

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1064442-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 22

- Page 17 ~ b6; b7C;
- Page 93 ~ Duplicate;
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- Page 193 ~ Referral/Direct;
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- Page 244 ~ b1;
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- Page 251 ~ b1;
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Acting Director *oak*

DATE: June 14, 1973

FROM : Legal Counsel *JAM*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

SUBJECT: "WASHINGTON POST" COLUMN,
JUNE 14, 1973, BY JACK ANDERSON
"KELLEY CRITICIZED FOR 'BRUTALITY' ROLE"

- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Baker
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gebhardt
- Mr. Jenkins
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Thompson
- Mr. Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Baiso
- Mr. Barber
- Mr. Bowers
- Mr. Herington
- Mr. Conroy
- Mr. Mintz
- Mr. Eardley
- Mrs. Hogan

At 12:00 noon on June 14, 1973, you requested me to review the Anderson column and to determine whether the documents described there exist.

The column, a copy of which is attached, describes information alleged to be quoted from Justice Department field reports from Kansas City, Missouri, which is critical of Chief Kelley's dealings with minorities. The article states that the "field office" submitting the information urged Washington to make its concern known to effect positive changes in police-community relations.

I discussed this matter with Supervisors Joseph G. Kelly and [redacted] of the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division. They advised that the information could not be identified with any FBI reports and further that Chief Kelley has never been the subject of a complaint concerning such matters received by the FBI.

The references in the article to police-community relations and to Justice Department field reports suggest the possibility that this material may have been submitted by the Kansas City, Missouri, field office of the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice. The current directory of the Department shows that the Community Relations Service has an office located at Kansas City, Missouri.

Enc. **ENCLOSURE**

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 2 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

JAM:mfd

REC-12

94-56453-192

17 JUN 19 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

*Barron to Baise
memo 6-15-73
re confirmation of Kelley
includes copies of
Community Relations
Service reports from
which Anderson column
taken. BSB*

*(5) JUN 20 1973
JUN 20 1973
7858*

LEGAL COUNSEL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-26829

b6
b7c

Memorandum to the Acting Director
Re: "Washington Post" Column,
June 14, 1973

At 2:31 p. m. I telephonically advised you of the results of my inquiry and suggested that we should discuss this matter with Pat McSweeney of the Office of Legislative Affairs in the Department, who is presently concerned with Chief Kelley's nomination to be Director of the FBI. You approved and I subsequently discussed the article with McSweeney. McSweeney advised that he had discussed this matter with Chief Kelley this morning and learned that the source of the information in the article was Bruce Watkins, the leader of a group called Freedom, Inc., at Kansas City, who is an outspoken critic of Chief Kelley.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information.

Chapman

REG/cmm

Jan

Kelley Criticized for 'Brutality' Role

By Jack Anderson

Justice Department field reports from Missouri, intended for official eyes only, severely criticize Kansas City Police Chief Clarence M. Kelley for his handling of police brutality cases. Kelley is President Nixon's latest choice as permanent director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"There have been several incidents in the last two years of perceived severe police brutality against minority citizens," stated one report filed from Kansas City last year. "No meaningful efforts have been made ... to show the public that the (Police Department) will not tolerate excessive use of force by its officers."

The report called on the Justice Department in Washington "for assistance in dealing with these situations." The field office urged Washington to make its concern known "to effect positive changes in police-community relations." However, there is no evidence that the Justice Department ever followed up in the recommendation.

Meanwhile, another report from Kansas City also criticizes Kelley's dealings with minorities. In April 1968, in the wake of Martin Luther King's assassination, riots broke out in Kansas City and six blacks were killed. A civil disorder report was called for

and completed, but five years later many of its recommendations have gone unmet.

"The necessary steps, for example, have not been taken to regain local control of the police department," noted one report. "Human relations training should be intensified," it added. The report also recommended that Kelley's department review citizens' complaints more closely and hire more blacks. Even now, however, only seven per cent of Kelley's 1,300-man force is black.

The police department has earned praise for "a number of efforts" that have improved the department's relationship with the community. Kelley, for example, has experimented with storefront offices in the ghetto and has increased the size of his Community Relations unit.

But one report has noted: "To the extent that change has occurred, federal funding has been the impetus. To the extent that change has not occurred, racism has been the primary impediment." Without federal programs, claims this report, "very little change since the civil disorder would be in evidence."

Footnote: To Kelley's credit, he has made extensive use of computers and helicopters to cut Kansas City's crime rate. He is also sensitive to complaints about the misuse of electronic surveillance. Under

Kelley, police use of wiretapping in Kansas City has been tightly controlled and reduced.

McGovern's Security Briefings—The White House gave George McGovern's security adviser, Paul Warnke, three security briefings during the 1972 campaign. The purpose was to assure continuity in case McGovern won the election.

Now President Nixon has divulged that in 1970 he authorized surveillance methods (1) which a security adviser warned were "clearly illegal" and (2) which the late FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover refused to implement. Thereafter, the President went ahead without Hoover to form his own private, para-police outfit, known as "the plumbers," inside the White House.

As justification, the President claimed radicals and revolutionaries were such a threat to the national security that extra-legal steps were necessary.

Yet not a word of this was ever mentioned to Warnke who, as an Assistant Defense Secretary under the late Lyndon Johnson, held the highest security clearance.

The White House briefings were conducted by Gen. Alexander Haig, then Henry Kissinger's No. 2 man. Warnke described them as no more than "textbook" summaries of

foreign policy problems. "Domestic threats to national security were never even brought up," he told us.

"Much of the briefings were routine," he recalled.

One tantalizing tidbit that Warnke pried out of Haig involved India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Warnke asked why the U.S. had delayed naming a successor to Kenneth Keating as Ambassador to India. Haig confided that Madame Gandhi and Ambassador Keating had engaged in a spat shortly before Keating's departure. Haig described the lady's language as "vitriolic."

The White House, therefore, had decided to delay appointing a new Ambassador until Madame Gandhi cooled off.

Of more substance, Warnke disclosed that the White House was optimistic about a Vietnam settlement days before the election. After his last briefing on Oct. 20, 1972, Warnke reported that Haig had been "circumspect" on the subject of Vietnam. "The net impression," wrote Warnke, "is that Henry Kissinger is working feverishly for a settlement." Six days later, Kissinger issued his famous "peace is at hand" statement.

But the domestic threat to national security, which President Nixon now cites as justification for the bizarre plumbers' operation, was never mentioned.

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Now open! Wheaton-Glenmont

Hechinger's newest and largest store
2201 Randolph Road (at Georgia Ave.)

Workshop gifts

sale-priced now

ENCLOSURE

4-50033-192

1 XEROX
JUN 20 1973

See Father's Deal

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EW*

- 1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

DATE: 7/11/73

1 - [Redacted]

- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Baker
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gebhardt
- Mr. Jenkins
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Thompson
- Mr. Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Baise
- Mr. Barnes
- Mr. Bowers
- Mr. Herington
- Mr. Conroy
- Mr. Mintz
- Mr. Earley
- Mrs. Hogan

FROM : R. L. Shackelford *RS*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

SUBJECT: [Redacted] ET AL
ANTIRIOT LAWS - CONSPIRACY;
EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY DEVICES

Confidential

PURPOSE:

To furnish facts concerning column of Jack Anderson in 7/11/73 issue of "The Washington Post" which is captioned "Anti-War Vets Burglarized Twice."

BACKGROUND:

This refers to case involving indictment of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) members for violation of Federal statutes including conspiracy to riot during Republican National Convention, 8/72.

Anderson's column suggests and insinuates that the VVAW activists, specifically defendant [Redacted] in this case, were burglarized by "Watergate break-in teams." Anderson states in one sentence that SA [Redacted] (Jacksonville Division) "confided to a Nixon youth worker that orders were out to 'nail' the leaders." Then Anderson goes on to identify the youth worker as [Redacted] an aide to Senator Edward Gurney (R- Fla), and contradicts the previous sentence by admitting that [Redacted] only stated that he "got the impression" from talking to the FBI that there was pressure to have the radical vets arrested. Despite the obvious contradiction in Anderson's own statements, SA [Redacted] has previously reported a telephone call from one of Anderson's associates, Les Whitten, during which Whitten asked [Redacted] about this matter and [Redacted] refused to make any comment. SA [Redacted] has advised Headquarters that he made no statement whatsoever to [Redacted] during a single interview in December, 1971, that would leave any impression that there was any pressure whatsoever being exerted in this case from FBIHQ.

Shackelford

176-2255-5322-211

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176-2255

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REC-56

RLP:mjg/mjq
(5)

CONTINUED -- OVER

NOT RECORDED

172 JUL 20 1973

58 AUG 9 1973

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter Dated
Per FOIPA Request

Leslie D. Whitten
9-21-76

PERM. USE ONLY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: [redacted] et al
[redacted]

- Mr. J. E. Herrington
- Mr. J. E. Miller
- Mr. R. L. Spackelford
- Mr. R. L. [redacted]

b6
b7C

FROM: R. L. Spackelford

SUBJECT:

Anderson's column goes on to describe two alleged break ins at [redacted] residence in Gainesville, Florida, which was also VVAW headquarters in Gainesville. [redacted] has apparently been contacted by Anderson or Whitten and given information indicating that [redacted] now believes law enforcement officers were responsible for these break ins. On the contrary, during late 1971, our informants did report that [redacted] residence was broken into and that [redacted] was well aware of the identities of the perpetrators and knew them to be local blacks who were searching for narcotics since they had purchased narcotics from [redacted] at his residence in the past. In fact, it was as a result of his identification of the blacks involved that [redacted] during 1/72, attempted to locate the automobile of one of the blacks responsible in order to blow it up with an incendiary device. This incident was reported by an FBI informant who will testify to this during forthcoming trial in this case.

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b7C

Anderson's column also mentions the burglary of the office of Gainesville attorney [redacted] who represented [redacted] during 1/72. Anderson hints that this burglary, in which [redacted] claims [redacted] file was stolen, was also perpetrated by law enforcement officers. Perhaps, Anderson is unaware that [redacted] testified concerning this incident at a pretrial hearing in Pensacola, Florida, on 6/21/73. Her testimony was directly contradicted by investigating police officers and so obviously inaccurate that the Judge considered directing defendants to pay the cost of the hearing in which [redacted] testified. At present, Government attorneys are considering possibility of seeking perjury charges against [redacted].

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OBSERVATIONS:

As noted above, Anderson's column is replete with half-truths, innuendo and insinuation. The information in this article is categorically without basis in fact. It should be stated herein for the record that evidence in this case has been developed by intensive FBI investigation with absolutely no utilization of surreptitious entry, electronic surveillance, mail interception or

Memo to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: [redacted] et al
[redacted]

b6
b7C

any form of illegal techniques. Further, there is absolutely no indication that any information has been furnished pertinent to this case which has evolved from the illegal acts of any other Government agency or private individual.

ACTION:

For your information.

RLP
FJG

WGC

Emj/aw

WRW/TJS

K

September 7, 1973

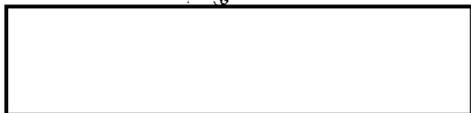
REC-8

EX-117

94-50053-194

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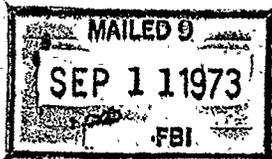
BP



b6
b7C

Dear

In reply to your letter of August 29th^{alt}, with enclosure, the FBI has not made available information in its files to Jack Anderson. Also, I want to assure you that the FBI closely guards its files to see that they are not misused. While I am head of the FBI, I will not tolerate leaks of confidential information and have pledged to fire anyone found guilty of such an abuse of trust.



Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Corresponent is not identifiable in Bufiles. "Mrs. per telephone directory. Reply was coordinated with the Intelligence Div.

awt:mks (3)

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
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- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
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- Training _____
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- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
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MPC

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57 SEP 13 1973

TELETYPE UNIT

Aug 29 73

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Director; Clarence Kelly

I am enclosing a news clipping we had for a few months. How does this Yellow Journalist secure access to so many secret files. Many people feel as I do. that this should not be allowed. We hope something may be done to prevent it in the future.
Shank Your Man



b6
b7C

P.D. I liked Mr Hoover

1973

ack
9-6-73
awt: imbo

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DIRECTOR
AUG 31 '73

Director, Clarence Kelly,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington

and Personal

~~11/1~~ D.C.

ENCLOSURE

FONDA, BRANDO, NAMATH

No Secret FBI Files? Try These

By JACK ANDERSON
United Feature Syndicate

PATRICK Gray III 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.

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 anti-war 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 cancelled."



Anderson

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 shired 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."

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 "Secret — No Foreign Dissemination."

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."

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. 505524F. 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."

Throughout most FBI files is scattered gossip about the sex lives of the subjects, indicating that the FBI spends considerable time snooping into the bedrooms of prominent people.

If Pat Gray still doubts that the FBI keeps secret files, we will be happy to show him some xeroxed copies.

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94-50053-194
ENCLOSURE

Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division

9/18/73

SAC, New York (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 9/13/73.

Publisher advised that the correct title of book by Henry Winston is "Strategy for a Black Agenda". Enclosed please find one copy of "Strategy for a Black Agenda" by Henry Winston.

Publishers also advised that "The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with George Clifford and "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm will be published during October, 1973 at which time efforts will be made to obtain and forward to Bureau.

REC-8

EX-105

94-50053-195
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185 SEP 24 1973

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- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

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ORIGINAL

October 29, 1973

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EX-117

REC-28 94-50053-196

[Redacted Address Block]

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Dear [Redacted Name]

I have received your letter of October 21st and appreciate your making your views available.

I certainly understand the concern you expressed and, in reply to your inquiry, Jack Anderson has not had access to any files within the custody of this Bureau. Mr. Anderson may have reference to copies of documents which were stolen by members of militant groups from the Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency.

In fulfilling our responsibilities, we necessarily disseminate certain information for official purposes to other agencies of the Federal Government. I can assure you that no one has access to FBI files except for official purposes on where authorized by law.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 9
OCT 29 1973
FBI

222001 DIRECTOR

OCT 30 1 02 PM '73

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NOTE: Respondent is not identifiable in Bufiles based on available information.

PLA:bf

OCT 30 10 28 AM '73

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DIVISION
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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54 NOV 16 1973

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- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

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ICC made in
Carroll County
for policy to be
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Jaw
PFA

OCT. 21 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHIEF C. KELLY

Handwritten initials/signature

DEAR SIR,

AS A CONCERNED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRESIDENT, I WAS APALLED WHEN I READ A NEWS ITEM RECENTLY IN A LOCAL NEWSPAPER STATING JANE FONDA IS SUING PRESIDENT NIXON THROUGH THE AMERICAN CIVILIENS LIBERTIES UNION WITH DOSSIERS OBTAINED BY JACK ANDERSON FROM F.B.I. FILES.

NOW SIR HOW DID THIS MAN OBTAIN THESE PAPERS DOES THE F.B.I LET ANY REPORTER GO THROUGH CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS ON PERSONS WHO THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS OF QUESTIONAL CHARACTER?

IT IS VERY ODD TO SAY THE LEAST THERE ARE LAWS TO PROTECT SOME PEOPLES RIGHTS AND DISFAVORS OTHERS I AM REFERING TO THE RIGHTS OF NEWS REPORTERS WHO OBTAIN IMFØRMATION FROM SOURCES AND THEY ARE IMMUNE TO PROSECUTION IF THEY CHOOSE NOT TO DIVULGE THE PERSONS NAMES ETC.

EX-100 REC-28 94-50053-

THESE ARE THE KIND OF THINGS GOING ON IN OUR GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS THAT ARE PUZZLING TO A LOT OF AMERICANS.

I PERSONALLY THINK OUR COUNTRY IS OBLIGED TO KEEP CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS ON PERSONS ACTIVE IN UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AND I HOPE THESE RECORDS ARE KEPT SECRET :

SINCERELY

Handwritten signature

REC'D - CORR

OCT 23 10 21 AM 1973

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Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

November 8, 1973

Director, FBI

94-50053-

1 - Mr. Arepat
1 - Mr. Franck

re
UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THEFT OF
FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
FELIX FRANKFURTER'S PAPERS FROM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AUGUST 21 - NOVEMBER 6, 1972
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

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Reference is made to your letter, with attachments, dated November 2, 1973, (HEP:CWB:pem) captioned, "Letter of Columnist Jack Anderson, dated October 19, 1973 Regarding Theft of Documents from the Library of Congress' Collection of the Late Justice Felix Frankfurter." Reference is also made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 25, 1973, at Washington, D. C., captioned as above, a copy of which was forwarded to the Criminal Division on August 10, 1973.

b6
b7C

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an article that appeared in "The Washington Post" on September 14, 1973, concerning captioned matter and which was written by Jack Anderson.

MAILED 4

NOV 8 - 1973

FBI

For your information, [redacted] who is referred to in referenced report, appeared before the Federal grand jury in Washington, D. C., on October 31, 1973, and denied any knowledge of captioned theft. Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) E. Lawrence Barcella examined [redacted] before this Federal grand jury and has advised that [redacted] explanation regarding his association with the Frankfurter collection increased suspicion that he was actually the thief. Mr. Barcella said, however, there was no actual proof linking him with this theft. This case continues to be under investigation by the FBI.

b3
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In the event you do respond to Mr. Anderson's letter it is suggested that you first contact AUSA Barcella for his views on the matter in question.

