret clearance. Air Force further explained that it also received FBI information concerning threats to its bases or personnel and on criminal cases such as theft of Government property.

Attached to this communication is a copy of Air Force memorandum dated 1/21/75 which was furnished to Bureau liaison on 1/22/75 and in which is contained full details of above Air Force contact with [redacted] Also attached is one Xerox each of Chicago letter and LHM dated 1/7/69 and Boston airtel and LHM dated 2/25/69 concerning Saul David Alinsky which communications were specifically referred to above by [redacted] A Xerox of Jack Anderson's column, appearing in the 1/26/75 issue of the Washington Post, is also attached, in which is mentioned that FBI memos on late labor agitator Saul Alinsky were routinely forwarded to Navy and Air Force. Recent contact with Naval Investigative Service Headquarters revealed no record of contact by Jack Anderson's office with the Department of the Navy in above regard.

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OSI Headquarters has advised Bureau liaison that their files do not contain the aforementioned two FBI communications concerning Alinsky, indicating that these items may have been destroyed, which is OSI normal procedure when information is of no further interest. OSI also advised that usual procedure dictates that when FBI reports or LHMs are received at Headquarters or local offices of OSI, the FBI transmittal slips forwarding such communications are immediately destroyed, and the communications are inserted in the respective OSI case files. Chicago FBI Office Supervisor, [redacted] advised on 1/28/75 that it was normal practice to type the notation "via courier" on the transmittal slips forwarding FBI reports and LHMs to the local office of OSI.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

OBSERVATIONS:

Information in the aforementioned letterhead memoranda concerning Alinsky indicated dissemination had been made to local offices of OSI, explaining how [redacted] had knowledge of OSI receipt of these documents. No annotations, however, were noted on the FBIHQ or Chicago Office copies of the 1/7/69 LHM, indicating this dissemination had been made "via courier" (the notation "via courier" is normally inserted on the FBI transmittal slip). Both communications were noted to have been also disseminated to U. S. Secret Service at Headquarters level via courier. The statement by [redacted] that the aforementioned Chicago FBI Office LHM was annotated to the effect that the local OSI office received its copy via courier may well have been volunteered in order to further protect Jack Anderson's alleged source at U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

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We have investigated (Bufile 65-74690) [redacted] a former employee [redacted] working in a 1971-1972 project at Secret Service, as a possible source of FBI documents compromised in Jack Anderson's columns since 5/1/72. Our investigation failed to develop direct evidence of anyone, including [redacted] furnishing Anderson with the documents and the Department of Justice and the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia have declined prosecution on charges of espionage or theft and illegal possession of Government reports. As a result, this case has been closed.

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When queried by Bureau liaison as to whether or not anyone at the Department of the Air Force questioned [redacted] as to the propriety of Jack Anderson's possession of above FBI documents, Captain [redacted] of OSI Headquarters replied that the attached Air Force memorandum is a complete transcript of the 1/21/75 contact between Jack Anderson's office and the Air Force, indicating that no one questioned [redacted] on this point.

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

ACTION:

That the above information indicating Jack Anderson's staff has specific copies of FBI communications be inserted in Bureau file 65-74690, which matter concerns alleged leaks to Jack Anderson through U. S. Secret Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324auchaw/ra/rds

January 21, 1975

Rec'd by Liaison for OSI 1/22/75. LAC

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Questions Concerning Air Force Files of Information Received from the FBI

On January 21, [redacted] of Jack Anderson's office called to advise that he had copies of FBI information furnished to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. According to [redacted] he has some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also citizens of the United States. Included in the files are memoranda [illegible] copy of the report was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island. The substance of that report was that Mr. Alinsky was going to speak at a Providence, Rhode Island high school. Another FBI field office report dated January 1969 is annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. [redacted] questions were why did the Air Force receive information on Mr. Alinsky and was the Air Force routinely receiving information from the FBI on U.S. citizens and if so, what type of information. The attached questions and answers were provided to [redacted] based on information from Major General Temple, AF/OSI. The questions and answers were coordinated with Mr. Bert Goodwin of the Office of the General Counsel and General Boswell, Assistant

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b7C

Bufile 65-74690

A. Fulton

FIVE

Vice Chief of Staff and approved by the Chief of Staff and Major General Sidle, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Public Affairs.

[redacted] appeared satisfied with the answers provided and indicated that if he had further questions he would call back. b6 b7C

JAMES R. BRICKEL
Brigadier General, USAF
Deputy Director of Information

Attachments

cc: Gen Boswell, AF/CVA
Maj Gen Temple, AF/OSI
Maj Gen Sidle, OASD/PA
Mr. Goodwin, SAF/GC

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(From [redacted] Jack Anderson's Office) b6 b7C

Question: Why did the USAF receive and hold information on Mr. Saul Alinsky?

Answer: In November 1966, the Commander of the 2852nd Air Base Group, McClellan AFB, California, requested a personnel security investigation of [redacted] for the purpose of granting a Top Secret security clearance. (This was a routine clearance requirement deriving from Executive Order 10450.) During the course of this routine background investigation it was determined that Mr. Saul Alinsky was [redacted] FBI reports regarding Saul Alinsky's activities were provided to AF/OSI and incorporated into the file [redacted] (In accordance with the procedures implementing the Executive Order, inquiry was required into the degree of parental involvement with organizations then on the Attorney General List of Designated Organizations.) At no time was Mr. Saul Alinsky ever the independent subject of an AF/OSI investigation. b6 b7C

Question: Does the USAF routinely receive information from the FBI on U.S. citizens?

Answer: The USAF receives information relating to background investigations on U.S. citizens applying for a security clearance. Reports are also received concerning threats to USAF bases or personnel and on criminal cases such as theft of government property.

Question: Does the USAF keep in its files the information provided by the FBI?

Answer: Information provided with respect to legitimate background investigations of a USAF affiliated person or a criminal investigation is retained. (Note: Information on background investigations is now kept by the Defense Investigative Service, since formed in October 1972.)

Other information forwarded by FBI is screened to determine if it relates to a threat to USAF resources. If it does not relate, it is destroyed. If it does relate, it is retained in accordance with Defense Investigative Review Council rules established in 1971.

Question: What are the Defense Investigative Review Council rules?

Answer: If no legitimate USAF interest, destroy the information within 90 days. If of legitimate interest, retain up to one year. Extensions of over one year must be approved by Under Secretary of the Air Force annually. These rules for retention apply to information with respect to threats to the Air Force.

OSA FPMR (41CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

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DATE 01-04-2008 BY 60324 uc baw/rs/rds

: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

DATE: 1/7/69

: SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (C)

: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

OO: Chicago

Re Chicago summary report of SA [redacted] 1/9/68; Chicago airtel and Letterhead Memorandum (LHM), 1/24/68; Chicago airtel and LHM 3/14/68; Springfield letter to Chicago, 4/29/68; Chicago airtel and LHM, 8/8/68; Dallas airtel and LHM 10/18/68 all captioned as above.

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Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Office of Special Investigations, all Chicago and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source is [redacted] (protect requested). [redacted] (protect requested). The second confidential source is [redacted] and the third confidential source is [redacted]

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This matter is being placed in a closed status, but inasmuch as ALINSKY is included on the Agitator Index of the Chicago Office the periodic reopening will be conducted to verify residence and employment and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent changes.

CC TO: Austry
REQ. R. CD 1-27-71
FEB 10 1971
ANS.
BY: MO
Re: Saul Alinsky

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMIN. REC. 43

EX-103

JAN 10 1969

2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
2 - Chicago
ARS:svm
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AGENCY: AC&I, NIC, CSI, SEC. SERV., CEO
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HOW FOR:
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RACIAL INT. SECT.

56 JAN 17 1969

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-522

Chicago, Illinois
January 7, 1969

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DATE 05-22-2007 BY 60324auchaw/rs/rds

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago report, dated January 9, 1968, captioned as above.

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

A confidential source with whom insufficient contact has been made in order to establish his reliability, but who is in a position to have such information, advised on November 21, 1968, and again on December 18, 1968, Alinsky maintains Apartment Number 3312, Outer Drive East Apartments, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago. The source advised that Alinsky remains in a constant travel status and is in Chicago very infrequently.

ILL.