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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52-96988

NOV 20 1973

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52-96988-7

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

NOTE: This concerns the theft of a portion of the collection of Felix Frankfurter's papers from the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., between 8/21/72 and 11/6/72. [redacted]

[redacted] developed as a suspect in that signature cards there indicated he had reviewed the majority of these papers. [redacted] had made inquiries prior to the theft with the executor of the late Frankfurter's estate for review of papers, however, the request was rejected. He has made similar inquiries at the Harvard Law School Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Les Whitten, an associate of columnist Jack Anderson, learned of this theft from the Library of Congress and an article concerning same appeared in Anderson's column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," in "The Washington Post" on 9/14/73. Apparently, based on this article, Anderson came in possession of copies of some of these papers and on 10/18/73 Les Whitten made them available to the Library of Congress. ~~The~~ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, in a letter to FBIHQ dated 11/2/73 made available a copy of a letter directed to the Attorney General from Anderson wherein he offers his services as a conduit for anything the Attorney General desires to say with regard to these documents. Department desired to know the current status of this investigation and any suggestion we may have with regard to whether or not they should respond to his letter. ~~The~~ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, being advised of current status of case and the fact that it is still under investigation by the FBI and suggesting that in the event they do respond to Anderson's letter that they first contact AUSA E. Lawrence Barcella in Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Scholar Steals Frankfurter Papers

By Jack Anderson

A light-fingered scholar has stolen papers of "incalculable value" from the collection of the late Justice Felix Frankfurter at the Library of Congress.

The theft of irreplaceable diaries, letters and memoranda—many hundreds of pages in all—has been kept secret for a year while FBI agents and the Library's own scholars turned-detectives have searched feverishly for the papers.

The loss was discovered in September, 1972, after an alert Library of Congress official noticed that a Frankfurter folder was empty. It had contained conversations between Frankfurter and the late Justice Louis Brandeis. A private researcher also reported a letter missing that he had seen among Frankfurter's papers earlier.

Alarmed, Library officials turned loose a hush-hush team of scholars in the vast Frankfurter file. Within a few days, they had come up with a missing-items list that horrified them. Gone were five years of Frankfurter's personal diaries, numerous notes on conversations with the mighty, memos, letters and personal jottings about the men in government

Frankfurter had known so intimately.

"We realized we had been robbed blind," a senior Library official told my associate Les Whitten. "There was a tremendous amount missing of incalculable value."

Once the loss was assessed, the Library called in the FBI, which began discreetly interviewing scholars and researchers. To block further thefts, strict anti-thievery measures, previously dropped for budgetary reasons, were reinstated. All this was done without alerting the general public to the intense search going on for the missing papers.

But now, the quest has reached a dead end. Return of the documents, most Library officials recognize, depends on the delicate question of the scholar-thief's respect for the priceless nature of his historical heist. Whoever the renegade researcher is, the officials concede, he robbed with discrimination and intelligence, selecting the most historically valuable documents.

According to one theory, the scholar is laboring alone on a project and wants to make sure he is the only one able to pursue it. If this is the case, the officials pray the scholar will

somehow arrange to get the papers or copies of them back to the Library so that future historians can study the remarkable life and times of Frankfurter, who died in 1965 at age 82 after serving 26 years on the Supreme Court.

To aid the recovery, we have offered to act as an intermediary between the unknown scholar and the Library. We will guarantee not to reveal his name or otherwise identify him if he will contact us.

Without being able to bind the Justice Department, we will try to persuade Attorney General Elliot Richardson, himself a legal scholar, that the return of the Frankfurter papers is more than worth calling off the search for the mysterious thief.

Footnote? The only comparable theft in the Library's 173-year history occurred in the 1940's, when the papers of poet Walt Whitman were sent away for wartime safekeeping. They were never recovered. More recently, the Library lost some valuable books, but a Library clerk has been arrested for the alleged theft.

Anderson Award—Capitol Hill duffers held their first Congressional Golf Tourney last year. Some of them seemed less interested in shooting par

than in hauling home the prizes that were wangled from lobbyists. They were burdened down with TV sets, toilet seats and other valuable prizes—all collected from lobbyists who didn't dare say no to the congressmen.

Because we exposed this convivial cornucopia, the second Congressional Golf Tourney this year planned at first to give a "Jack Anderson Award" to the senator or representative who hit the ball farthest out of bounds.

But the idea was dropped by Rep. Burt Talcott (R-Calif.), who as tourney chairman caught most of the heat last year for putting the squeeze on the lobbyists. Nevertheless, he has gamely accepted the chairmanship again this year.

In a memo to his golfing colleagues on Capitol Hill, Talcott reports that "in spite of the Jack Anderson columns," the congressmen will "play again this year." The event is scheduled on Sept. 24 at Andrews Air Force Base. But this time the prizes will be collected more discreetly by individual congressmen rather than through the organized, massive effort of a year ago.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

ENCLOSURE

94-50053-

let to AAG Criminal Div
HWA:rlh
11-8-73

EC-62

94-5053-197

November 16, 1973

EX-117

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Honorable William Proxmire
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Proxmire:

Complaint

This is to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated November 9th with enclosures from your constituent,

[Redacted Name]

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In response to your constituent's concern and, in reply to your inquiry, Jack Anderson has not had access to any files within the custody of this Bureau.

In fulfilling our responsibilities, we necessarily disseminate certain information for official purposes to other agencies of the Federal Government. I can assure you that no one has access to FBI files except for official purposes or where authorized by law.

I am returning your enclosures as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

*CEM
per*

MAILED 4
NOV 19 1973
FBI

Enclosures (3)

- 1 - Milwaukee - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose we have had prior correspondence concerning constituent matters with Senator Proxmire (Dem-Wisconsin). [Redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Constituent enclosed a newspaper clipping captioned "ACLU Sues Nixon to Aid Jane Fonda."

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*Policy folder in Corbett
11-28-73*

PLA:vgw (7)

NOV 20 1973
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Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

MA 15

United States Senate

11-9-73

To ensure proper handling please return all correspondence TO THE ATTENTION OF: SS

Respectfully referred to:

FBI

Jack Anderson

Please respond to the attached inquiry in duplicate and return the enclosure. Thank you for your cooperation.

Bill [Signature]

U.S.S.

*ack
11-15-73
PRA: vgw*

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

2 ENCLOSURE
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Ma [Signature]

EXP. PROC.
NOV 12 1973
#31

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EXILED
RECEIVED

CORRESPONDENCE



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b7C

Senator Wm. Proxmire
c/o New Senate Office Building (5241)
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 06-06-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Dear Senator Proxmire:

Having become disturbed over the events of the past few months (as I'm sure most Americans have) I decided to sit down and write you my concerns.

This whole matter of Watergate and related issues are surely most confusing. However, beyond the mere political implications, I am beginning to see something much more dangerous and sinister. I pray God that I am wrong, but too many developments have convinced me that our country is presently in danger of losing its matchless political system.

In order to bring this into focus, I am enclosing an article which appeared in Friday's "Milwaukee Journal" which indicates that Jack Anderson (if the article is correct) indeed has access to FBI files. In addition, he appeared on the NBC "Today" show one morning last week defiantly and brazenly showing and reading documents marked "Top Secret" regarding the Middle East War--one from the Department of State and I believe the other from the CIA. To me at least this indicates that there are some people in these departments who are not exactly concerned with the future and security of America. Add to this the case of Dr. Ellsberg and his revelations of the Pentagon papers, and I think anyone would have to come to the unfortunate conclusion that there are indeed serious leaks in some vital departments.

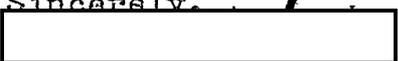
The reason I am writing this is because I feel this all has a direct relationship to the Watergate incidents. Some of the projects undertaken were a result of the fact that as one of the men testified the "FBI is a sieve". And I think all of these facts should be thoroughly investigated instead of making it merely a partisan political issue.

I am deeply concerned about the rights of all Americans--yes even the President's. It was extremely interesting to me that in [redacted] news conference he refused to divulge his conversation with the Attorney-General while at the same time demanding that the President make all of his private conversations available. My concern is that the rights and security of all Americans be protected and that we don't lose sight of that in the heat of a great partisan political battle. I hope you are not so naive to think that the persons behind this would not deal likewise with a Democratic President.

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94-50053-197
Sincerely,

I would appreciate a brief reply regarding the FBI files.



UNCLASSIFIED

ACLU Sues Nixon to Aid Jane Fonda

Los Angeles, Calif. - AP - A \$2.3 million suit was filed Thursday on behalf of actress Jane Fonda against President Nixon and past and current government officials.

The complaint, alleging violations of Miss Fonda's constitutional rights, was filed in Federal Court by the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation. It names as defendants 20 individuals and two financial institutions.

Miss Fonda, holding a stack of papers that she said was an FBI dossier on her, told a news conference that she had been subjected to overt and covert physical surveillance, undercover intelligence gathering, burglary, intimidation and harassment because she was an outspoken critic of the Nixon administration and the war in Indochina.

She said the FBI file had been given to her by Washington columnist Jack Anderson. In Washington, Anderson said he had shown three or four Hollywood stars their FBI files, among them Miss Fonda, Marlon Brando and Tony Randall.

An Anderson associate refused to say how the columnist got the files.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

94-50053-197

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

DATE: 5/31/73

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/Sec*

FROM : R. L. Shackelford *RS*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

SUBJECT: VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR (VVAW)
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

- Mr. Jenkins _____
- Mr. Marshall _____
- Mr. Miller *EM*
- Mr. Soyars *SL*
- Mr. Thompson _____
- Mr. Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Baise _____
- Mr. Barnes _____
- Mr. Bowers _____
- Mr. Herington _____
- Mr. Conny _____
- Mr. Mintz _____
- Mr. Eardley _____
- Mrs. Hogan _____

PURPOSE:

Jaw

Column of Jack Anderson captioned "FBI Still Probes Vets Against War" in 5/29/73 issue of "The Washington Post" alleges that the FBI is "still doing political chores for The White House" and has been interviewing VVAW members who worked at Senator George McGovern's headquarters apparently for evidence that would justify bugging and break ins authorized by The White House during 1972 campaign. Acting Director inquired "What are the facts on this story?"

ALLEGATIONS:

Anderson charges that FBI is investigating VVAW and interviewing VVAW members at the urging of The White House for the purpose of developing evidence that would somehow justify events which have been bared by testimony resulting from the Watergate incident and indicating the involvement of high level white House aides. Anderson alleges that FBI Agent (actually assigned to Washington Field Office) questioned Vietnam veterans who worked in McGovern's Watergate "veterans affairs" office. allegedly asked questions concerning planning done out of the Watergate for demonstrations at the Republican National Convention and involvement of VVAW members with Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Anderson indicates that interviewed several veterans and asked them to identify "trouble-makers" in the organization. allegedly told those he interviewed his investigation was prompted by a recent American Servicemen's Union demonstration.

100-448092

RLP:mjgnjg
(4)

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JUN 14 1973

94-50053 -

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201 JUN 13 1973

~~10 JUN 12 1973~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-448092-2932

200

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)
100-448092

FACTS:

VVAW has been under active investigation since 8/71 following various reports from numerous field offices that VVAW members were engaging in illegal and subversive activities. For example, informants advised that VVAW in Memphis was controlled by youth group of the Communist Party, USA; VVAW meetings in Kansas City were being attended by members of youth group of the communist SWP; and VVAW in Illinois was reportedly engaged in transporting arms and other supplies to blacks in racially-troubled Cairo, Illinois. During 1972 VVAW moved toward increased militant and revolutionary-type activities in addition to continued cooperation with communist-dominated groups and foreign elements hostile to the U. S. VVAW leaders were quoted as telling members that VVAW is a revolutionary organization and not "just another group of war veterans." VVAW leaders have traveled to North Vietnam and have reportedly established liaison with revolutionary or terrorist groups internationally. During 7/72 VVAW leaders and members were indicted by Federal Grand Jury, Tallahassee, for violation of antiriot laws in connection with conspiracy to riot during the Republican National Convention 8/72. In Connecticut, another VVAW member was arrested with explosive device en route to speech which was given by Vice President Agnew. In early 1973 two VVAW leaders traveled to Japan and furnished, according to their own statements, classified military information to Japanese communist leader. Intensive espionage investigation is currently being pursued concerning this matter.

Investigation of the VVAW was commenced strictly on FBI initiative and has never been influenced, directed or otherwise affected by any instructions from The White House. During investigation of the VVAW in the Washington, D. C., area, SA [redacted] has interviewed various local members of the organization. The purpose was to develop information concerning scheduled demonstrations and other general activities of the VVAW to determine any possible subversive involvement. SA [redacted] has advised he carefully avoided any political-type questions and definitely did not direct any questions toward the McGovern

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)
100-448092

campaign or the Watergate. Subsequent to the statement by Watergate conspirator [redacted] on 5/22/73 that the VVAW maintained offices at McGovern headquarters at the Watergate, SA [redacted] interviewed only one VVAW member in the course of our continuing investigation of VVAW. This individual named [redacted] was interviewed on 5/23/73 and was cooperative and indicated that although not currently involved with VVAW, he was associated with the Washington chapter in the past. When asked about VVAW participation in the recent demonstration in Washington on 5/19/73 sponsored by the American Servicemen's Union, front group of the SWP, he brought up the subject of the SWP claiming there was no relationship between VVAW in Washington area and the SWP. [redacted] brought up the subject of the televised hearings on the Watergate and made specific reference to the testimony of [redacted] and then stated that the only veterans group using the facilities of the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate was a group called "Vets for McGovern" which was made up of Vietnam veterans who were also VVAW members. He stated these veterans did not have office space at the Watergate but did have permission to use certain facilities such as leased telephone lines and mimeograph machines. SA [redacted] did not further pursue the Watergate incident or veterans' connection with Senator McGovern. It is noted that prior to the statement of [redacted] neither Washington Field Office (WFO) nor FBIHQ had any information indicating that the VVAW had access to or was using facilities of Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate. b6 b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

It is the opinion of WFO, concurred in by the Intelligence Division, that source of information for Anderson's column is VVAW member [redacted]. SA [redacted] has been accepting information volunteered by [redacted] concerning VVAW activity in cautious and circumspect manner since approximately 3/72. On 5/24/73 [redacted] telephoned SA [redacted] at WFO purportedly to find out how [redacted] obtained information that "the vets" had office space at the Watergate. [redacted] asked if SA [redacted] had provided [redacted] b6 b7C

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)
100-448092

with this information and SA [redacted] emphatically denied the allegation stating that he had no knowledge of "vets" working at Democratic National Headquarters and further that the FBI had no interest in that type of information. [redacted] was subject of espionage case in 1972 as result of information from office of the Naval Investigative Service (NIS) that an NIS source reported that [redacted] attempted to elicit classified military information and documents allegedly to furnish columnist Jack Anderson. Investigation was closed during 5/73 with insufficient information developed to prove allegation or warrant prosecution of [redacted]. It is noted that Anderson has mentioned [redacted] in other past columns in "The Washington Post."

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ACTION:

For your information.

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EM/DEM

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SS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIN

- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Baker
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gebhardt
- Mr. Jenkins
- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Miller, E.S.
- Mr. Soyars
- Mr. Thompson
- Mr. Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Baise
- Mr. Barnes
- Mr. Powers
- Mr. Herington
- Mr. Conny
- Mr. Mintz
- Mr. Eardley
- Mrs. Hogan

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/MS*

DATE: 5/22/73

FROM : G. C. Moore *CCM/SLP*

- 1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 -

SUBJECT: ET AL.
ANTIRIOT LAWS

Page B 17 of the 5/22/73 issue of "The Washington Post" contains an article entitled "Assault on Press Seems to Continue" by columnist Jack Anderson. The article refers to the FBI's arrest and failure to indict Anderson's associate, reporter Les Whitten, and claims that the 4/23/73 arrest of reporter for "The Boston Globe," "appears to be a continuation of the relentless assault upon the press by the government."

This investigation concerns the 4/17/73 airdrop of supplies to the insurgents occupying Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Although has publicly claimed he was "along for the ride" to write about the flight, a codefendant in the case stated came to Chicago, the point of the flight's origination, with \$10,000 in cash and organized the airdrop. On 5/7/73 and seven other participants in the airdrop were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Anderson article, which describes the airdrop as a "mercy mission," states FBI Agents "broke into his former home near Boston early in the morning and terrified the occupants who were still in bed." It continues, "The FBI squad departed in confusion after discovering they had pounced upon the wrong house."

On 5/22/73 Supervisor Boston Division, advised that at 8:32 a.m., 4/21/73, two Boston Agents interviewed the current occupants of former residence, but the dwelling was neither broken into nor were the ill treated. The interview was cordial and completed without incident.

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176 NOT RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 176-2346

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RWH:aso (6)

ENCLOSURE

55 JUN 1 1973

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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: [redacted] et al.

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The Anderson article further states [redacted] learned the FBI was coming to his Washington home and "while his wife and three children waited apprehensively, he rode a bus downtown and turned himself in."

On 4/21/73 efforts to locate [redacted] at his [redacted] residence were unsuccessful. With the concurrence of the U. S. Attorney's Office, Washington, D. C. (WDC), [redacted] accompanied by his attorney, surrendered himself at the U. S. District Courthouse, WDC, during the afternoon of 4/23/73.

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Supervisor [redacted] said remarks similar to those of Anderson appeared in a recent edition of "The Boston Globe," and an airtel has been submitted to FBIHQ refuting the statements and enclosing memoranda from the Agent personnel involved.

ACTION: For information.

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esm/Rus

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WGC

RMS

Assault on Press Seems to Continue

By Jack Anderson

A contrite President Nixon told newsmen on April 30: "Continue to give me hell when you think I'm wrong." One week later, the Justice Department obtained the indictment of Boston Globe reporter Tom Oliphant for accompanying a mercy mission, which attempted to drop food and medicine to the besieged Indians at Wounded Knee, S.D.

This appears to be a continuation of the relentless assault upon the press by the government at the same time that the President's communications aide, Herb Klein, is assuring influential editors: "We want a new relationship with the press."

Never in the nation's 200-year history has there been such a campaign of jailing, tarring, tapping, harassment and vituperation against reporters. Oliphant's mistreatment is merely the latest in a series of incidents.