Credit and Criminal

Records of the Chicago Credit Bureau and Chicago Police Department, were reviewed on December 19, 1968, and no additional information was obtained.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

The Blue Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily News", January 23, 1968, carried an article entitled "Alinsky Here to Blow Town Apart." The article set forth the following information:

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

100-3731-55

ENCLOSURE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart". He plans to stay here through the Spring and Summer, trying to rally the forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. He returned from his organizational work in Rochester, New York because Chicago was so quiet. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. "His, Mayor Daley's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. The article also reflects that Alinsky formed "The Woodlawn Organization" in Chicago six years ago.

A Chicago Police Department (PD) source advised on January 10, 1968, that Saul Alinsky has characterized himself as "a professional radical" and has stated "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 23, 1968, that Alinsky had attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) held on the night of January 22, 1968, at which the TWO leader called on Negroes to support the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. Alinsky, according to this source, was present at this meeting but did not speak.

The above mentioned PD source advised on January 10, 1968, that TWO is a community improvement organization active in the Woodlawn area of Chicago. The organizers of TWO claim they can solve problems of the Woodlawn area through militant social action. The area is a slum ridden largely Negro populated area on Chicago's South Side.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

TWO has been the subject of critical newspaper articles within the past few weeks for handling of an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded demonstration project, involving the training of Negro high school drop-outs and youth gang members. Several youth gang members and leaders engaged by TWO as instructors have been arrested on assault, murder and rape charges. The salaries being paid the gang members as instructors went up to $6,000 yearly.

On Janurary 29, 1968, Saul Alinsky was interviewed on the Jerry Williams Show, WBBM Radio, a discussion type radio program in the Chicago area featuring controversial speakers. During the course of this program, Alinsky stated that at the present time he maintains no permanent residence, and because of his trips to various cities across the United States, he has been living "from an airliner".

Alinsky continued that his desire to return to Chicago was solely for the purpose of helping the Negroes to organize throughout Chicago into groups which would then have elected representatives who would be able to meet with the"powers that be" to discuss various problems and their respective solutions. He stated that at the present time, Chicago is almost a void; that the Negroes have no one to represent them or their problems.

Alinsky repeatedly stated that the various news media in Chicago had misquoted and misrepresented his intention of returning to Chicago. He stated that he was born here, raised here, and grew up here and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city, which it should be.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

He stated that he does not "plan to blow this town apart", but rather to organize the Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives, as is the democratic way.

On March 7, 1968, the PD source advised that Saul Alinsky was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA held at the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Alinsky spoke before an audience of approximately 200 persons, all associated with the Medical Center as students, nurses or instructors. The topic of the meeting was "A Dialogue on the Inner City: Crisis in Black and White." Alinsky began with a history of the migration of people from the city to the suburbs. During the course of the speech, he repeatedly emphasized the need for people to organize. He stated that "one of the problems of the civil rights movement is that it's a movement, not an organization. It has no real power. The establishment just has to last through the demonstration. There is no mass based organization. The ghetto isn't organized and that's the problem. What is needed to change the whole patter of Chicago is organization. Organizations are built by hard work, not by meetings and dramatic speeches."

An unknown female in the audience then asked Alinsky why he would not remain in Chicago, as stated in the newspapers, and help organize communities in Chicago. Alinsky replied, "We have other commitments all over the country. We're now organizing in eighteen cities. These are places where everything is funded and we've been invited in by the people.

In reply to a question regarding a possible riot in Chicago, Alinsky stated that "No one can say what will happen in Chicago or any place during this summer."

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

With reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, Alinsky commented that despite strict security, even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, "The president would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system".

The meeting lasted about two hours.

On May 9, 1968, Detective [redacted] Evanston, Illinois PD, advised that Saul Alinsky had appeared at Northwestern University on May 7, 1968, where he spoke before an audience of approximately 300 persons in Tech auditorium, Northwestern University campus. b6 b7C

Alinsky started out by saying that he had not come to Northwestern University to make a speech and would rather have a question and answer session. During this session, he made the following comments:

Alinsky stated that the tactics being used in the protests against descrimination were "a mere pittance compared to the violence that the white society has inflicted on the blacks all these years". It seems to me, " he continued, "that the seizure of property at universities when contrasted with the violence of discrimination in the past is really not so out of line." He said that the job ahead for the community organizations he has founded in cities such as Kansas City, Rochester and Chicago is to organize blacks, Mexican whites, Puerto Ricans and Appalachian whites into communities which can "move from have-nots to haves, from getting to keeping" equality. "There are certain things in life, like equality, that can't be legislated and can't be given but must be gotten through power." Alinsky continued that the term "black power" is "frightening to whites because we have made black a synonym for everything evil and wrong. We've picked the Uncle Toms to represent the blacks when we really can't have Negro representation until the Negro community is organized enough through black power to elect its representatives."

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On May 16, 1968, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) attended an open meeting sponsored by the Chicago Circle Discussions Committee (CCDC) at Lecture Center A-1 University of Illinois, Circle Campus. Alinsky was the invited speaker before approximately 450 students, most of whom were students at the school.

Alinsky started by making a few general statements, such as "The recent events which have taken place in Chicago and in some other cities, referring to the riots, are thought of by many to be enormous insurrections, whereas these are 'bush-league' type incidents compared to the violence that the 'establishment' has inflicted on the blacks all these years". He stated that difference groups are being formed throughout the United States, even on university campuses, which are "too-far out". He said that these groups want to change things and their cry is to "burn it down", but when asked what they would put up in its place, they say that this question does not concern them, and are stymied, left to spiritual sorrow, whatever that may be. He said that this is not the proper way. "We have to start with things as they are, not burn them down, but rather organize, and make outselves powerful so that we might be heard and thereby treated as equal." He then turned the session over to a question and answer type meeting.

Saul Alinsky announced at a press conference on August 6, 1968, a plan to open a school in Chicago to train organizers from community organizations in the use of pressure tactics on the Government. The school will train about 40 students in the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations and political pressure. The school is scheduled to open January, 1969. The first year is to be financed by a $200,000 grant from Midas International Corporation of Chicago, [redacted] also active in Chicago "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace". [redacted]

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace" is an organization of prominent businessmen from throughout the United States which calls for an end to the war in Viet Nam.

According to a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] was a member in 1963 of the National Council of the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act. b6 b7C

A characterization of this organization is attached hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

Captain [redacted] Criminal Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised October 11, 1968, that Saul David Alinsky was scheduled to make three speeches in Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1968. b6 b7C

Saul David Alinsky is the Director of Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is reportedly in constant travel status and has no permanent residence address.

Lieutenant [redacted] Criminal Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky appeared at the Baker Hotel, Southern Methodist University Student Center, and the Northaven United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, as scheduled. He advised that Alinsky made three speeches: "Assassination of Democracy," "Where Do We Go Next-Now That the Four Letter Words Are Used Up?", and "Black Charlatans and White Neurotics." b6 b7C

Lieutenant [redacted] advised that there were no incidents, demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Secret Service, Chicago

United States Naval Investigative Service, Chicago

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago

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

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT, Formerly known as National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (1963)

A source advised on July 18, 1966, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) was the outgrowth of an Ad HoC Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963, the stated purpose of the committee being to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would seve its purpuse in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CO had everything togain by taking this position. [redacted] is not a CP leader, but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. [redacted] and continues to operate the committee from that city.

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b7C

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker", issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A third source advised on October 6, 1967, that for all practical purposes, the NCRMA was defunct and that the CO of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

FBI

Date: 2/25/69

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-38708) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

0-1 BS 3-13-69
See BS airtel + LHM dated 3-12-69
226

BStel to Bureau and Chicago, 2/24/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies and for Chicago 2 copies of an LHM prepared by the Boston Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated as follows:

NISO, Boston, Mass.

108th MI Group, Boston, Mass.

USA, Boston, Mass.

OSI, USAF, Westover Field, Mass.

USA, Providence, R.I.

U.S. Secret Service, Providence, R.I.

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AGENCY: ACSI, ~~NEC, OSI~~, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, ~~CRD, RSO~~
HOW FORW: 2/2
DATE FORW 3/18/69
BY:

The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11)(RM)
2 - Chicago (100-522)(Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - Boston
(1 - [redacted]
TJL:gb
(8)

[redacted]

REC-1M

100-3731-55
2 FEB 26 1969

51 MAR 19 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

RACIAL SECT.