Under the U.S. Constitution, newsmen are supposed to be free to pursue the news wherever they can find it. They have gone into enemy territory in time of war; they have taken great personal risks to keep the public informed.

Mercy Drop

In this spirit, the 27-year-old Oliphant covered the prepara-

tions for a three-plane mercy drop to the Indian militants. Then he went along on the flight and nearly lost his life in an accident. He wrote two exclusive stories about the event.

But Oliphant writes for the Boston Globe, a newspaper which displeases the White House. FBI agents, under orders from Justice Department representatives, obtained a warrant for his arrest.

First, they broke into his former home near Boston early in the morning and terrified the occupants who were still in bed. The FBI squad departed in confusion after discovering they had pounced upon the wrong house.

Oliphant, meanwhile, learned the FBI had located his new home in Washington and were preparing to descend upon it. While his wife and three children waited apprehensively, he rode a bus downtown and turned himself in.

Reporter's 'Riot'

On the basis of information from an informer whom some of the prosecutors now doubt, a federal grand jury was prodded by the Justice Department to indict Oliphant. The charge: he allegedly conspired

to promote a "riot" by raining food and medicine on the Indians at Wounded Knee.

The key allegation against him is that he "had in his possession \$10,000 for use in obtaining aircraft and food, medicine and other supplies. . . ." The truth is that the newsman left to accompany the mission on such short notice that he had only eight dollars in his pocket and a credit card.

Yet Oliphant faces 15 years in prison if the Justice Department can find a jury to convict him. This is unlikely, since the prosecutors will have a hard time finding 12 American citizens who will convict a newsman for reporting the news.

The Nixon administration tried to nail my associate Les Whitten on a similar charge. FBI agents handcuffed and jailed him while he was reporting on the return of Indian documents to the government. In Whitten's case, the grand jury refused to believe the FBI and the Justice Department dismissed the charges.

'Improper'

Yet Oliphant was indicted even though the U.S. attorney for South Dakota, William Clayton, a GOP politician and Lex county prosecutor, had

never even read his stories. In our talk with Clayton, he said it would be "improper" for him to say whether he pushed through an indictment under pressure from Washington.

One of the Justice Department attorneys handling the case in Washington is Richard Vosepka, a former Marine captain with only one year of non-military practice. His attitude toward the press can best be summed up by quoting some of his answers to our questions about the case.

• "Don't be pushy," he snapped.

• "I don't give a s--- if that's a legitimate question," he responded to another question. "I always go through the chain of command."

• "I'm not going to talk with you any further," he said finally.

Among senior heads in the administration, there is a feeling that the Oliphant case is smearing new egg on the friendlier face the President is trying to turn to the press even before the old egg can be wiped off.

But at this writing, the case remains in the hands of those Nixon disciples who feel the President is best protected by locking up the people who write unfavorable stories.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

ENCLOSURE

17/10 -

PAGE TWO

[] SA [] WAS NON-COMMITTAL AND TOLD WHITTEN THAT WHITTEN WOULD HAVE TO CHECK WITH THE STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN GAINESVILLE, FLA., REGARDING ANY PENDING CHARGES AGAINST

[] WHITTEN ALSO ASKED IF ANY LOCAL CHARGES AGAINST [] IN MIAMI, FLA., AND HE WAS AGAIN REFERRED TO THE STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN MIAMI FOR SUCH INFORMATION.

AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE, [] WAS TRIED IN STATE COURT, GAINESVILLE, FLA., ON CHARGE OF SALE AND POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA ON 9/11-12/72, AND FOUND NOT GUILTY.

THE ONLY TIME SA [] PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED [] WAS ON 12/10/71, AT THE GAINESVILLE RA AND AT NO TIME DURING THIS INTERVIEW DID SA [] TELL [] OR GIVE [] THE IMPRESSION THAT PRESSURE WAS BEING PLACED ON SA [] FROM WASHINGTON TO GET [] ARRESTED ON ANYTHING.

WFO BEING ADVISED OF ABOVE IN THE EVENT A FUTURE REINTERVIEW OF [] IS NECESSARY.

END

RXH FBIHQ CLR

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cc Press Service office

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(6, DIPLD)
DATE 02-18-2014 ADG F85M26K45

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8/23/73

~~SECRET~~

FROM : J. E. Herington *JEH*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: "CODE NAME: TRICYCLE"
BY DUSKO POPOV

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 08-19-2008

- 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

On 8/8/73 Les Whitten of Jack Anderson's column called me and advised that they had obtained confidentially proofs of an article scheduled to appear in "True" Magazine in its October, 1973, issue. The article apparently entitled "J. Edgar Hoover" is by Dusko Popov based on a book to be published later this year entitled "Code Name: Tricycle" dealing with Popov's experiences as a double agent operated during World War II by the British and for a period by the FBI. Whitten said the article contains a number of serious allegations about Mr. Hoover and about alleged FBI advance knowledge concerning the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and asked if he could send us copies for our review and any comment we felt warranted. He said that the only condition he would make on furnishing us the material is that it not be shown outside the Bureau and that we not reveal that we had received information concerning it from him since that might compromise their source. *u*

The proof copy was received by me on the late afternoon of August 10th and after determining that Popov had indeed been a double agent I sent the material to the Intelligence Division requesting them to review it and our files and to furnish me an analysis. That analysis is attached and it is noted that the Intelligence Division advised that from the standpoint of sensitivity nothing in the analysis would jeopardize present operations or investigative techniques.

Popov recounts two alleged meetings with Mr. Hoover, one in New York while he was being operated by the FBI (1941-1942) and another alleged meeting in 1946 here at FBI Headquarters. His comments concerning Mr. Hoover are most unflattering. He also alleges among other things that information he furnished should have been sufficient for the FBI to predict the

- Encs. - Sent 8-24-73
- 1 - Mr. Miller - Encs.
 - 1 - Foreign Liaison Desk - Encs. (route through for review)
 - 1 - Mr. Herington - Encs.

(CONTINUED OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEH:asg

(4)

Classified by *6080*
Exempt from GDS category *3+3+1*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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SEP 12 1973

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Class. & Ext. By *SP1GSK/lak*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *8/23/83*
6/15/82

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-36994-102

Herington to Director memorandum
Re: Code Name: Tricycle

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. There is nothing in our files to indicate that Mr. Hoover ever met Popov personally. With regard to the alleged 1946 meeting the Bureau file is clear that Popov did come to the Bureau; that he had previously written requesting to see Mr. Hoover personally; that Mr. Hoover didn't know who he was when the letter was received; that he in fact did not talk to Mr. Hoover personally but rather to two aides.

Our files also indicate that Popov's German principals had given him certain intelligence targets when he came to the United States to develop information on and included in those targets were defense installations in Hawaii. We used this information to furnish the Germans disinformation and otherwise properly handled the information Popov furnished us concerning the Germans' interest in Hawaii. By no stretch of the imagination could this be equated with an advance knowledge that Pearl Harbor was to be attacked by the Japanese. There are other significant errors in the article and on the whole it is sensationalized, fictionalized and filled with half-truths and down-right lies.

I reached Whitten on the afternoon of August 16th and told him that we had carefully analyzed the article and that quite frankly Popov had an extremely vivid imagination. Whitten agreed to talk off the record and I detailed for him some of the falsehoods in the article including the central fact that Popov had never personally met Mr. Hoover which really destroys the basis for his entire article. Whitten said that in the light of our conversation they may write no column at all about this matter but if they do it would not amount to more than two or three ^{short} paragraphs which would include my comment made for the record in response to their inquiry that Popov had never personally met Mr. Hoover and, accordingly, the conversations he recounts simply could not have taken place.

Attached is an airtel advising the New York Office where Popov was handled and Legat, London of the proposed article in "True" Magazine and the forthcoming book by Popov. New York is requested to review its files to doublecheck the fact that Mr. Hoover never met with Popov in New York (it seems inconceivable that such a meeting could take place without having the Bureau file show it) and unless there are reasons unknown to the Bureau which would preclude such action to promptly contact the editors of "True" Magazine and the publisher of the book, both of which are located in New York.

(CONTINUED-OVER)

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Herington to Director memorandum
Re: Code Name: Tricycle

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York is instructed to advise both of them that we have confidentially learned of these publications and desire to go on record with the statement that much of the material pertaining to the FBI is grossly inaccurate and that Popov never personally met Mr. Hoover at any time. The New York Office is also requested to attempt to discreetly obtain an advance copy of the forthcoming book.

(S) [Redacted]

b1

RECOMMENDATION

That attached airtel be forwarded.

JA

EM

Ho

mel

[Handwritten signature]

OK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO The Director

DATE: 8/28/73

FROM J. E. Herington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

Ident.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inspection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Intell.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Laboratory	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan. & Eval.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spec. Inv.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Coun.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cong. Serv.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corr. & Crm.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research	<input type="checkbox"/>
Press Off.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Telephone Rm.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director Sec'y	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBJECT LES WHITTEN
JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN

On the evening of 8/27/73 Whitten called me and said that on Anderson's radio and television shows he sometimes makes predictions and they were contemplating a prediction indicating that the FBI would "beef up" its staff of representatives assigned to England. I told Whitten that I didn't know what he could possibly base that prediction on; I didn't feel that it was accurate. Whitten said that with the letter bomb received at the British Embassy yesterday and with the killing of Colonel Alon of the Israeli Embassy they were projecting that the FBI's overseas operations would be expanded to counter terrorist activities.

I told Whitten that our Legal Attaches are not operational; that they are in foreign countries on a liaison basis; and that while we were vitally concerned with terrorist matters and terroristic attacks occurring or which might occur in this country, I saw no reason to dramatically expand our foreign liaison operations since that liaison is already firmly established and actual investigation in those countries was conducted by the law enforcement and intelligence agencies of those countries.

Whitten asked if we had been alerting other Federal agencies concerning the threat of letter bombs and I told him that certainly there was an interchange of information among agencies in the Federal Government, which had always been a standard practice. He asked if we had sent out an alert to our offices. I told him that we obviously would take steps to insure that our own personnel were alert to potential threats of this nature, that we had done so in the past and that we would do so in the future, when necessary. Whitten then asked what the average company or office such as his own should do if they

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Miller (CONTINUED-OVER)
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. Herington

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
168 OCT 12 1973

JEH:asg
(5)

5-0112
3 OCT 13 1973
8501910

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OTHERWISE.

70 JAN 2 1974

94-64865-3
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Whitten
9-1-73
5
DNL:plb

Herington to Director memorandum
Re: Les Whitten

To: The Director

DATE: 5-1

FROM: [Name] received a suspicious parcel or letter, and I told him that the matter should be referred to local authorities. I also advised him that the FBI would have an interest because of our jurisdiction if an actual explosive was detected.
SUBJECT: Additionally, I pointed out the possibility of an interest on the part of the Postal Inspector's office. I also pointed out to him that the average company or office, not having technical equipment necessary to examine packages or envelopes, must rely principally on the vigilance of its personnel to detect material received which appears suspicious.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

I told Whitten that our files are in foreign countries and are concerned with terrorist matters that occur in this country. I gave him liaison operations and that I would investigate in those countries with intelligence agencies of those countries.

Whitten advised me that he had always had a liaison with our office and that he had personally...
1 - Mr. [Name]
1 - Mr. [Name]
1 - Mr. [Name]
1 - Mr. [Name]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Asst. _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. b6 _____
- Train. _____
- Legal. b7C _____
- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
- Research _____
- Press Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____

- 1 - E. S. Miller
- 1 - T. J. Jenkins

DATE: 9/5/73

- 1 - B. J. White
- 1 - R. E. Gebhardt
- 1 - J. E. Herington
- 1 - F. S. Putman
- 1 - T. J. Smith
- 1 - D. N. Lloyd

TO : E. S. Miller *EM*

FROM : *RE* T. J. Smith *TJS*

SUBJECT : LES WHITTEN
JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN

Reference is made to memorandum of J. E. Herington to the Director dated 8/28/73 which summarized Mr. Herington's discussion with Mr. Whitten in connection with the recent use of letter bombs as a terrorist activity.

The Intelligence Division recommends that the IS-3 Section conduct appropriate research and preparation for the eventual circularization of a handout to interested recipients which would dramatically outline the danger of letter bombs and recommend procedures for handling suspicious mail which might be a letter bomb. Preparation for this would include discussions with appropriate representatives of the FBI Laboratory, FBI Training Division, Postal Inspector's Office, Metropolitan Police Department and the Explosives Ordnance Disposal facility at Indianhead, Maryland.

This circularization would do much to educate potential victims as to the dangers of letter bombs as well as enhance FBI prestige in being the first to step out with a program such as this.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given the IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of circularization depicting the danger of letter bombs and methods for dealing with suspicious mail which might contain a letter bomb.

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
168 OCT 12 1973

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(9)

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OTHERWISE.

See Addendum, page 2

SEE ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - PAGE 3

120 JAN 1974

1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50053-96

The Intelligence Division notes Training Division's objection to conducting a feasibility study regarding circularization of material relating to letter bombs. It should be emphasized, however, that the recommendation is to determine the feasibility of circularization after a study has been made. This study would result in a recommendation either for or against the circularization; the Intelligence Division feels that it is now premature to indicate that "dissemination of such information could give a nut an idea which could increase these incidents" inasmuch as no recommendation can yet be made as to recipients, method and extent of circularization, and content of the circular. Intelligence Division feels that diplomatic establishments and personnel, who are potential bombing victims and fall within FBI jurisdiction under Public Law 92-539 also known as the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States, and other selected recipients may be assisted by the FBI through such a circular. The proposed feasibility study would check into objections such as those raised by the Training Division after examining all the facts available and conferring with knowledgeable persons regarding the letter bomb menace. Naturally, representatives of the Training Division and Laboratory should be designated to take part in the proposed study. Pros and cons can be set forth in a report. The Intelligence Division feels that the FBI should assume a leadership posture in doing whatever possible to alert possible targets of letter bombs and to acquaint the police with the problem.

OK
TJG
JTB

BYAS
/R

OK to
conduct
study of
method
9/27

TJS
DNL
EM/ward

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv. _____
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- Legal Coun. _____
- Cong. Serv. _____
- Corr. & Crm. _____
- Research _____
- Press Off.
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y

QR

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 9/12/73

FROM : R. R. Franck *RFH*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

SUBJECT: UNSUB; THEFT OF FORMER SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE-FELIX FRANKFURTER'S
PAPERS FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8/21-11/6/72

Anderson

(2)

JL

Certain papers of former Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter have been stolen from the Library of Congress and we are conducting an investigation. There is a prime suspect who is a lawyer in New York who had been doing research on these papers. He has been interviewed and denied knowledge of the theft. Other leads are outstanding and the U. S. Attorney's Office is considering bringing the suspect before the Grand Jury and, if necessary, giving him immunity to at least recover the papers even if prosecution is impossible.

During a conversation with Les Whitten of Jack Anderson's column on another matter, Whitten advised Herington that they would run a column on Friday, 9/14/73, or Saturday, 9/15/73, on this matter. They received the information from sources in the Library of Congress after our recent arrest of a Library employee and the recovery of a large number of books she had stolen. Whitten said that they have attempted to write this column very carefully so that whoever has the papers will not destroy them and to insure that the story is accurate they have cleared it with the press officer in the Library of Congress, which is not their regular custom to do. Whitten said that since we have an investigation underway he wanted us to know of the column, but emphasized that this information was furnished on a strictly confidential basis since he did not want any other news source to print the story prior to the time their column appears. During the past several months Herington has had numerous contacts with Whitten by phone, and while we certainly have differences of opinion with Whitten and Jack Anderson, Whitten has made every effort to contact us on matters affecting the FBI to give us an opportunity to comment. While our relationship is still at arm's length, we should maintain this confidence because of his courtesy in alerting us in advance.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 57-96986-9

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Herington

(CONTINUED-OTHER)

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
202 SEP 19 1973

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OTHERWISE.

SEP 18 1973

JEH:asg

55 SEP 24 1973

psch

Franck to Callahan memorandum
Re: Unsub: Theft of Former Supreme
Court Justice Felix Frankfurter's Papers

Herington has notified the Washington Field Office which is Office of Origin so that they could assess whether any publicity could damage the investigation or insure that investigation was conducted prior to the time the story appears in the papers.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

he *js* *ifh* *REG*
~~_____~~
K

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

RA 79

*6/24/79
Thompson
B. B. [unclear]*

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

*EMCL
2
3*

Please note the attached letter from a constituent forwarded to you for any consideration the correspondence may warrant. I would greatly appreciate your checking into this matter. Upon completion of your investigation, please advise me of the status of this case in duplicate and return the original letter in an envelope marked to the attention of the Legislative Mail Section.

Your assistance in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Birch Bayh
Birch Bayh
United States Senator

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

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*33
NOV 14 1973
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EXP. PROC.*

D

*ack
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RA:ugw*

REC-62

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*1720
6 NOV 14 1973*

CORRESPONDENCE

EXILED & RECEIVED
LEGISLATIVE MAIL SECTION
NOV 14 1973

EX-109

D
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Paul Bantz
Older House Bldg.
Washington D.C.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Dear Sir

I would like FBI files on the following
persons - Richard Dooly, Chairman "Democracy"
"Kearney Union president" and "Grand Juror"
entertainers

b6
b7C

Off Jack Anderson (Citizen) [see clipping]
can have such documents then? [redacted]
(Citizen) am entitled to possession of documents.

If my request is denied then I feel I
have a grievance - Article I Bill of Rights.
I petition you as my representative on the
government, a lawyer, and a member of
the Senate Judiciary, to redress this grievance.

Under Article III Bill of Rights are not
Jane Fonda & Daniel Ellsberg subject to
prosecution as traitors? As Senate Judiciary
Committee members what is your position?

May I try you some more?

About the news media -

I ask myself would all the outrages
and uproar about Watergate occur if the
man in the White House were a Democrat?

Recalling Bobby Baker and Chappaquiddick
the honest answer is "Probably not"

ENCLOSURE

① 94-50053-198

News casting deliberately tell our future had never
been a situation like this before!"