BS100-38708

LEAD:

BOSTON DIVISION

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND:

Will report on subject's activities in the Providence, R.I. area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
February 25, 1969

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On February 24, 1969, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Saul Alinsky who is apparently the Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago, Illinois, would speke at Central High School in Providence, Rhode Island at 8 PM on February 28, 1969, on the subject "The Establishment versus The Poverty Program - Political Pornography."

Alinsky's appearance is sponsored by the following organizations from the Providence, Rhode Island area:

Butler-Bradley Hospital Education Center

Concentrated Employment Program

Rhode Island Chapter of CORE

Brown University's Chaplin's Office

Lippett Hill Tutorial Association

National Association of Social Workers

Opportunities Industrialization Center

Barrington Program for Action

Progress for Providence

Providence Council of PTAs

Rhode Island Conference of Social Workers

Rhode Island Education Association

Rhode Island Fair Welfare Organization

Rhode Island State Office of Economic Opportunity

The Urban League of Rhode Island

100-3731-55

~~157-8416-13~~

ENCLOSURE

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Jack Anderson

Page B-7 "The Washington Post" 1/26/75

The Government as Snooper

The senators who investigate domestic spying, if they dig deep enough, will find gossip about prominent Americans squirreled away in filing cabinets all over Washington.

Not only the FBI and the CIA but the Secret Service, National Security Agency, Internal Revenue Service and armed forces collect choice tidbits about famous people.

We have had access to these forbidden files, which are stuffed with memos, reports and clippings on citizens who have committed no crimes.

Read singly, these files seem merely another dreary example of bureaucratic excess. But examined in larger lots, they provide an intriguing case-by-case study of just how far the government has intruded into the private lives of Americans. The persons from whose files we actually cite material have consented to our use of the material to illustrate the kind of claptrap that is in the files.

There is an FBI file on Gerald Ford, for example, if it hasn't been discreetly destroyed since he moved into the White House, and there are files on members of Congress.

The FBI also follows the affairs, sexual and political, of film personalities, athletes and other celebrities as avidly as the fan magazines. Facts are on file about the private lives of Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, Zero Mostel, Rock Hudson, Joe Namath, Joe Louis and Muhammed Ali.

The agent reporting on Jane Fonda's visit to an Indian reservation to drum up support for the Indians who took over San Quentin noted suspiciously that her hair was "disheveled."

Life for Eartha Kitt, according to the CIA, is *c'est si bon*. A Secret Service memo on the songstress notes: "NSA also advised that this subject was observed on January 18, 1968 at Washington National Airport talking with Stokely Carmichael." The NSA was established to break foreign codes and to monitor foreign broadcasts, not to spy on American citizens.

Comedian Groucho Marx once stated—and immediately retracted it—that "the only hope this country has is Nixon's assassination." And Tony Randal during the heat of the 1968 campaign referred to Lyndon Johnson as a "murderous bastard." Both comedians wound up on the Secret Service list of potential assassins.

When Dr. Benjamin Spock, whose book on child care has helped millions of Americans raise their children, planned a visit to Australia, the FBI had his itinerary.

The dirt that government gumshoes pick up on people is also freely exchanged between federal offices. On the FBI's distribution list, for example, is the White House, State Department, Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense Intelligence Agency, CIA, Secret Service and NSA.

FBI memos in our possession show that reports on the late labor agitator Saul Alinsky were routinely forwarded to the Navy and Air Force. And as late as March 1971, reports on black leader Ralph Abernathy were going to the Air Force, Naval Investigative Service and the Army's Military Intelligence Group.

We have written dozens of columns about the government's practice of snooping on prominent Americans. As evidence, we have obtained actual excerpts from FBI folders, Secret Service records and other government files.

We will be happy now to lay our evidence before the Select Senate Committee, which has now been established to investigate domestic spying.

We have crusaded for years to stop the government from spying on citizens who have committed no crimes and are guilty of no more than exercising their constitutional guarantees of free speech, assembly and petition. The government excesses have come perilously close to police-state methods.