I think they're trying to justify their injustices.
As friend of mine put it quite "White a bunch of
hoaxing."

Would you consider anyway that the unintentional
guiltless' appetite may not be satisfied
by the deed of Mr Nixon and other Republican
doctrines?

If you have read this far I thank
you for your indulgence.

Feel free not to answer as I really
do feel you have more important things to do.

Yours truly,



b6
b7C



Friday Oct 19
1973

The Detroit News

Jane Fonda sue names Nixon, aides

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A civil suit seeking \$2.8 million was filed yesterday on behalf of actress Jane Fonda against President Nixon, men in his administration and former high government officials.

CALIF

The complaint, alleging violations of Miss Fonda's constitutional rights, was filed in Federal Court in Los Angeles by the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation. It names 20 individuals and two firms as defendants.

Miss Fonda, holding a stack of papers she said was an FBI dossier on her, told a news conference she has been subjected to overt and covert physical surveillance, undercover intelligence gathering, intimidation and harassment because she is an outspoken critic of the Nixon administration and the Indochina war.

She said "the secret FBI file" had been given to her by Washington columnist Jack Anderson. In Washington, Anderson said he had shown three or four Hollywood stars their FBI files. He said among them were Miss Fonda, Marlon Brando and Tom Randall.

CALIF

The complaint says that in January, 1971, "unknown agents of the United States government" in Detroit burglarized Miss Fonda's rented automobile of materials concerning a public inquiry into alleged atrocities committed by American servicemen in Vietnam.

Named with Mr. Nixon as defendants were L. Patrick Gray III and William Ruckelshaus, former acting directors of the FBI; Charles W. Colson and John W. Dean III, former counsels to the President; John N. Mitchell and Richard G. Kleindienst, former attorney generals; and Robert C. Mardian, former chief of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department.

Members of the Nixon administration named as defendants include Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Other defendants are former White House advisers H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

Indians of Jamaica

Jamaica was inhabited by the Arawak Indians when Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1492.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIM

ENCLOSURE

94-50053-198

EX-109
REC-62

94-50053-198

November 19, 1973

Honorable Birch Bayh
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Dear Senator Bayh:

Your communication, with enclosures from your constituent, [redacted] was received on November 14th.

b6
b7C

In reply to your inquiry and the concern of your constituent, Jack Anderson has not had access to any files within the custody of this Bureau.

In fulfilling our responsibilities, we necessarily disseminate certain information for official purposes to other agencies of the Federal Government. I can assure you that no one has access to FBI files except for official purposes or where authorized by law.

I am returning your enclosures as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 4
NOV 19 1973
FBI

- Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Indianapolis - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose we have had prior limited correspondence with Senator Bayh. (D-Indiana). Based on available information, [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

PLA:vgw (7)
vgw

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
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- Rec. Mgmt. _____
- Tech. Serv. _____
- Training _____
- Off. Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

56 NOV 27 1973

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT
EXHIBIT SERVICE
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

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OTHERWISE.

NOV 19 1973

b6
b7C

PLA
vgw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Admin.	✓
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Cong. Serv.	_____
Corr. & Crm.	_____
Research	_____
Pres. Off.	✓
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 9/12/73

FROM : R. R. Franck *RRF*

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]
 TELEPHONE CALL 8/6/73 REGARDING
 ASSASSINATION PLOT, SENATOR EDWARD JOHN
 GURNEY - VICTIM, CAS

b6
b7C

JL [REDACTED] has been responsible for stories alleging one or more break-ins at the home of Mr. Hoover and also allegations that Mr. Hoover was murdered by an exotic poison. New York teletype 9/7/73 indicated that Jack Anderson was aware of allegations and had a man in Miami checking the story out.

Pursuant to Herington's conversation with Mr. Kelley on 9/11/73, Herington contacted Les Whitten of Jack Anderson's column and told him that we were aware of these allegations and that there is simply no truth to them. Mr. Hoover had never been burglarized and he died of natural causes. Whitten said that they did have knowledge of the allegations and they had assigned [REDACTED] of their staff to check them out. They have decided that the allegations are false and they do not intend to run a story on this.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Herington

JEH:asg
(4) *asg*

JH *RRF* *DMC*
H/O

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 OTHERWISE.

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 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

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NOT RECORDED
 202 SEP 19 1973

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 57 SEP 20 1973

OP
 SIX
 UNIFORM CR. REP.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89-85-19

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 07 1973
DCW

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
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Press Off.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR045 NY CODE

1035 PM URGENT 09-07-73 PJR

TO DIRECTOR

MIAMI 89-95

WASHINGTON FIELD 89-241

FROM NEW YORK 89-227 3P

ANDERSON

[REDACTED] TELEPHONE CALL 8/6/73, REGARDING
ASSASSINATION PLOT, SENATOR EDWARD JOHN GURNEY-VICTIM, CAS.
OO WASHINGTON FIELD.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

b6
b7C

REFERENCE NEW YORK AIRTEL TO BUREAU, 8/16/73.

ON 8/28/73, SUBJECT TELEPHONED SPECIAL AGENT (SA) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT THE NYO AND RAMBLED ON ABOUT THREE INDIVIDUALS OF LATIN
EXTRACTION FROM MIAMI WHOM HE ALLEGED HAD TAKEN PART IN ONE OR
MORE BREAK-INS, AT THE HOME OF THE LATE JOHN EDGAR HOOVER. HE
ALSO STATED THAT HE HEARD THAT MR. HOOVER HAD BEEN MURDERED BY
AN EXOTIC POISON, WHICH COULD NOT BE DETECTED AND GAVE APPEARANCE
OF DEATH BY NATURAL CAUSES. HE STATED HE HAD HEARD THESE THINGS

END PAGE ONE

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
202 SEP 19 1973

SEP 17 1973

*Frank LaCalle
11/2/73 JETH/rog*

57 SEP 20 1973

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OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89-2585-20

PAGE TWO

THROUGH CONVERSATIONS WITH PERSONS HE REFUSED TO NAME AND BY "DEDUCTION" AFTER CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER PERSONS HE WOULD NOT NAME.

ON 9/7/73, [REDACTED] NEW YORK "DAILY NEWS," WASHINGTON, DC BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE, PHONE NUMBER [REDACTED] TELEPHONED SA [REDACTED] AT THE NYO AND STATED THAT HE WAS WORKING ON A STORY INVOLVING 3 LATIN INDIVIDUALS FROM MIAMI WHO WERE ALLEGED TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN SEVERAL BREAK-INS AT THE HOME OF THE LATE J. EDGAR HOOVER.

b6
b7C

HE STATED HE WOULD NOT PUBLISH THIS STORY IF IT WOULD INTERFERE WITH AN INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THE FBI. HE INDICATED HE HAD RECEIVED SA [REDACTED] NAME FROM A SOURCE AND APPARENTLY THIS SOURCE HAD PREVIOUSLY TALKED TO THE NYO.

[REDACTED] CONTINUED THAT JACK ANDERSON HAD THE ALLEGED BREAK-IN INFORMATION AND HAD A MAN NAMED [REDACTED] (PH) IN MIAMI ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE FURTHER DETAILS.

b6
b7C

NO COMMENT WAS MADE ON WHETHER OR NOT AN INVESTIGATION WAS IN PROGRESS AT THE NYO AND [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED TO CAREFULLY
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

CHECK THE RELIABILITY OF HIS SOURCE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, SA [] WAS ONE
OF THE AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED SUBJECT, [] CONCERNING THE
ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST SENATOR EDWARD JOHN GURNEY.

b6
b7C

MIAMI, AND WFO BE ALERT TO INQUIRIES CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

END

CC - Mr. Merington
Mr. Bowers

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Asst. Dir.
 Admin.
 Comp. Syst.
 Ext. Affairs
 Files & Com.
 Gen. Inv.
 Ident.
 Inspection
 Intell.
 Laboratory
 Plan. & Eval.
 Spec. Inv.
 Training
 Legal Coun.
 Telephone Rm.
 Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 10/5/73

FROM : R. R. Franck *RRF/jk*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STP

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THE CONCORD
HOTEL, KIAMESHA LAKE, NEW YORK - VICTIM;
EXTORTION

Hettinger

At approximately 5:30 p.m. today, Jack Anderson and Joe Spear came to my office and spoke with Herington and Quinn of this Division and Section Chief R. F. Bates and Number One Man N. S. Irwin of the General Investigative Division.

b6
b7c

Herington told Anderson and Spear immediately that we want to discuss this matter with them in full detail completely off the record and not for use in anyway by them, pointing out that this was necessary to establish a dialogue. Anderson readily agreed as did Spear.

Anderson and Spear were shown a copy of the extortion letter received by The Concord Hotel and Spear indicated that he had not seen that letter previously, although [REDACTED] had promised to get a copy for him. [REDACTED] had summarized, orally, this information for Spear.

Anderson and Spear were then told of the subsequent payoff attempt and our efforts to cover the payoff and the very difficult circumstances under which the payoff was carried out. They were told that the subjects did get away with one bag containing phony money and, in response to a question from Anderson, they were told that that bag did contain a radio device which had apparently malfunctioned when it was dropped through the broken window at the payoff site.

They were then shown a copy of the letter sent to Assistant Director Malone of the New York Office at which point Spear said that he had a copy of that letter which had been given him by [REDACTED]

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Bates
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Herington

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 170 OCT 11 1973
 14 OCT 11 1973

(CONTINUED OVER)

JEH:jmb
(5)

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OTHERWISE.

6-KVH

87 OCT 12 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-56123-95

R. R. Franck to Mr. Callahan Memo
RE: [REDACTED] UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA

b6
b7C

TO : Mr. Callahan

FROM : [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
It was then pointed out that when these negotiations were commenced the evening of 10/4/73, we said that it was extremely important to have Spear as a witness because [REDACTED] had admitted to him sending the extortion letters which was evidence and which would give us probable cause. Spear said that he did not know [REDACTED] name, although he had been given a name [REDACTED] was using, [REDACTED] (phonetic), which [REDACTED] had told him was a pseudonym. Spear was shown a photograph of [REDACTED] and said that he simply could not tell us whether this was or was not the individual who contacted him at this point.

Spear came to my office on 10/10/73. Thereafter, Anderson and Spear were advised that we had arrested two individuals in this case today, [REDACTED] early this afternoon in New York, and [REDACTED] late this afternoon in Philadelphia territory. They were advised that we had known the identity of [REDACTED] for several weeks, that we had him under loose surveillance and had been carefully following his activities in an effort to obtain probable cause. They were told that the probable cause had resulted today when [REDACTED] went to the bank in New York and took the original extortion letter from the safety deposit box. [REDACTED] of the extortion letter received by The Concord Bank. [REDACTED] had not seen that letter. It was again emphasized to Anderson that the subject in this case had endeavored to make his column part of a plot to embarrass the FBI and, since [REDACTED] had not dealt fairly with him, there was a justifiable reason for his not honoring the pledge of confidentiality. Anderson said that this would take some further consideration but subsequently retracted that and said under the circumstances they simply could not permit Spear to identify the subject or testify without a release from the subject. A phone call was received from Anderson's office which Anderson took and announced that it had been a message, through his secretary, from [REDACTED] attorney. He explained that they had contacted [REDACTED] previously to corroborate [REDACTED] story and, after our earlier conversation today had recontacted him seeking a release from the pledge of confidentiality. They had made this request to [REDACTED] on the basis that, if they wrote a story it would be more credible if the subject was identified, and that it would be to the subjects advantage if, indeed, his purpose was to embarrass

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. Gernard
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

R. R. Franck to Mr. Callahan Memo

RE: [REDACTED] UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA

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b7C

the FBI. Anderson said that [REDACTED] had seemed receptive to this position and it was Anderson's feeling that they would have received a release from confidentiality. He said that now that the subject has been arrested there is still a good possibility that such a release will be given because [REDACTED] story to Anderson is in effect what will be his defense and they will need Spear as a defense witness to corroborate the intention of the subjects in this scheme. [REDACTED] is to advise on Monday, 10/8/73, whether they can be released from the pledge of confidentiality. Anderson asked if Spear's testimony would still be valuable to the FBI and he was told that it certainly would be since whatever the subject claims as a motive, his admissions to Spear constitute a confession of mailing the extortion letters. Anderson and Spear agree that if they receive a release, Spear will make himself available next Tuesday, 10/9/73, for a complete interview by the FBI and will cooperate fully.

Anderson noted that they still wanted to do a story on this and would certainly want to use anything the FBI could give them. Anderson was told that they could tell the story of the payoff situation and the difficulty we had in covering it resulting in the loss of one of the bags and he was told that they could also indicate that we had known [REDACTED] identity for several weeks and had been following his activities closely. This is the type of information that might be revealed during the course of an interview of a witness to convince him that he should cooperate with the FBI and it was pointed out that this was the type of contact we were having with Spear.

The General Investigative Division is requesting the New York Office to furnish further information which will appear in the complaint or which could be used to assist Anderson in writing a story favorable to the FBI. Anderson said that they would rough out a story over the weekend and that next Tuesday, 10/9/73, he would call Quinn and read the story to him to insure that there was no information in the story which would violate our agreement. On Tuesday, we should be able to give Anderson some additional assistance. Although the story will be sent out Tuesday, it will be printed next Friday and thus should not interfere with any effort to obtain a confidentiality release from [REDACTED]

R. R. Franck to Mr. Callahan Memo

RE: [redacted] UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA

b6
b7C

the FBI. Herington told Spear that it would be very embarrassing to have had this conversation and then have Spear tell us that the photograph we showed him was not of [redacted]. Spear said that he still could not make any statement as to whether it was or was not. Herington asked him if he could not at least give us a clue, at which point he laughed and said that "after hearing your story today I have acquired a new respect for the FBI."

Monday, 10/11/73

This meeting closed with Anderson reiterating what he said earlier today, that while he had had differences with the FBI in the past, he admired the FBI, he respected Mr. Kelley and from now on wants to do everything possible to assist the FBI in rebuilding its image. He wants to write favorable stories about the FBI and write favorable stories we can assist him with. Herington gave Anderson a copy of the speech Mr. Kelley will give before the National Newspaper Association, 10/11/73, and noted that Anderson might find Mr. Kelley's policies, set forth in that speech, of particular interest.

These will be [unclear]

and would [unclear]

Anderson: There seems to be no doubt that neither Anderson nor Spear believed [redacted] story that this whole plot was to embarrass the FBI. They believe it was an extortion that went sour. They have pledged cooperation and they will undoubtedly cooperate completely if a release can be obtained from [redacted]. There is a good possibility that they release will be obtained since [redacted] may feel Spear's testimony will assist the defense more than the prosecution.

contact with [unclear]

Spear did admit that he had talked to [redacted] on the phone and had also seen him in person. It is evident that he can identify [redacted] by photograph. Anderson said that he had seen only the back of [redacted] head and could not make identification under any circumstances.

RECOMMENDATION:

This will be followed closely.

sent [unclear]
with [unclear]

YR RJG
MS
[Signature]

[Signature]

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 12/4/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

Les

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

(BOOK)

ReBulet, 9/13/73.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Anderson Papers" by JACK ANDERSON with GEORGE CLIFFORD.



EX-117

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

REC-8 *94-50053-199*

NOT RECORDED
162 DEC 10 1973

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

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55 DEC 17 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 Asst. Dir.:
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 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. AND _____
 Laboratory _____
 Plan. & Eval. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 12/14/73

FROM : R. R. Franck *RRF/gio*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

SUBJECT: LES WHITTEN
REPORTER FOR JACK ANDERSON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] - ROMANIANS

Callahan

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b7C

Les Whitten, a reporter for columnist Jack Anderson, contacted my office on 12/12/73 and advised that he was looking into a story about the Bureau arresting two Romanian diplomats - [REDACTED] - in Detroit, Michigan, for stealing secret information from the Ford Motor Company in September of this year. He advised that he had information that pressure may have been put on the Bureau by the State Department to play down this arrest. He further stated that this came about by the Bureau not publicizing this arrest in the media.

Whitten was advised that efforts would be made to identify this case and that he would be recontacted. This case is identifiable with Bureau file [REDACTED] entitled [REDACTED] et al, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property - Major Theft - Conspiracy."

On 12/13/73 Whitten was telephonically contacted and advised that this case is being carried by the Bureau as a criminal violation and is currently being processed in the Federal Court in Detroit, Michigan.

He was also advised that no pressure had been brought to bear on the Bureau by anyone, especially by the State Department. In regard to the press releases, he was furnished the date and code number of the UPI ticker which ran the arrest story from Detroit. He was also furnished the reporter's name [REDACTED] who filed the story which appeared in the "Detroit News" on 8/31/73.

Whitten was advised that no further information could be furnished him regarding this case as it was actively pending and should he desire further information he may wish to contact the U. S. Attorney in Detroit, Michigan.

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt *F200*
- 1 - Press Office *14 1974*
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. Heim *(CONTINUED-OVER)*
- File 87-21995

REC-39 94-50053-200

DEC 28 1973

TJH:asg

(7)

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-161151-157791-85705-20-494

Deleted Copy Sent *Les Whitten*
by Letter Dated *12-21-76*
Per FOIPA Request

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

428808
[Signature]

- Assoc. Dir.
- Asst. Dir.:
 - Admin.
 - Comp. Syst.
 - Ext. Aff.
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 - Gen. Inv.
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 - Laboratory
 - Plan. & Eval.
 - Spec. Inv.
 - Training
 - Legal Coun.
 - Telephone Rm.
 - Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. Franck *ppk*

DATE: 1-22-74.

FROM : Mr. Heim *OWTH*

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
SYNDICATED COLUMNIST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIN

It has been confidentially learned that Jack Anderson will receive The American Legion National Commander's Public Relations Award at a public relations luncheon to be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel during the Legion's mid-winter meetings on March 6, 1974.

D.C.

By way of background, this award was first given in 1961, and some of the prior recipients have included: Lyle Wilson of United Press International; General David Sarnoff, Radio Corporation of America; James Rowley, who was then Director of the U.S. Secret Service; news commentator Lowell Thomas; David Lawrence of U.S. News and World Report; Robert Sarnoff of the National Broadcasting Company; Efrem Zimbalist, Jr.; Lieutenant General "Chappie" James of the Department of Defense; Jack Valenti, who was then with the American Newspaper Publishers Association; and Hollywood personality Red Skeleton.

It is noted that C.D. DeLoach, former Assistant to the Director, is Chairman of the Legion's Public Relations Commission and must personally approve any recipients for this award. The luncheon during which this award will be made will be attended by approximately seven to eight hundred top Legionnaires from throughout the United States and numerous representatives of the media. It is noted that only top Legion officials are aware that Anderson will receive this award; however, the Legion will be issuing an announcement concerning it prior to the luncheon.

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94-1-17998

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

REC-69

3 JAN 28 1974

1 - Mr. Franck

EX-109

[Handwritten initials]

TBC:ger *ger*
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RESEARCH SECTION

XEROX
1/25
FEB 1 1974

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
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- Director Sec'y _____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 1-25-74

FROM : R. R. FRANCK *ppk*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 8:30 a.m. this date, Les ^{DC}Whitten, a reporter for Jack Anderson, syndicated columnist, telephonically contacted me to advise that [REDACTED] had made a tape recording of "his life as an informant with the FBI" which Mr. Whitten had in his possession with the concurrence of [REDACTED]. Whitten identified [REDACTED] as "one of the key witnesses" in the Gainesville 8 trial in Florida last year. He states [REDACTED] is now residing in [REDACTED] and he has not met [REDACTED] face to face as yet. Mr. Whitten stated that the following information furnished by [REDACTED] is to be utilized in a column, perhaps as early as tomorrow, and he wanted to give us the opportunity to respond to any of these points:

(1) [REDACTED] states that the FBI is mainly interested in sexual hang-ups of individuals.

(2) The FBI only "goes after little guys and not big bosses," meaning that the people who run the corporations, etc., are never brought to the bar of justice.

(3) During the Gainesville 8 trial the FBI "sneaked" [REDACTED] into a meeting with another witness, [REDACTED] at which [REDACTED] gave [REDACTED] a pep talk about how to act during his testimony in court. According to [REDACTED] this meeting with [REDACTED] was at [REDACTED] request for [REDACTED] had previously been nervous on the stand and [REDACTED] thought he could help him make a better witness. Mr. Whitten mentioned that two agents could possibly have set up this meeting between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] one agent [REDACTED] who Whitten says handled [REDACTED] and another agent, [REDACTED] possibly from New Orleans, who handled [REDACTED].

(4) Mr. Whitten inquired as to whether we would tell him whether or not [REDACTED] is still on the payroll of the FBI or whether he has any continuing link with the FBI.

Mr. Whitten states that [REDACTED] story is highly critical of the Justice Department for failure to financially take care of him, as well as of the United States Attorney's office in Gainesville for its conduct during

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 OTHERWISE.

CORRESPONDENCE

(OVER.....)

RRF:crt

56 FEB 8 1974

1 - Mr. Wannall

Deleted Copy Sent *Deady, H. Whitten*
 by Letter Dated *1-24-74*
 Per FOIPA Request

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ADDENDUM BY THE INTELLIGENCE AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISIONS:
FBG:RSY/jam:jo 1/25/74

This matter has been coordinated by the Intelligence and External Affairs Divisions and the following answers are proposed for response to Mr. Whitten's 4 questions.

(1) There is absolutely no basis in fact for the assertion that the FBI is mainly interested in sexual hang-ups of individuals. No further amplification is necessary for this denial.

(2) Whitten himself has acknowledged that the FBI does not go after just small fry in its investigations. Consequently, no additional comment is necessary.

(3) During the course of the trial in Gainesville, Florida, [redacted] and [redacted] were lodged in motels adjacent to one another. Their presence in the area became known to one another through publicity given the trial. [redacted] requested to meet with [redacted] socially before he left the Gainesville area. The contacting Agents acceded to this request and [redacted] and [redacted] met publicly in the lobby of a motel in Ocala, Florida, on 8/13/73 in the presence of their respective contacting Agents. Both of these individuals were cautioned by the Agents not to discuss the trial and were reminded of the court order prohibiting discussion of testimony by any witness. They both verbally agreed to abide by this order. This public meeting lasted for approximately 45 minutes and the Agents were present during the entire time and at no time was anything said concerning [redacted] testimony, his conduct on the stand or about [redacted] testimony.

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(4) [redacted] was never on the "payroll of the FBI" as such. During the period he was operated he was paid for services rendered and reimbursed for expenses incurred. [redacted] was discontinued as an informant on 6/9/72 following his compromise in late May, 1972. After his discontinuance, [redacted] became a potential Government witness and the responsibility for his maintenance was assumed by the Department. As a matter of cooperation with the Department, FBI Agents maintained liaison with [redacted] at his relocation points until after his testimony at the trial in Gainesville, Florida, in August, 1973.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That Mr. Kelley approve the above responses and that they be furnished to Mr. Whitten by the External Affairs Division.

RF
K

OK

—

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Whitten
1/25/74
1/25/74
at

Franck to Callahan memorandum
Re: Les Whitten

Whitten stated that he was unaware that UPI had carried this story and that it had appeared in the "Detroit News." He stated that his information must be faulty and that it appeared the Bureau had done an outstanding job in this particular case. He stated he was surprised that the major papers in the country had not picked this story up. He appeared grateful for this information and advised that he would like to keep contacting the Bureau when he had to run out certain stories such as this.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

[Handwritten signature]

RRF
91Q

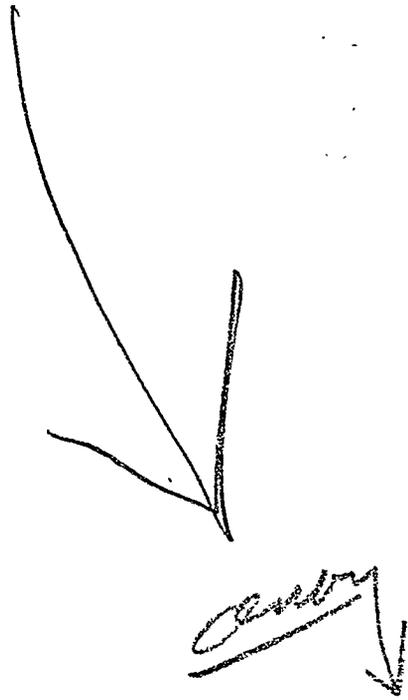
[Handwritten signature]

K

ADDENDUM TRAINING DIVISION (TJJ:jms, 9/7/73)

Training Division does not agree with recommendation as set forth. Training Division would like to know to whom this document is going to be circularized since the National Bomb Data Center has advised all law enforcement concerning letter bombs. Dissemination of such a document suggested by the Intelligence Division could start a panic if we were going to disseminate it to the general public or if it gets into the hands of the general public. Dissemination of such information could give some "nut" an idea which could increase these incidents. In addition, there are many types of letter bombs that it would be almost impossible to describe them all.

Until the recommendation and reasons for this program are set forth in Intelligence Division memorandum and are clearly defined stating what areas it is proposed to be covered as well as the nature of dissemination, Training Division opposes this suggestion.



Candy

February 12, 1974

REC-57

94-50053-203



b6
b7C

Dear 

I received your letter of February 6th and your interest in bringing this information to my attention is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Based on available information, correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's letter concerns Jack Anderson's appearance on television discussing the Watergate incident.

jkb:pm (3)

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- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 22
FEB 12 1974
FBI

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

57 FEB 23 1974

TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials:
GEM
JW
[unclear]

Feb 12

Feb. 6, 1974

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Kelley - O yellow

What I have heard on the news lately, prompts me to write to you. I heard Jack Anderson say that he knew that the President was innocent of the Water-gate cover up. I can't understand why something doesn't break in the President's favor.

Way back when the Senate hearings had not been underway for very long, I was listening to the hearing on the radio. When the Senators went to vote, I switched the dial to the morning talk show on KABC. Michael Jackson, the host, and Jack Anderson were talking. Anderson was saying that m
94-50053-203

100

15 FEB 13 1974

CORRESPONDENCE

innocent and Michael was disagreeing.
That was when Anderson said: "But
I do know, one of my best sources was
there when he was told." He went on to
say that the President was surprised
and angry. I really don't believe they
knew that they were on the air, they
must have been talking during a
commercial and then suddenly they were
"live" so to speak.

Jack Anderson was on the show
again on Sept. 1st, 1973 and what he
said that day corroborates the earlier
statements. While he did say a lot of
negatively things about the President, he did
emphasize that he did not think that
there was anything of import on the tapes.

He said his own sources say that the
President has a habit of referring to me

FEB 8 57 PM 1974
REC'D-COOR & TOURS
FBI

3.

people in an unpleasant way, all of which won't matter 20 years from now but could be embarrassing at the moment.

On Oct. 31st a caller (on the talk show) asked Michael Jackson if Jack Anderson hadn't said on Jackson's program that he (Anderson) knew about Watergate before it happened. Michael thought a minute and then said that he rather thought that Anderson said that he knew about it before it was revealed. Mr. Anderson has always bragged about his sources within the Administration. Doesn't it seem quite possible that he knew about all the events Dean spoke of, while they were happening? He could have kept a small group of people so well informed that they could have brought about the Watergate incident.

Recently, Jan 31st 1974, Anderson was on the Michael Jackson Show again via telephone. He said that his sources in the White House had seen the summaries and had taken notes which they gave to him. He said that these summaries refute John Dean's charges. He said his sources are reliable but that they were not involved in preparing the summaries nor have they heard the tapes. He said that the summaries consisted of verbatim excerpts from the tapes and he gave some detail as to the contents. He said evidently the summaries have not been used in Court as yet.

He did say that the summaries must be looked upon with suspicion. That he

thought that the White House had been caught in more lies than Dean had, and then something to the effect - "Whisnuff? Toss a Reckel." This last part may have been for his friends' benefit. Somehow I felt that in the earlier part, he really might be trying to help the President. He has known all along that the President was 'innocent of any cover up.

Concerning John Dean:

On July 23, 1973 a man by the name of Roger M. Grace was on the KABC morning talk show. He said he had come up with something he called a psychological stress evaluator which he claimed is in fact a truth indicator. Lost of stress indicates truth. He said John Dean

passed his test but that Mr. Harpman and Mr. Ehrlichman did not. The test was applied only to Dean's reading of his prepared statement. Mr. Grace is a lawyer and writes a column for the Los Angeles Daily Journal. He said the Barnes Investigative Agency conducted the tests and he reported the finding in his column. He said that this evaluator did not say that someone was lying; rather it said when he was telling the truth. At one point he said that "now, me, the public, have something on our side so that we can test credibility".

They also analyzed James V. P. Agnew's press conference. Grace said words like "damned lies" showed stress but "not of the classic deception variety" and wound up

7,
saying that "if the K-P has been a bad boy,
he hasn't been a crook."

I knew that their next objective was to
use it on Pres. Nixon. So I wrote to Attorney
General Richardson. Others must have done the
same thing for when Mr. Grass reported on
Pres Nixon's first Press Conference, his whole
manner had changed. He spoke in a dignified
and business like way and he said that
the President was telling the truth. But went
on to say that there was no discrepancy
between this analysis and that of John Dean.
He said that John Dean states "his impression"
and that that did not establish a universal
truth that the President did know. That was
the last I heard of the psychological stress
evaluator.

It would seem to me that this whole

but was done to help Dean by someone
who evidently knew that he needed
help.

Sincerely



b6
b7C



LOS ANGELES, CA
PM
6 FEB
1974



b6
b7C

*ack
jpb:km
2/12/74*

*Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director, F.B.I.
Washington
DC.*

20500

Memorandum to Mr. Callahan

Re: [REDACTED]

the trial. However, the above four points are the only matters directly relating to the FBI that Whitten desires to use in his column. Whitten did say that point #2 is a bad rap for he knows the FBI has not gone after just the small fry in their investigations and certainly Watergate proves that. He said he will point out that fact himself in his column.

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Information has previously been developed that [REDACTED] has been peddling similar information to other members of the news media in the past and has attempted to publish a book on his experiences.

ACTION:

Intelligence Division (Mr. Wannall already advised) will consider the above request by Mr. Whitten and prepare responses for use by the External Affairs Division.

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DATE 08-19-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

EM

SEE ADDENDUM NEXT PAGE

March 6, 1974

REC-57

94-50153-205

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

I received your communication on March 4th and certainly understand the concern prompting you to write.

In reply to your inquiry, Jack Anderson has not had access to any files within the custody of this Bureau. In fulfilling our responsibilities, we necessarily disseminate certain information for official purposes to other agencies of the Federal Government. I can assure you that no one has access to FBI files except for official purposes or where authorized by law.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

mhb:lb (3)

lb

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- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

RCF

MAILED 3
MAR 6 - 1974
4-FBI

55 MAR 12 1974

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

VED
prp

(Ba)

Jaw
mhb

Sir: Just read an article in the L.A. Times
stating the fact that Jack Anderson,
~~Wick~~ publisher De Luce, gave Jane Fonda,
Marlon Brando, Tony Randall (and several
prominent people) the files that the FBI
had on them "because he felt it was
wrong for the FBI to even have these
files". How is it possible for him to gain
possession of these files. I am appalled.
Please explain

b6

Qwb7C



John Hanson



Patrit

b6
b7C

REC'D-CORR & TOU
MAR 4 9 45 AM '74

FBI Director Kelley
Washington
DC.

mtB
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NML

Information Please.

-2-

Pro
CORRESPONDENCE

17 MAR 4 '74

JACK O ANDERSON

C

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

ack
3-6-74
mbills

REC-57. 94-50053-205

EX-104

6 MAR 7 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 2/28/74

FROM : A. B. Fulton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON, COLUMNIST

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo

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The purpose of this memorandum is to answer Mr. Kelley's inquiry "What is this all about?" concerning the attached column "3 Stars Get FBI Files From Anderson" in the Los Angeles Times, February 26, 1974, which claimed that columnist Jack Anderson has given Jane Fonda, Marlon Brando and Tony Randall their "FBI files."

It is believed that the allegation that Anderson furnished FBI file material to Fonda, Brando, and Randall stems from an apparent leak in early 1972 of FBI classified and nonclassified documents sent to the U.S. Secret Service prior to March 1, 1972.

Beginning on May 1, 1972, and mostly in 1972 Anderson has referred to specific FBI documents or quoted from the same in alleging that the FBI has improperly set up so-called "political files" or "secret dossiers" on numerous prominent persons in the U.S., including Hollywood, television, sports, and civil rights figures. According to Anderson the FBI has been interested in these individuals only because of their opposition to U.S. domestic and foreign policies, especially our Vietnam military policy.

Our inquiry into Anderson's compromise of FBI documents in his 1972 columns pointed mainly at Secret Service which had been given our reports and memoranda, frequently at their request, in connection with Secret Service responsibilities of Presidential security. In June, 1972, Secret Service pinpointed a suspect for the leak, one [redacted] who worked for a computer concern on a contract project of updating Secret Service computerization of its records. When interviewed as a suspect by Secret Service, [redacted] denied complicity in any leak, refused to take a polygraph examination and departed from the project and the computer concern. Secret Service thereafter requested us to investigate.

Enclosure

JMS:rlc
(9)

ENCLOSURE ST-115 REC-69

94-50053-287

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OTHERWISE

55 MAR 15 1974

MAR 18 1974

17 MAR 12 1974

Article
152-531
45-9277-150-160-152-531
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SHOULD COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Jack Anderson

[redacted] fingerprints were found on numerous Secret Service files related to the documents compromised in Anderson's columns, but it is known that [redacted] had legitimate access to those files as needed in his work at Secret Service from late 1971 to June, 1972. Our investigation failed to develop direct evidence of anyone 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 property. As a result the case has been closed.

b6
b7C

As to FBI files on Fonda, when filing a civil action against the President of the United States, the Director of the FBI, other Government officials, and two banks in October, 1973, alleging improper activities against her Fonda noted that Anderson had given her copies of FBI documents on investigations of her. We believe these to be the four FBI documents dated in 1970, 1971, and 1972 on Fonda which have been quoted from in Anderson's columns and apparently were leaked from Secret Service files. We conducted investigations of Fonda in 1970 and 1971 under the Sedition statute for activities and statements against the Vietnam war before U.S. servicemen, but no prosecutions were effected. Currently, with authorization from the former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst on April 10, 1973, we are investigating Fonda under Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion and Insurrection) and Section 2385 (Overthrow of Government). The Department, based on our assistance, is presently preparing answers to charges in Fonda's suit which seeks damages of \$100,000 from each of 22 defendants.

As to Marlon Brando, Anderson has not made reference to or quoted from any specific FBI documents about the actor, although he has claimed that the FBI has a file on Brando. It would appear the documents allegedly given to Brando by Anderson are (1) a July 27, 1966, memorandum on Brando requested by the White House (copy to Secret Service) and (2) a Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated November 25, 1968, which was prepared on the basis of an indication that Brando was sympathetic with and associated with the Black Panther Party, civil rights groups, protests by American Indians, and anti-Vietnam war efforts. However, no membership in revolutionary or extremist groups by Brando was ever determined and no further investigation made of him since 1968.

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- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

JOYCE HABER

13 Stars Get FBI Files From Anderson

PART IV 6

As everyone knows, the FBI is investigating deletions from Watergate data submitted by the White House to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. What the FBI should also be investigating is its files on movie stars. Why? Because investigative reporter Jack Anderson recently gave Jane Fonda, Marlon Brando and Tony Randall their FBI files.