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Women's Inter-Group Committee of Rhode Island

On February 24, 1969, the following were advised of the above information:

Colonel [redacted] b6 b7C
Providence, Rhode Island Police Department

Assistant United States Attorney
Frederick W. Faerber, Jr.
District of Rhode Island, Providence,
Rhode Island

Special Agent in Charge William F. Shields
United States Secret Service
Providence, Rhode Island

[redacted] 108th Military Intelligence Group

United States Attorney, Providence,
Rhode Island

[redacted] Office of Special b6
Investigation, United States Air Force, b7C
Davisville, Rhode Island

[redacted] Naval Investigative
Service Office, United States Naval Base,
Newport, Rhode Island.

Patrolman [redacted] South
Kingston, Rhode Island Police Department,
which covers University of Rhode Island.

Saul Alinsky is due to speak at the University of Rhode Island during AM on March 1, 1969.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 21, 1975

Rec'd by Liaison for OSEH, 1/22/75. LAC

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Questions Concerning Air Force Files of Information Received from the FBI

JOSEPH C. SPEAR

On January 21, Mr. Spear of Jack Anderson's office called to advise that he had copies of FBI information furnished to the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. According to Mr. Spear, he has some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also citizens of the United States. Included in the files are memoranda on groups and individuals that were provided to the USAF OSI.

Specifically, he referred to a Boston, Mass. FBI field office report dated February 25, 1969 on a Mr. Saul Alinsky. The notation on the copies says that a copy of the report was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island. The substance of that report was that Mr. Alinsky was going to speak at a Providence, Rhode Island high school. Another FBI field office report dated January 1969 is annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. Mr. Spear's questions were why did the Air Force receive information on Mr. Alinsky and was the Air Force routinely receiving information from the FBI on U.S. citizens and if so, what type of information. The attached questions and answers were provided to Mr. Spear based on information from Major General Temple, AF/OSI. The questions and answers were coordinated with Mr. Bert Goodwin of the Office of the General Counsel and General Boswell, Assistant

Bufile 65-74690

A. Fulton

FIVE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FIDELITY BRAVERY INTEGRITY

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. Sizoo

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Cong. Serv.
Corr. & Crm. Research
Press Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 7/17/73

FROM : T. J. Smith TJS/cke

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN "THE WASHINGTON POST" 7/12/73

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-23-2007 BY 60324auchaw/ra/rds

Anderson's 7/12/73 column (copy attached) contains a section "FBI Watch" which is comprised of information attributed to a "confidential FBI memo" regarding an antiwar demonstration by the Concerned American Mothers (CAM) at the White House on 7/17/70. Information in the column has been lifted accurately by Anderson from a Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum (LHM) (copy attached) captioned "Concerned American Mothers Demonstration at White House, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1970," and dated 7/20/70, which is unclassified, contrary to Anderson's claim that it is "confidential." The LHM was furnished to Secret Service, the military intelligence agencies and the Department of Justice in 7/70.

FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) instructed Boston in 7/70 to investigate CAM to identify the group, its officers, principal activists, and any subversive influence on the group. The investigation was closed in 10/70 with no indication that CAM was subversive or violence oriented and with no evidence of activities after the July, 1970, demonstration at the White House.

65-74690-85

As to the probable source of Anderson's reference to CAM; beginning in 5/72, a number of Anderson's columns in "The Washington Post" have disclosed information from FBI documents classified as high as "~~Top Secret~~," which appear to have come from U.S. Secret Service files in the Spring of 1972. The primary suspect for the leak has been [redacted] who was pinpointed by Secret Service following its inquiry into the appearance of information from its files in Anderson's columns beginning also in 5/72. b6 b7C

21 JUL 25 1973

Enclosures

65-74690

JMS:rlc
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson

[redacted] was employed [redacted] in a project during 1971 and 1972 to update Secret Service's computerized information system. [redacted] left the project at Secret Service in early 6/72 after denying to Secret Service that he had leaked FBI or Secret Service documents and after refusing to undergo a Secret Service polygraph examination. While his fingerprints have been found on numerous Secret Service files related to documents in Anderson's columns, [redacted] had legitimate access to those files in connection with the computerizing project. Our investigation to date has been unable to develop any direct evidence that [redacted] furnished Anderson with FBI documents taken from Secret Service files. It appears that the 7/20/70 LHM on CAM was taken [redacted] in the Spring of 1972 and undoubtedly furnished to Anderson. Secret Service has advised that a copy of the above LHM is currently in their files and that they have initiated an examination to determine whether or not [redacted] fingerprints are on the document or the file jacket. Information from the 7/20/70 LHM has not appeared previously in any of Anderson's columns.

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We have referred this matter to the Department of Justice which has determined that no prosecution is possible at this time under espionage statutes inasmuch as the documents compromised in Anderson's columns and apparently taken [redacted] from Secret Service files have no national defense information which may be declassified for prosecutive purposes. We have followed recent Departmental instructions to furnish reports in this matter to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia for appropriate action by him. When a few outstanding leads have been covered we will request the U. S. Attorney to consider prosecution under other than espionage statutes.

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b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

K 106C EM

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

More U.S. Largess for Dairymen

By Jack Anderson

Dairy price supports were increased, as we have previously reported, the day after dairy leaders delivered their first big contribution to President Nixon's 1972 campaign.

In a letter explaining the deal, dairyman William Powell noted: "Whether we like it or not, this is the way the system works."

The system has been working again, if somewhat differently, to benefit the dairy industry. Last month, the Agriculture Department turned down an offer by the Associated Milk Producers for non-fat milk. Officials claimed that 50 cents a pound was too high.

But because dry milk was needed for various poverty programs, the Agriculture Department decided to buy on the open market rather than through the subsidy program.

A week later, the department purchased 6.6 million pounds of dry milk at prices ranging from 52 to 56 cents a pound—two to six cents higher than the offer that was rejected.

FBI Watch

Although the late J. Edgar Hoover refused to go along with President Nixon's illegal scheme to combat subversives, the FBI was ready to spy on the most obscure protest groups.

Three summers ago, for example, an antiwar group of women, calling themselves the "Concerned American Mothers" against the Vietnam war, arrived at the White House to picket Tricia Nixon's dinner dance for Prince Charles and Princess Ann of England.

The FBI, ever on the alert for subversives and saboteurs, kept them under surveillance. "On the evening of July 17, 1970," solemnly states a confidential FBI memo, "special agents of the FBI, at approximately 8 p.m., observed 34 middle-aged white women in front of the White House carrying signs . . .

"At 8:30 p.m.," continues the memo, "a group of 17 Indians arrived in front of the White House, apparently to protest that no Indians were invited to the . . . affair."

They were joined, apparently on the spur of the moment, by "six hippie type individuals" who "proceeded to seat themselves on the sidewalk in front of the White House."

The FBI agents, in other words, spent the long evening watching 34 middle-aged women, 17 Indians and "six hippie type individuals." Elsewhere in Washington, the crime rate was going up.

Footnote: The evening, according to the FBI report, passed without incident.

Blood Report

Hemo Caribbean, the controversial blood plasma firm, has raised a howl over our report on its operations in Haiti.

We told how the firm, closed down for exploiting undernourished Haitians, is now pulling political strings in Washington so it can return to Haiti and once again extract plasma from the poorest people in the Western Hemisphere.

The firm's lawyer, Joseph Sharlitt, denied Hemo Caribbean ever took commercial advantage of the poor Haitian people. Haitian donors were "carefully protected," he claimed. They risked "nothing more than an hour and a half from work" to donate plasma for a $4 fee.

Sharlitt said we had told "roughly 50 per cent of the truth." Unfortunately for Hemo Caribbean, the other half of the story is even more sordid than our original account.

Two weeks before the blood operation was stopped, a team of six Haitian physicians investigated the firm's two small blood clinics. Their report to Haitian Health Minister Dr. Alex Theard, translated from the French, tells of brutality, serious accidents, and even death during the daily blood letting that went on for 18 months.

Accidents "occur often among individuals with empty stomachs or physical disabilities," wrote the doctors. They referred to at least one case "of the registered death at Hemo Caribbean after plasmapheresis."

Charging that the company frequently took plasma from Haitians who were underfed and underweight, the special medical commission concluded: "It is beyond doubt that the criteria used by Hemo Caribbean were not sufficient to evaluate the state [of health] of the donors."

The report described Hemo Caribbean's poor admission standards, lack of medical facilities and simple greed to make money. The operation, states the report, "is a commercial venture that takes twice the medically safe amount of plasma . . .

"The diet of these donors, the inadequate way they are selected, taken together with the unfavorable conditions in these centers, create a grave situation."