As the intrepid columnist and successor to the late Drew Pearson puts it: "No, I didn't quite give them their files as gifts. Not quite. It was not at our instigation. It was at their asking. I got the files of several prominent people. I felt it was wrong for the FBI even to have files on those people. Out of courtesy to these people, I called them and asked if they had any objection to our mentioning the files.



Jack Anderson

"I specified to each of them that the material was raw and not necessarily accurate," Anderson explains. "I made the point that what the FBI did was improper and not really in their jurisdiction. When I called Jane Fonda and Brando and Randall, they asked for their files. We gave them to them."

A Commemorative Event

Wednesday, in Washington, the widely-syndicated enterprising Anderson and his wife attended a party hosted by Drew Pearson's widow. The occasion: "Drew Pearson's Diaries," recently published. Tyler Abell, Mr. Pearson's stepson, edited the diaries. Abell's wife Bess was social secretary for Lady Bird Johnson. And Abell's pal Jim Nabors, who spent the weekend at Mardi Gras in New Orleans (Jim was king two years ago) will attend. Happy Ash Wednesday, everyone.

Maybe the FBI is giving up its movie star files for Lent.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times PART IV 6

Date FEB 26 1974

*What is this
all about?
Mama Fulton
& husband
asked by K*

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-207

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Jack Anderson

col-f
As to Tony Randall we have never investigated him. Anderson has not made reference to or quoted from any specific FBI documents about Randall, although he has claimed the FBI has a file on Randall. It is possible that Anderson furnished Randall with a memorandum dated January 25, 1967, which we furnished to the White House at its request (copy to Secret Service) with information from Bureau files about Randall and his wife. This memorandum sets forth Randall's activities at that time in opposition to U.S. policy in Vietnam, but there is no indication that he was associated with revolutionary or extremist elements.

col-f
Concerning Joyce Haber, author of the attached column from the February 26, 1974, Los Angeles Times, Bureau files contain no identifiable derogatory information about her.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

col-f
WRS/TJS
JMS
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KI

As for Jane Fonda, file or not, she's been in semiseclusion and just a step ahead of the FBI. Insiders say that Jane is planning to sue the government for destroying her career. Meanwhile, it took director Bryan Forbes a week to find Jane to offer her the lead in "The Stepford Wives." The film will be based on the novel about a group of housewives which is a coven of witches.

My informants tell me that Forbes found Jane in a seamy boardinghouse in Washington just a few steps from the FBI. And that Ms. Fonda (Mrs. Tom Hayden in private life) refused the role.

A month ago Jane was living in Venice, a section of L.A., in a flat on the upper floor of a two-story house. Working as a switchboard operator at the Indochina Peace Campaign Headquarters. Sleeping on mattresses on the floor with her husband and two children. The flat was robbed, but the burglars overlooked Jane's Oscar for "Klute." No wonder. Ms. Fonda uses it as a bookend. . . Which is not as bad as MGM's studio chief Dan Melnick. Danny keeps the three Emmys he won while a partner of David Susskind in Talent Associates in a storage room at his charming contemporary and contemporary-artist-decorated house. He has been giving Sunday brunches of late to introduce his friends to his pad, which he bought from super art dealer Irving Blum. At Danny's last weekend: director Howard Zieff ("Slither"); Nick Vanoff; Bill Harbach (who's waiting for a courtroom, as is his attorney, Arthur Crowley, for Bill's divorce from Faye); Leonard Stern; Brooke Hopper; Warren Beatty; producer Joe Janni ("Sunday, Bloody

Sunday"); Herb (Nora Kaye) Rosses; Dick (Paula Prentiss) Benjamins; Steve (Jayne Meadows) Allens; and Jean-Claude (Sue Mengers) Tramonts.

Arte Johnson Hospitalized

That lovely, funny man, Arte Johnson, is recuperating from surgery for a kidney stone in Century City Hospital. Arte's wife Gisela tells me that Arte had 65 calls from well-wishers over the weekend. The operation, which was expected to last just over an hour, took four hours. . . It's allbutset for Donald Brooks ("Star") to do the costumes for Paramount's "Once Is Not Enough." As I told you, authoress Jackie Susanne favors Tony Quinn for the Hemingway character, while director Guy Green favors Stephen Boyd. But while discussing the film with Kirk Douglas (who'll play the lead, Mike Wayne) the other night, another name came up. And what a good candidate he is. It's Jason Robards Jr. How about that, Jackie and Guy and (producer) Howard

Koch? (So now I'm doing casting, too—with Kirk's help!) Jackie and her husband, Irving Mansfield, arrived here over the weekend for an extended stay. Kirk tells me that he advised his son Mike's home companion, Brenda Vaccaro, to play Linda Riggs, the Helen Gurley Brown-type, in "Enough." But Brenda turned it down. Explains Brenda: "I would have played it as it was in the book, but not as it is in the film." Translated by Jackie: "Every part is necessarily smaller in a film than in a novel."

March 8, 1974

REC-64 94-52053-208



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIM

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Dear [Redacted]

This is to acknowledge receipt of the copy of your letter of February 26th to the Attorney General.

With regard to the concern you expressed, the FBI has a responsibility for gathering and receiving from many voluntary sources information relating to subversive, militant, and hate-group activities which tend to undermine the internal security of our nation. We are charged with keeping the Department of Justice and other Government agencies advised of matters of this type, and we would be derelict in our duty if we did not do so.

In fulfilling our responsibilities, we necessarily disseminate certain information to other agencies of the Federal Government for official purposes. In this regard, I can assure you that no one has access to files within the custody of the FBI except for official purposes or where authorized by law. Jack Anderson has had no access to any files within our custody.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 23
MAR 8 1974
-FBI

NOTE: Based on information available, [Redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles.

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54 MAR 1 1974

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

cc made for
"Jack Anderson"
Policy Folder

Jan

Handwritten signature



you
6

b6
b7C

February 26, 1974

The Honorable William Saxbe
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20530

JACK ANDERSON

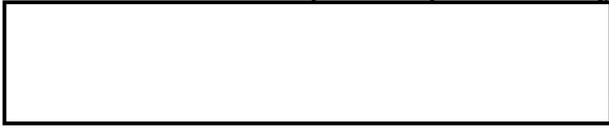
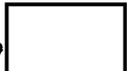
My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I had to read twice, this morning, the enclosed news-
paper clipping, and still find it impossible to believe.
If this is true, and I pray that it is not, I believe
that we have great cause for alarm in this country.

This is of so serious a nature, I am certain that you
will want to investigate it immediately.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Most sincerely,



am
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Encl. Clipping from Los Angeles Times,
Tuesday, February 26, 1974.

REC-64

cc: Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation

94-5095-3
Based on info available
could
not be identified in 208

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ENCLOSURE

hml

EX-110

6 MAR 12 1974

ack
3-8-74
ant:rlm

[Signature]

JOYCE HABER

3 Stars Get FBI Files From Anderson

As everyone knows, the FBI is investigating deletions from Watergate data submitted by the White House to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. What the FBI should also be investigating is its files on movie stars. Why? Because investigative reporter Jack Anderson recently gave Jane Fonda, Marlon Brando and Tony Randall their FBI files.

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Jack Anderson

"I specified to each of them that the material was raw and not necessarily accurate," Anderson explains. "I made the point that what the FBI did was improper and not really in their jurisdiction. When I called Jane Fonda and Brando and Randall, they asked for their files. We gave them to them."

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ENCLOSURE

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

FBI
RL



ENCLOSURE
94-50053-209

les From Anderson

Sunday"); Herb (Nora Kaye) Rosses: Dick (Paula Prentiss) Benjamins; Steve (Jayne Meadows) Allens; and Jean-Claude (Sue Mengers) Tramonts.

Arte Johnson Hospitalized

That lovely, funny man, Arte Johnson, is recuperating from surgery for a kidney stone in Century City Hospital. Arte's wife Gisela tells me that Arte had 65 calls from well-wishers over the weekend. The operation, which was expected to last just over an hour, took four hours. . . . It's allbutset for Donald Brooks ("Star") to do the costumes for Paramount's "Once Is Not Enough." As I told you, authoress Jackie Susanne favors Tony Quinn for the Hemingway character, while director Guy Green favors Stephen Boyd. But while discussing the film with Kirk Douglas (who'll play the lead, Mike Wayne) the other night, another name came up. And what a good candidate he is. It's Jason Robards Jr. How about that, Jackie and Guy and (producer) Howard

Koch? (So now I'm doing casting, too—with Kirk's help!) Jackie and her husband, Irving Mansfield, arrived here over the weekend for an extended stay. Kirk tells me that he advised his son Mike's home companion, Brenda Vaccaro, to play Linda Riggs, the Helen Gurley Brown-type, in "Enough." But Brenda turned it down. Explains Brenda: "I would have played it as it was in the book, but not as it is in the film." Translated by Jackie: "Every part is necessarily smaller in a film than in a novel."

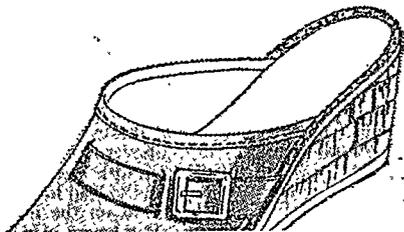
Film Rights Acquired

Paramount Pictures has entered into a deal for film rights for Harriette Arnow's novel, "The Dollmaker."

Sale

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
HURRY! SOME QUANTITIES LIMITED!

MONTGOMERY
WARD



April 18, 1974

REC-102

Ch 94-50053-210

~~PERS. REC. UNIT~~

Mrs. Charlie McGaha
Post Office Box 243
High Shoals, North Carolina 28077

APPROX. 1908

Dear Mrs. McGaha:

Thank you for furnishing us your views and observations in your letter of April 10th, with enclosure.

I assure you we endeavor to discharge our responsibilities in the internal security field with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch. In fulfilling them, we necessarily disseminate certain information to other agencies of the Federal Government for official purposes. In this regard, I can assure you that no one has access to files within the custody of the FBI except for official purposes or where authorized by law. Jack Anderson has had no access to any files within our custody and is not nor ever has been an employee of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Am
G. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SW

NOTE: Bufiles indicate limited prior cordial correspondence with Mrs. McGaha.

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High Shoals N.C. 28077

April, 10, 1974

JACK ANDERSON

To The Director of the F.B.I.

Dear Sir

Why are the F.B.I. giving Jack Anderson information on every one Jack Anderson wants to lie and slander any American Citizen? I am a 66 year old shut in and I always thought peoples names listed in the files of the F.B.I. were kept secret.

if Jack Anderson ever starts digging in my back yard he'll get his head blown off. he is a crooked muck raker. I think the F.B.I. are Nixon haters too or they wouldn't give out information about the pres" and the people who work with him. 94-50053-

Now about the Milk deals. we hear so much about! Cong Wilbur Mills slandered pres Nixon say the pres" had received funds from the Dairy People. Yet it came out that Wilbur

1 call at 10/10/74

0

2/ Jack 4-18-74 mm/llw

REC-102

APR 19 1974

PREL CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

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Mills him self had received
funds too from the Dairy people.
Mills claimed he didnt know any
thing about it. Now ~~is~~ if pres
Nixon's was crime and Mrs
Connally's isnt Wilbur Mills a
crime? I'd like to ask you a
question is Jack Anderson an
F.B.I. man? I'll be glad to see
the day some decent person will
slam a liable slander suit
against that S.O.B. if that devil
ever publishes one lie about me.
I'll see to it he never will slander
and lie about any one else.

I wish some one would blow his
head off. I'm sorry I cant travel
any where Im flat on my back.
I'd enjoy spitting in his face.

Mrs Charlie Megaha
P.O. Box 243, 26 Lincoln St
High Shoals N.C. 28077

FBI Evidence

The Charlotte Observer
Of Connally

April 10, 1974

'Bribe' Told

Jack ass andersons lies
By LOYE MILLER JR.
Observer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Columnist Jack Anderson reported Tuesday that the FBI "has dug up evidence" that former Treasury Secretary John Connally "pocketed" a \$10,000 bribe from a milk producers cooperative in 1971.

Connally, a Republican presidential contender, immediately and "emphatically" denied the allegations.

"Any suggestion of bribery is just preposterous," Connally said by telephone from his Houston, Tex., law office.

The report and denial are the latest echoes of the controversial 1971 milk price support ruling by President Nixon, following intensive lobbying and financial contributions from representatives of three milk producers' co-ops.

CONNALLY, who was secretary of the Treasury at the time, has acknowledged that he urged President Nixon to reverse Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin's decision not to raise the milk support price.



Connally

But Connally has insisted that he made the argument only, because he thought it would be good politics and would help Nixon get dairy farmers votes in the 1972 campaign.

Nixon reversed Hardin's decision on March 25, 1971, one day after he met in the White House with Connally, the dairy co-op heads and the agriculture secretary.

The result was that during the following two years American consumers paid an estimated \$300 million more for milk products than they would have if Hardin's ruling had been allowed to stand.

Shortly after that, Austin, Tex., attorney Jake Jacobsen obtained \$10,000 in cash from one of his largest clients, Associated Milk Producers Inc. (AMPI).

A former White House employe under President Lyndon Johnson and longtime political associate of Connally, Jacobsen had arranged meetings between the milk producers' groups and Connally during the March price support lobbying in Washington.

Wish Mr Connally would beat Hill by not by Jack Anderson

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Legal Coun. _____
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- Director Sec'y _____

TO : MR. JENKINS

DATE: 6-5-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

FROM : Fletcher D. Thompson

SUBJECT: DISCUSSION WITH HOWIE KURTZ D.C.
OF JACK ANDERSON'S STAFF REGARDING
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION MATTERS

ST
BT

Rememo from Legal Counsel to Mr. Miller 6-3-74 captioned "Dale B. Menard v. William B. Saxbe, et al., (U.S.D.C., D.C.), Civil Action No. 39-68" reporting that Howie Kurtz of Jack Anderson's staff had talked with Inspector Herington concerning the Menard case and indicating that Anderson will apparently be writing a column concerning the Menard case and the expunction of records from the Identification Division files. It was pointed out that from the line of questioning it was apparent that the column would probably take the same tack as the ACLU and other civil libertarians. (Menard is the recent case decided by the District Court of Appeals which decrees that the FBI has a responsibility to expunge identification records where no lawful arrest is involved and the individual was "held for detention only.")

Jh

Through arrangements made by Mr. McDermott and his staff in the External Affairs Division I talked with Mr. Kurtz on the telephone for approximately 25 minutes on 6-5-74. I told Mr. Kurtz that I wanted to be of any possible assistance in explaining to him the policies and procedures of the Identification Division and to emphasize the concern of the Director and of the Identification Division in improving our services to the American people and in protecting the rights of individuals. I reviewed briefly the Menard case with Mr. Kurtz and told him that it would be premature for me to speculate on just what effect the case would have on our operations since the order from the court had not been received. During our discussion the following were included in the points which I tried to stress to Mr. Kurtz:

(CONTINUED - OVER)

- 1 - Mr. Campbell
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Reed

EX-117

REC 1794-50053-211 3 JUN 26 1974

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SEE ADDENDUM OF T. J. JENKINS, PAGE 4. (OVER)

51 JUL 09 1974

W. J. JENKINS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1631-12566
RESEARCH SECTION

Memorandum to MR. JENKINS

RE: Discussion with Howie Kurtz
of Jack Anderson's Staff Regarding
Identification Division Matters

1. Pursuant to an order of the Attorney General dated 9-24-73 and published by the Director in the 11-28-73 issue of the Federal Register, an individual can now obtain his arrest record from the FBI Identification Division by submitting his fingerprints and a \$5 fee. If the record is found to be incomplete or incorrect the individual is to make application directly to the contributor of the questioned information and upon receipt of an official communication directed to us from the agency which contributed the original information to the FBI Identification Division we will make any necessary changes.
2. The procedure for expunging a record from the Identification Division was explained and it was pointed out that we handled some 18,000 expunctions during the last calendar year.
3. Records of minor arrests since February, 1973, are no longer recorded in the Identification Division files and the fingerprints are returned to the contributors.

Mr. Kurtz seemed to be primarily concerned about records in our files which do not disclose dispositions. I assured him that this is a real concern of the Director and of me and that we had so testified before Subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee of both the Senate and the House. I told him that we would welcome legislation which would require contributors to furnish dispositions on cases in which fingerprints had been submitted to the FBI Identification Division. I told Mr. Kurtz that it was our opinion that law enforcement was entitled to and should receive arrest information even though no disposition is in our files. I cited the case of a person previously arrested for armed robbery but the disposition for this arrest was not in our files. Upon inquiry from a law enforcement agency I thought the agency should be given this information.

I told Mr. Kurtz that our primary area of concern is with fingerprints received in connection with licensing or employment as required by the states. I told him that we are currently considering this situation and I anticipate that the Director will be announcing definite recommendations within the next few weeks in this regard.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to MR. JENKINS
RE: Discussion with Howie Kurtz
of Jack Anderson's Staff Regarding
Identification Division Matters

It should be noted that even though the Director has approved a procedure whereby an arrest record more than one year old without a disposition will not be disseminated for employment or licensing purposes after 7-1-74, I was careful in my conversation with Mr. Kurtz not to mention this new procedure since an announcement by the Director rather than a story by Jack Anderson would be highly desirable. It should be pointed out, however, that we will be sending a letter to all fingerprint contributors on or about 6-15-74 announcing this change. We have also, of course, been in touch with the Department and in a call today from [redacted] Counsel for the Ervin Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, he made reference to contact which he had had with Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mary Lawton and it appears that Lawton has probably mentioned this proposed procedure to [redacted] has requested and been granted an opportunity to visit and tour the Identification Division at 9:30 a.m., 6-7-74. He, among others, was previously briefed by the Computer Systems Division. While it is certainly preferable that the Director announce this procedure in order that we may emphasize that it is affirmative action being taken voluntarily by the FBI, the above factors are mentioned to emphasize the very real possibility that through the Department, the Ervin Committee, or a fingerprint contributor the news media may learn of this new policy before the anticipated announcement by the Director in July.

b6
b7C

In conclusion I would say that while we cannot expect to win in any article by Jack Anderson concerning our Identification Division records, I do believe we stand to be treated a bit more fairly as a result of my discussion with Mr. Kurtz. I invited him to come to the Division and visit with us in person and take a tour of the Division at any time possible and called his attention to the fact that [redacted] had previously been an employee in the FBI Identification Division.