The blood clinics had "no facilities to treat an accident." The doctors found no consultation room, no emergency room, not even an oxygen tank. Instead, an accident victim was taken "to a poorly ventilated room" where apparently it was hoped he would recover on his own.

To keep the donors in line, they were frequently intimidated and sometimes beaten up at the clinics, according to the report. "As early as our first visit," wrote the doctors, "the attention of the Commission's members were drawn to the shocking presence of a guard with a huge club."

Asked about the guard, a director at the blood clinic explained that "discipline was the rule of order." The doctors noted: "Several donors have reported some acts of brutality perpetrated by these guards."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
July 20, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS (CAM)
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 17, 1970

A representative of the U. S. Park Police (USPP), Washington, D. C. (WDC), advised on July 14, 1970, that captioned organization had filed notification to demonstrate at the White House and in Lafayette Park on July 17, 1970, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., "to protest Government policies and activities, including the Indochina War." CAM advised that they expected 200 participants who would picket and carry place cards expressing their views.

CAM described itself as an unincorporated organization consisting of "mothers and grandmothers," headed by four co-chairmen: [redacted] b6 b7C

"The Evening Star" newspaper, WDC, July 9, 1970, under the caption, "Women Make 'War on War,'" reported on a two-day Emergency Women's Conference held in WDC, July 8 - 9, 1970. One of the Conference attendees was [redacted] "who represented Mrs. Malcolm Peabody" at the Conference. [redacted] was reported as saying that CAM is a grass roots group of Massachusetts women which got started "a week before last Mother's Day when [redacted] called a Boston radio talk program and told them she would observe Mother's Day by standing on the Massachusetts State Capitol steps in protest of the Vietnam War."

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CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

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[redacted] announced to the press that CAM planned to picket the White House on the night of July 17, --"the night of Tricia Nixon's dinner dance for Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Anne--because we don't think the President should be dancing while our boys are dying in Vietnam."

> Mrs. Malcolm Peabody is the mother of Edicott Peabody, former Massachusetts governor. She has been publicly identified with civil rights activities in the past.

The "Boston Globe" daily Boston newspaper, in its July 15, 1970, edition, reported: "Thirty-eight suburban Boston women calling themselves Concerned American Mothers, to leave Boston for Washington, D. C., 11 p.m., July 15, via bus to conduct an anti-war demonstration in the nature of a march in front of the White House Friday night, July 17, 1970, while President Nixon is entertaining Prince Charles and Princess Anne of Great Britain." According to a group spokesman, [redacted] the purpose of the demonstration is to show displeasure with President Nixon and his family "because while they are dancing in Washington, D. C., our sons are dying in Indochina;" the article stated the group would be in WDC two days, to meet with Senator Edward M. Kennedy and other members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation on Thursday, July 16, to press for their backing of legislation to end the war as soon as possible. On Friday, CAM will confer with officials of the Defense Department at the Pentagon and an official of the National Security Council. [redacted] was quoted as stating plans for the trip were made following an anti-war vigil in front of the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, on Mother's Day, 1970.

CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

On the evening of July 17, 1970, Special Agents of the FBI, at approximately 8 p.m., observed 34 middle-aged white women in front of the White House carrying signs reading: "We who give life plead, end our U. S. involvement in the Indochina War" and "Dancing or dying - Peace."

At 8:30 p.m., a group of 17 young Indians arrived in front of the White House, apparently to protest that no Indians were invited to the White House affair. They carried signs reading: "Indians like parties too" and "700 people, no Indians."

Police officers on hand, within a few minutes, made the Indians give up their signs, whereupon the Indians joined the CAM group at the Northwest gate.

Six hippie type individuals arrived at 8:55 p.m., and proceeded to seat themselves on the sidewalk in front of the White House.

At 9:05 p.m., police moved the Indians away from the Northwest gate after the Indians had begun chanting and shouting at arriving guests.

At 9:15 p.m., the CAM groups left the area, ostensibly to return to Boston.

At 9:30 p.m., the Indians circled the White House and returned to the Northwest gate, where they jeered at arriving guests until the police pushed them back again away from the entrance.

CONCERNED AMERICAN MOTHERS
DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

As of 10 p.m., no demonstrators were observed in the vicinity of the White House. There had been no incidents and no arrests.

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