ACTION:

For information.

ADDENDUM OF T. J. JENKINS: TJJ:pmd 6-6-74:

Attention is directed to the first paragraph on page 3 concerning procedure which will take effect on July 1, 1974, concerning arrest records without disposition. It is noted that a member of the staff of the Ervin Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights knows of this and we will have to notify our contributors prior to July 1, 1974. In view of this, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Thompson and I feel that we should immediately make a press release concerning this before we are scooped by a Congressional committee or some other body. If the release is made now we can get the full benefit of it and the Director can allude to this in any press conference he may want to hold in early July as an accomplishment of his first year as Director. This may also serve to diffuse any criticism which may appear in the Anderson column concerning our Identification records. We therefore strongly recommend that a press release concerning this matter be made as soon as possible.



I agree to an immediate release
If possible try to weave into
The release (1) Had not intended
to release until all contributors
had been notified but feel it
expedient to do so now because
the info. apparently has gotten
out. It is felt it necessary therefore
to give our reasons to avert possible
distortions (2) That this came about
as a reflection of our feeling of
a need to be fair and to straighten
out possible inequities. (3) That it is
not an indication we are critical of
Federal ~~and~~ agency practices.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-19-2008

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal C. b6
- Telephor. b7C
- Director

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 2-6-75

PER OGA LTR DTD 8/13/08

SECRET

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: INQUIRY BY LES WHITTEN
CONCERNING FBI INVESTIGATION
OF [REDACTED]

On 2-4-75, while at FBIHQ on another matter, Les Whitten, assistant to columnist Jack Anderson, advised that he and Anderson are preparing an article which will tend to indicate that the FBI or other government agencies may have conducted an investigation of [REDACTED] for political reasons. Whitten stated that [REDACTED] is a resident alien who throughout the years has been highly critical of the Greek government and of United States-Greek relations. [REDACTED] was especially critical of the Nixon administration and of one [REDACTED] a financial supporter of Nixon. Whitten claims that he has information that in January, 1972, then Attorney General John Mitchell and White House aide Murray Chotiner were overheard at a cocktail party indicating in no uncertain terms that they would "get" [REDACTED]. Whitten further stated that he has evidence that in June, 1972, the FBI made inquiries about [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] in New York City. Whitten's story would be based on the allegation that the White House or the Attorney General used the FBI to do their political dirty work in an effort to discredit [REDACTED] or have him deported.

Bufiles indicate that we have been aware of the activities of [REDACTED] since 1954 when, as a controversial and outspoken journalist, he visited the United States. In 1961, Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's Press Secretary, asked us for a name check on [REDACTED]. In

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

RSX:vag (8)

Classified by 6089

Exempt from category 3

Date of Declassification Indefinite

94-50053

FEB 20 1975

CONTINUED OVER

NOT RECORDED

152 MAR 3 1975

SECRET

RESEARCH SECTION

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1975 ENCLOSURE
10-7-77
LED/plb

ORIGINAL

Heim to McDermott

RE: INQUIRY BY LES WHITTEN RE FBI INVESTIGATION OF [redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

(S)

[redacted]

In August, 1971, we reopened a Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) case on [redacted] on the basis of State Department's interest in his activities involving our foreign relations. This case remained open until October, 1974, when it was closed on the basis that no information had been developed indicating that [redacted] had violated the FARA of 1938, as amended. As part of the FARA investigation, a representative of [redacted] was interviewed in June, 1972, concerning the source of [redacted] finances.

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b7C

Whitten was advised that the FBI has no information indicating White House or Departmental instigation of or interference with any investigation pertaining to [redacted] Whitten was further advised that any inquiry that we may have made concerning [redacted] at [redacted] in June, 1972, related in no way to inquiries by the White House or Attorney General.

Whitten seemed satisfied with and convinced by this response insofar as the FBI is concerned. However, he stated that his article will imply that the timing of the Federal government's interest in [redacted] and the threats by Mitchell and Chotiner to "get" [redacted] were too coincidental to think that the White House or the Attorney General did not encourage an investigation of [redacted] for political reasons.

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b7C

Whitten further indicated that this subject matter will appear in Jack Anderson's column sometime during the next week or two.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*It would appear
time was wasted
talking to it better,
would*

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*9/10
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JWA*

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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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 Spec. Inv. _____
 Training _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director Sec'y _____

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

U.S. Officials Harassed Greek Exile

By Jack Anderson
 and Les Whitten

Now that the Greek dictatorship has collapsed, the story can be told how the White House and Justice Department connived to send a Greek exile home to certain torture and possible death.

The exile was newspaper editor Elias Demetracopoulos, who was driven from his homeland by the military junta in 1967. But the Greek colonels couldn't silence his typewriter.

He obtained resident status in the United States and took up battle station in Washington, pounding away at the junta and its Greek-American supporters.

The Nixon crowd in Washington zeroed in on him when he began firing volleys at Thomas Pappas, a millionaire with vast oil, soft-drink and chemical interests in Greece. Pappas also happened to be a close friend and financial backer of President Nixon.

So close was the Nixon-Pappas tie that the Watergate conspirators instinctively turned to the Greek tycoon for hush money, although he insists he never provided a penny for such purposes.

On July 12, 1971, Demetracopoulos appeared before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee and accused Pappas of helping to manipulate U.S. foreign policy in favor of the Greek dictatorship.

Before the testimony could be printed, a Justice Department lawyer showed up at the subcommittee and asked for Demetracopoulos' statement. Those were the days, of course, when Attorney General John Mitchell was riding high at the Justice Department.

Demetracopoulos found out Mitchell's motive from Louise Gore, a friend with strong Republican credentials, who had encountered the Attorney General at a Perle Mesta party. Miss Gore had been appointed by Nixon to be ambassador to UNESCO and expected she would need his support for a subsequent bid for the Maryland governorship. She had the courage, nevertheless, to alert Demetracopoulos.

"I went to Perle's luncheon for Martha Mitchell yesterday," wrote Miss Gore, "and sat next to John (Mitchell). He is furious at you—and your testimony

against Pappas. He kept threatening to have you deported!...

"He (kept) asking me what I knew about you and why we were friends. It really got out of hand. It was all he'd talk about during lunch, and everyone at the table was listening."

The editor-in-exile received a more direct warning from President Nixon's personal troubleshooter, the late Murray Chotiner. As Demetracopoulos remembers it, Chotiner advised him to ease up on Pappas. "You can be in trouble. You can be deported. It's not smart politics. You know Tom Pappas is a friend of the President."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

The Washington Post C-19
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date FEB 12 1975

94-50053-

ENCLOSURE
~~ENCLOSURE~~

- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

Harassed, Greek Says

Senate Probe Urged Of Exile's Charges

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The new Senate committee on intelligence operations was asked yesterday to investigate allegations of harassment of an outspoken Greek exile here involving the FBI and the CIA.

Sen. George S. McGovern (R-S.D.) made the request in a letter to the committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church (R-Idaho), and asked that it be given "priority attention."

The allegations, reported yesterday by columnist Jack Anderson, involve Elias Demetracopoulos, a persistent critic of the Greek military junta before its collapse last July. He was said to have been the target of an attempt during the Nixon administration involving both the FBI and the CIA—to harass him and to compile information that might support his deportation back to Greece.

Demetracopoulos said yesterday that after the junta collapsed, friends in Greece told him he was being visited by the KYP, the

Greek secret police, seeking information about him "at the request of the CIA." He said the FBI also made inquiries about him in June, 1972 at the Wall Street brokerage firm that employs him as a Washington consultant.

A former newspaper editor in Athens who fled the country in 1967, Demetracopoulos' Greek citizenship now has been restored. He said the incidents followed critical testimony he gave a House subcommittee in 1971 concerning Boston financier Thomas Pappas, a prominent Nixon supporter with extensive interests in Greece.

McGovern, who has described Demetracopoulos as a friend and unofficial adviser, cited the Anderson column in his letter to Church and said he felt the allegations deserve "full and careful consideration." A spokesman for Church said, "We'll take under advisement everything that comes to our attention."

- The Washington Post A-2
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date FEB 13 1975

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

ENCLOSURE
~~ENCLOSURE~~

94-5005-3-

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

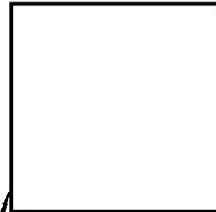
Memorandum

TO : MR. JENKINS

FROM : F. D. Thompson

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM BOB KUTNER
"WASHINGTON POST"
RE: [redacted]

DATE: 10-29-74



- Com. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident.
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIN

At approximately 10:25 AM, 10-29-74, Mr. Kutner called and in my absence spoke with Inspector Ponder. He said he wanted to ask a few questions regarding the [redacted] matter, such as which prints receive priority and if all prints were handled in the same manner. Kutner was informed that prints are assigned priorities with top priority being assigned to special cases, such as unknown deceased, and the lowest priority is assigned to those submitted by boy scouts in connection with a merit badge in fingerprinting. In view of our complex procedures in the Identification Division, it was suggested to Kutner that he may wish to take a tour of Ident since he could not fully appreciate many of these procedures without actually seeing our operations. He said he thought this was a good idea and that he would be in Ponder's office in approximately 20 minutes. [redacted] is Ident employee who allegedly corresponded with Jack Anderson with respect to the operations of the Technical Section and who failed to answer questions directed to her by her superior and was afforded an opportunity to submit her resignation on 10-25-74. After discussing this with her attorney, she declined to submit her resignation and she was then dropped from the rolls 3:30 PM, 10-25-74.)

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Kutner arrived at Ident at approximately 10:45 AM and left at 12:00 noon. He was afforded a tour of the sections engaged in processing current fingerprint receipts. Following the tour he returned to Ponder's office and when asked what his interest in the [redacted] case was he said that she had contacted a friend of his and indicated that employees were "signing up" prints and his friend thought that this would make a good story. Kutner said he was aware that [redacted] was fired on 10-25-74. With regard to [redacted] Kutner was informed that her performance as a fingerprint trainee was normal, her progress through September was considered average but we were aware of her apparent inability to accept the explanations

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OTHERWISE.

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94-50053-

- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Walsh
- 1 - Personnel file of [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 12 1974
(out of service)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50053-709

one/hs

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: Inquiry from Bob Kutner
"Washington Post"
Re

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afforded her by the supervisory staff. He was briefed on her past activities dating back to March, 1974, and her more recent actions involving her attempt to have employees in Ident call Jack Anderson's office, as well as her allegations that 4 black employees were cheating in the Technical Section. The Division's policy on selection of employees for fingerprint training, the supervision afforded fingerprint clerks, and our production and accuracy standards were all discussed in detail with Kutner. He expressed appreciation for the time afforded him and did not indicate whether the case warranted a story. He seemed most interested in the fact that her performance as a fingerprint technician was considered average. Ponder has the feeling that if an article is written, it would certainly be more accurate as a result of Kutner's visit to Ident and it would appear that whatever her allegations were to Jack Anderson (employee denied ever contacting Jack Anderson; therefore, we are uncertain of the allegations to him) that we may have been successful in hitting each of these during Kutner's tour of the Division.

ACTION:

For information.

EW
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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-20-2008~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

PER OGA LTR DTD 8/13/08

TO Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 10/7/74

FROM J. J. McDermott

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1, HUM/ISM)
DATE 02-18-2014 ADG F85M26K45~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT LES WHITTEN
ASSOCIATE OF COLUMNIST
JACK ANDERSON
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND



JACK ANDERSON

- Asst. Dir. _____
- Adm. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
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- Laboratory _____
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- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

This is to advise of our efforts to respond to an inquiry from Les Whitten thereby obtaining his promise to correct an erroneous story indicating the FBI failed to investigate a bugging case involving [redacted] in a homosexual act. (S)

Les Whitten called at 9:25 a. m., 10/4/74, to advise that he was working on a story for release on the weekend of 10/4-6/74 and was seeking a comment or clarification from the FBI concerning it and stated he had a deadline of 1 p. m., 10/4/74.

Whitten's story deals with private investizators [redacted] and [redacted] who, under contract to a [redacted] arranged to bug her home for the purpose of catching her husband in a homosexual act with an [redacted] After compromising [redacted] based on the bugging, [redacted] obtained a divorce from her husband. [redacted] according to Whitten [redacted]

According to Whitten, [redacted] learned that [redacted] another private investigator, heard of the bugging and reported it earlier this year to Assistant U. S. Attorney David Hopkins, Alexandria, Virginia, and as a consequence an FBI investigation ensued to include an interview of [redacted] by SA [redacted] of the Alexandria Office. Whitten learned that [redacted] denied he had participated in the bugging; however, the FBI apparently [redacted] Whitten stated that he was also aware that [redacted] was an informant of the Washington Field Office and consequently he, in the absence of a clarification, is compelled to conclude that the case was either "hushed up" because [redacted] is an FBI informant or the [redacted]

- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. W. [redacted]

- Date of Declassification Indefinite
- 1 - Mr. Heim
- 1 - Mr. Malmfddt

(CONTINUED-OVER)

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OTHERWISE.

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10/27/74
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PRESS OFFICE

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McDermott to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Les Whitten

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Whitten also mentioned that [redacted] had a falling out with [redacted] and went to [redacted] looking for a job and in connection with an interview for the job [redacted] tape recorded [redacted] in which [redacted] relates the aforementioned information regarding [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

According to Bureau files, [redacted] and his attorney, [redacted] contacted Assistant U. S. Attorney Hopkins' office on 1/24/74 alleging that [redacted] had told them that [redacted] detective agency engaged in wiretap activities during the past year and had wiretap equipment in the agency's office. They recommended [redacted] issue a search warrant. They were advised by [redacted] that the matter would be referred to the FBI for a preliminary investigation but that there was insufficient evidence for a search warrant at that time. b6 b7C

(S) With respect to [redacted] it should be noted that he was the subject of an Interception of Communications (IOC) Statute investigation [redacted] b1 [redacted] b3 in connection with that matter. [redacted] subsequently learned of [redacted] cooperation with the Bureau and ever since the case against [redacted] was dismissed in District Court, Washington, D. C., on 4/25/74 he has reportedly pursued a vendetta against [redacted] b6 b7C

As a result of [redacted] and [redacted] visit to the Assistant U. S. Attorney's office in January, 1974, our Alexandria Office conducted a preliminary investigation at [redacted] request. [redacted] was interviewed and denied use of wiretap equipment or illegal use of recording equipment. He advised that his former employee, [redacted] in attempting to obtain employment with [redacted] apparently exaggerated his expertise as a private investigator and involvement in the use of bugging equipment. [redacted] was interviewed and furnished a signed statement advising that on 1/21/74 he received a call from [redacted] inviting him to his home in [redacted] for a job interview. b6 b7C According to [redacted] during the interview he greatly exaggerated his knowledge concerning the use of bugging equipment in order to enhance his chances for a job. During the course of this [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] had used a bugging device in a divorce case, not further identified. When [redacted] advised [redacted] he was guilty of a felony in connection with bugging activities, [redacted] subsequently told [redacted] and his attorney, [redacted] that he had no actual direct or indirect knowledge of bugging by himself or anyone else. He also told [redacted] that information he furnished to [redacted] previously was absolutely false and was only furnished to impress [redacted] during the job interview.

(CONTINUED-OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

McDermott to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Les Whitten

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Results of the preliminary investigation were discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney Hopkins who advised that in view of the fact that [redacted] denied any knowledge of illegal IOC that this appeared to be an unfounded report and he requested no further action. He specifically did not desire that [redacted] or [redacted] be interviewed.

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At approximately 1 p. m., 10/4/74, Whitten was recontacted by Inspector James M. Murphy of my front office and was advised that we had not conducted any investigation concerning the bugging at [redacted] home and the alleged involvement of [redacted] and [redacted]. He claimed that the story he was writing, based on the facts he collected, did, in fact, show that while the FBI [redacted]

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(S) [redacted] He did state that as a concession he would put a footnote at the end of the article to the effect that an FBI spokesman claimed [redacted] was a new development to the FBI; that we had not heard about it before; and that the FBI was taking another look at the original allegation.

(S) Upon checking with ASAC Lowie, Alexandria Office, and with the Accounting and Fraud Section, General Investigative Division, it was determined that there [redacted] investigated by the Alexandria Office earlier this year. It was further developed, however, that [redacted] and [redacted] had made a visit to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division of the Department, earlier this week with the purpose of furnishing him the allegation regarding the bugging of [redacted] home by [redacted] and that Petersen was in the process of requesting the Bureau to reopen its investigation regarding [redacted] and [redacted].

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(S) [redacted] recontacted Whitten at which time Whitten [redacted] The second paragraph was to the effect that the FBI looked into the matter but took no action.

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Whitten was advised that this statement is completely misleading; that while we had looked into an allegation of an IOC violation concerning [redacted] and [redacted] earlier this year, there was no suggestion whatsoever

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(CONTINUED-OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

McDermott to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Les Whitten

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(S) [Redacted]

[Redacted] we certainly would have contacted that agency and furnished them that information incidental to our pursuing the IOC investigation and that regardless of what he had heard from his sources, the allegations concerning [Redacted] her husband, and [Redacted] were brand new to us.

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(S) At this point Whitten stated that he would back off the inference [Redacted] but claimed that this would "ruin" his story. He stated he was doing this because of his belief in the integrity of the present personnel of the External Affairs Division in denying the allegation and would write the story to the effect [Redacted] to the FBI and that we would pursue it. He did volunteer, however, that he intended to use the information in the story that [Redacted] had been an informant for the FBI, to which he was given no denial or comment one way or the other.

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It is interesting to note that conversationally Whitten related an axiom often propounded by Drew Pearson that a danger in seeking confirmation of a story before running it was that you would get a rebuttal that would ruin the story you intended to run in the first place.

(S) [Redacted]

b1

[Redacted] but also stated that there was still the possibility that Jack Anderson may rewrite his story to show the FBI in an unfavorable light. He was informed that our purpose in recontacting him was to set the record straight as to the true facts in this matter and that we would appreciate that he quote us correctly concerning this case.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11/25/200

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 9/24/74

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT:
JACK ANDERSON'S OFFICE
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

- Do
- Asst.
- Admin.
- Comp. Syst.
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Plan. & Eval.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training
- Legal Coun.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director Sec'y

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

On September 19, 1974, captioned individual telephonically contacted Inspector John B. Hotis, Office of Legal Counsel, and asked two questions relating to the FBI: (1) Does the FBI have any authorization to operate outside the United States? (2) Does the FBI have any authorization to train foreign police officers? added that if we have such authorization, he would like to see it.

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b7C

FBI LEGAL ATTACHES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

The FBI presently has a total of 17 liaison posts throughout the world in order to facilitate the exchange of information with foreign law enforcement agencies in matters pertaining to international crime and subversive activities. Liaison by these offices has been instrumental in arranging cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the foreign countries and the FBI.

Supervisor Section Cl-4, Intelligence Division, advised that the present-day Legat System stems from a Presidential Directive issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in June, 1940, by which he authorized the establishment of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS).

According to Don Whitehead's book "The FBI Story," authority for such liaison was established by Presidential Directive dated June 24, 1940, issued by President Roosevelt. Based on this Directive, the FBI established the SIS and later, with the consent of the State Department, FBI Agents were attached to embassies throughout the world to establish and maintain liaison with national and local law enforcement agencies in foreign countries.

- 1 - Mr. Jamieson
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

94-50053-

NOV 12 1974

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OTHERWISE.

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EHG:djm (9)

56 NOV 15 1974

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65-4104-1493

Mr. Heim to Mr. McDermott Memorandum
RE: [redacted] JACK ANDERSON'S OFFICE, REQUEST FOR INFO

In the strict sense of the word, the FBI is not considered operational outside the United States. Instead, we have the Legal Attache Offices for liaison purposes only, without investigative and/or arrest powers.

THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY FOREIGN POLICE OFFICERS TRAINING

Inspector James V. Cotter, National Academy, Training Division, advised that he recalls that former Director J. Edgar Hoover had a meeting with President John F. Kennedy in 1962, at which time President Kennedy requested that foreign police officers be invited to the National Academy in order to promote good will and cooperation between the countries.

Since 1962, (the 70th Session), foreign police officers have been invited to attend each Session of the FBI National Academy. According to our records, funds normally are made available through the Agency for International Development (AID).

It should be noted that our National Academy Training Program is not altered in any way to accommodate the foreign officer student. He is required to be conversant in the English language, and it is up to the individual police officer to apply the information and knowledge to the law enforcement problems in his own country.

A special research project is continuing in an effort to locate President Roosevelt's Directive dated June 24, 1940, and to locate any communication from President Kennedy in 1962, or a memorandum by Mr. Hoover describing such a meeting with the President in 1962.

Inspector Hotis stated that [redacted] was advised that our Legal Attache Program and Foreign Police Officers Training Program are both public knowledge and set out in the many past FBI Annual Reports and Appropriations Testimonies.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signature]
11/14/74

10/13/74
[redacted] recontacted advised he was satisfied with the general info furnished and nothing additional needed. Project discontinued. GJC

MARJORIE S. HOLT
4TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

1510 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-8090

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

August 22, 1974

Congressional Liaison Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

COMMITTEE:	
ARMED SERVICES	
ASSOC. Dir.	
Dep. A.D.-Adm.	
Dep. & Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Sys.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

*7 Gen
Merrill
(on your)*

Dear Sirs:

Because of the interest expressed by a number of my constituents in the alleged activities of the Postmaster General as reported in the Jack Anderson column, "Merry-go-round", I would appreciate it very much if you would provide me with a copy of the report which Mr. Anderson requested of you.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Marjorie S. Holt

Marjorie S. Holt
Member of Congress
(R-MARYLAND)
MSH/c

94-5053-
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141 SEP 4 1974

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~~REC
2 AUG 23 1974~~

Copy made for Director

CORRESPONDENCE

20 SEP 16 1974

EXP. PROC.
4018 AUG 23 1974
2258-25
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17

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gebhardt

DATE: 7-1-74

FROM :

- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 -
- 1 - Mr. McDermott

- Comp. Syst.
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident. b6
- Inspection
- Intell. b7C
- Laboratory
- Plan. & Eval.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training
- Legal Coun.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director Sec'y

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
7-1-74

"NIXON ADROIT IN USE OF NEWS LEAKS"

National columnist Anderson used captioned column to feature how President Nixon and his staff used leaks and by implication has been injured by leaks in the past. Former Presidential Aide Lyn Nofziger was described by Anderson as the master of the leak who frequently "leaked" damaging stories about President Nixon's opposition in order to make President Nixon and The White House look good. One reference to the FBI concerned former White House Aide John Caulfield who did a so-called "Nofziger job" by using an FBI name check on movie maker Emile De Antonio who produced an anti-Nixon movie called "Millhouse: A White Comedy."

Bufiles reflect that Emile De Antonio was the subject of a White House request per Caulfield with the results furnished in a memorandum dated 6-25-71 which reflected various "left-wing" activities in which De Antonio was associated. Attached is a copy of this memorandum, its enclosures and a copy of the above-captioned article.

ACTION:

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For information.

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Enclosures (3)

ENCLOSURE

amg

RFG

DTP

94-50053-

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152 JUL 23 1974

XEROX

JUL 23 1974

DTP:jml

54 JUL 26 1974

JUL 17 1974

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

100-32158-27
ORIGINAL FILED IN

Nixon Adroit in Use of News Leaks

By Jack Anderson

President Nixon has lived by the leak, just as he has been brought low by the leak.

In his attempt to control the flow of underground information from the White House, he has employed both "plumbers" and leakers.

Indeed, those presidential spokesmen, who have expressed such grand moral outrage over the House impeachment inquiry leaks, are some of the best leakers in the business.

We have made a careful study of presidential leaks, which are known in the backrooms of the White House as "Nofziger jobs," after former presidential aide Lyn Nofziger who was a master of the leak:

Not long after taking over the White House in 1969, President Nixon himself fashioned his public relations strategy in a series of eight secret memos to his staff chief, H. R. (Bob) Halde- man.

In a typical memo, dated Sept. 22, 1969, the President called his aides' tactics "inadequate" and "amateurish" and urged them to show more "bulldog" determination against people like Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

As former aide Jeb Stuart Magruder has confided: "The most sophisticated student of public relations in the White House was... the President himself."

The President's strategy included the adroit use of the leak. He favored staffers Lyn Nofziger and Pat Buchanan, because of their excellent press contacts, to plant the stories the White House wanted sneaked out.

The President's favorite target was Kennedy. In an attempt to link Kennedy with Hanoi, for example, the President instructed Haldeman: "Buchanan's prudent primary group might get a major mailing out to editors and columnists in Massachusetts and perhaps even nationally, just setting forth the Hanoi quote... Buchanan also should be able to get a columnist or two (and Nofziger could help in this respect) to pick up this line."

Another time, Magruder planted an innocent picture of Kennedy and a beautiful woman, photographed on the streets of Rome, in a national scandal sheet. "It was later picked up by one of the news magazines," Magruder has confessed.

Former White House special investigator Jack Caulfield has also told senators behind closed doors how he tried to float a false story that the Kennedy family foundation had financed a newspaper series criticizing presidential pal C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

Caulfield told the senators that he recommended "an oblique Nofziger, an immediate drop vis-a-vis the Kennedys..."

The bewildered Senate Watergate staff, uninitiated in the backroom lingo of the White House, didn't understand. "What did that mean?" Caulfield was asked.

He explained painstakingly: "Well, what I meant was that consideration be given to have Lyn Nofziger speak with friends that he had in the media (about whether or not the Newsday article was financed by the Kennedy Foundation.)"

Nofziger told us he did not leak the story. But someone did, since it was circulating around Washington at the time.

As another "Nofziger job," Caulfield testified in secret, he was asked to run "a name-check with the FBI" on moviemaker Emile De Antonio, who produced an anti-Nixon movie called "Millhouse: A White Comedy."

Caulfield got the obliging FBI to give him a summary of De Antonio's file, including raw data. Afterward, Caulfield reported judiciously to his superiors: "If (Democratic National Chairman Larry) O'Brien is stupid enough to get behind (the film), we can, armed with the bureau's information, do a Nofziger job on De Antonio and O'Brien."

Again, a committee investigator wanted to know: "What do you mean... a Nofziger job?"

"What I mean," again recounted Caulfield, "is let him, Lyn Nofziger, whose talents in that area were much greater than anyone else around the White House... make that known to his contacts in the media."

This particular "Nofziger job," however, was aborted—possibly because the White House didn't want to advertise the movie even with unfavorable publicity.

At the same time that President Nixon made skillful use of leaks to smear his political foes, he went to elaborate, even illegal lengths to stop leaks about himself.

So he formed the para-police "plumbers" unit, which was supposed to plug unauthorized leaks. Another ex-White House leaker, Charles W. Colson, has acknowledged in his courtroom confession that the "plumbers" broke into the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, however, not to plug a leak but to get dirt against Ellsberg to leak it.

Ironically, most of the White House horrors, which have now effectively destroyed the presidency of Richard Nixon, were committed in reaction to press leaks in an attempt to stop them.

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94-50053-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. F. S. Putman, Jr.
DATE: 6/14/74

FROM : F. S. Putman, Jr.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

FP
Putman

Captioned individual is presently a Training Officer at the Department of State and although assigned to the Security Section he is in actuality working as an assistant to Ambassador Lewis Hoffacker, Chairman, Working Group, Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism. [REDACTED] is presently attempting to enter law school in the fall so his length of stay at the Department of State is not known at this time.

On 6/12/74, while in conversation with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Secret Service, [REDACTED] mentioned that an article would appear in "The Washington Post" on 6/14/74 in connection with the security measures being taken by Secret Service concerning the President's visit to the Middle East. [REDACTED] advised that he had been contacted by Jack Anderson's office and had furnished information on this matter. [REDACTED] forcefully advised [REDACTED] that matters pertaining to Secret Service should be referred to Secret Service for their handling. [REDACTED] stated that he would do this in the future but acknowledged that he had talked to Jack Anderson's office on numerous occasions.

[REDACTED] is a very young, naive, trainee at the Department of State and obviously does not see any pitfalls in talking with representatives of Jack Anderson's office. While he remains in his present position any future contacts with him will be most circumspect. State Department representatives in the Department of Security as well as Ambassador Hoffacker have been advised of the above.

A copy of the article in Jack Anderson's column on 6/14/74 is attached.

ACTION: | ENCLOSURE

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152 JUN 26 1974
JUN 19 1974

ENCLOSURE Will handle any future contacts with [REDACTED] in a most circumspect manner.

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(3)

1974

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-39749-3487

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b7C

The Washington Morning Star-Bulletin

Nixon Defies Danger in Mideast Trip

By Jack Anderson

President Nixon's stubborn determination to visit the Middle East, in the opinion of experts, has placed him in the greatest physical danger of his White House experience.

He ignored secret intelligence warnings that the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an Arab terrorist ring, might attempt to assassinate him. They are believed to be equipped with shoulder-fired, heat-seeking Soviet missiles, which could knock down the presidential plane or blow up his ground transportation.

The greatest security precautions in history have been taken, therefore, to protect the President as he tours the world's most volatile hotspot.

Most of the Secret Service protective force had been airlifted to the Middle East to provide bodyguards for Mr. Nixon and to coordinate the security preparations of the host nations.

Intelligence teams departed a week ahead of the President and fanned out to every city on his itinerary. Secret Service chief Stuart Knight himself flew to the Middle East to direct the operations.

In case of an attack upon the President, a special medical team has been rushed to the Mediterranean snowstanding by on an aircraft carrier.

The five-man team is led by Capt. William J. Feuty, chief of surgery at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, and Dr. Myer Rosenthal, head of the hospital's Intensive Care Unit. Ready to assist them are three crack Navy corpsmen. The carrier was chosen because of its excellent hospital facilities.

The Secret Service considered the President's train trip from Cairo to Alexandria as the most dangerous time. The vulnerability of the train threw the security experts into a near panic. The Egyptians, therefore, stationed security police at every bend in the track along the entire route.

However, intelligence reports suggest that the terrorists, because of their good relations with Egypt and Syria, wouldn't want to embarrass them with an incident. They are more likely to attempt an assassination in Israel or Jordan, the two countries most hated by the Palestinians.

The intelligence reports warn, indeed, that the terrorists will hardly be able to resist attempting a spectacular stunt while the President is in Israel.

White House sources say the President insisted on making the trip, despite the risk, because he is determined to carry out his diplomatic objectives in the Middle East. He told visitors that the danger wouldn't deter him, recalling his experience with a mob that besieged his

vice presidential limousine in Venezuela in 1958.

Perhaps he also remembered that he received a hero's welcome after his return from Venezuela. Some insiders wonder whether he deliberately might now be courting danger in the Middle East to win public sympathy on the eve of the impeachment hearings.

WASHINGTON WHIRL—There is tentative talk inside the White House of extending President Nixon's travels to the Pacific. Congress would look bad trying to impeach the President, advisers feel, while he is traveling around the world in pursuit of peace ... The President has told friends he sometimes remembered, sometimes forgot that recorders were taping everything said in his offices. Those who have listened to the tapes agree he talked sometimes as if he didn't realize he was being bugged, other times as if he were making statements for the hidden microphones ... Former Vice President Spiro Agnew has told friends he'll hold his tongue until President Nixon is out of the White House. But then, said Agnew, he'll have a story to tell ... The Federal Aviation Administration, which licenses pilots and carefully regulates the number of hours they can work, lets the airlines overwork flight attendants on international trips. Some have told us of work-

ing 25 hours without a break until they couldn't respond properly to a hijacking or ditching. An FAA spokesman told us there's "no justification" for licensing flight attendants of regulation their working hours.

In our June 9 analysis of the American foreign aid program, we listed seven European countries which owe money to the U.S. In this "deadbeat" class we listed, unfortunately, the nation of Finland. It is true that Finland has an outstanding debt of about \$8.3 million. But Finnish Ambassador Leo Tuominen has assured us that it is being paid off, with interest, in accordance with the loan agreements. "Finland is known around the world," he told us, "as a country which always pays her debts."

... In two columns last month, we revealed a secret White House master plan to use government agencies to generate votes for President Nixon in 1972. Not long afterwards, we appeared with White House aide Fred Malek, who authored the plan, on columnist Irv Kupcinet's television show. Unlike many other White House aides, Malek was able to disagree with us without malice. The transcript shows he finally turned to us and said generously: "The White House may not like you, but we find you are accurate, which is more than we can say for many of your colleagues."

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Date 6-14-74

94-50053 -
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Dep. AD Adm. _____
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- Asst. Dir.:
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- Comp. Syst. _____
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- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/3/74

FROM : Legal Counsel *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: DALE B. MENARD v.
WILLIAM B. SAXBE, et al.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NO. 39-68

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[Handwritten signature]

On 5/28/74, Howie Kurtz of Jack Anderson's staff called this office and spoke to Jack Herington. He was advised that his inquiry should be directed to External Affairs Division but said that he was trying to locate a "Supreme Court decision" which held that the FBI could not maintain fingerprints of individuals acquitted or who were never brought to trial. Herington advised Kurtz that he was apparently speaking of captioned case, which was a Court of Appeals case and which did not hold as he indicated. Kurtz said that he would find the case and determine if that is what he was interested in.

On 5/31/74, Kurtz again called and said that this was indeed the case and that he had reviewed it. In a general discussion of the case, Kurtz was advised that we had not yet received any order from the district court. He was further advised of our general policy with regard to expunction of fingerprints and it was pointed out specifically to him that we never opposed expunction of Menard's fingerprints but felt that the request should have originated with the contributing agency.

On 6/3/74, Kurtz called again and asked additional questions regarding expunction of fingerprints. He especially wondered whether, as a result of the Menard decision, we would review all of our fingerprints and expunge those of the type in the Menard case which amounted to a detention not considered an arrest. He was advised it was our

Bufile: 32-31576

- 1 - Mr. Thompson
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 2 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Herington

NOT RECORDED
183 JUN 11 1974

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70 JUN 17 1974
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Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Dale B. Menard v.
William B. Saxbe, et al., etc.

policy already not to accept fingerprints in cases in which an individual was held for suspicion and this is what the Menard case amounted to. It was also pointed out to him that in the Menard decision, the court indicated the FBI's action was based on "receipt of responsible information" that such a factual situation existed. It was pointed out that we simply did not have the manpower or facilities to review all existing fingerprint records but that we would take appropriate action if any situation of the Menard type was brought to our attention by a responsible source.

Apparently, Anderson will have a column on the Menard case and the expunction of fingerprints. From the line of questioning it was apparent it will take the same tack as the ACLU and other civil libertarians.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information.

Handwritten initials: JMC

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Handwritten initials: T/SSP

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Handwritten initials: KH

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
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- Laboratory _____
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- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Gebhardt *WAF* DATE: 4/9/74

FROM : R. E. Long *WAF* 1- Mr. Gebhardt

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATED MILK PRODUCERS, INC. (AMPI) 1- Mr. Long

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS 1- Mr. Nuzum

ELECTION LAWS 1- Mr. Franck

BRIBERY

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On the late afternoon of 4/8/74 Assistant Special Prosecutor Jon Sale telephonically advised Supervisor A. G. Barger of the Watergate Unit that the Special Prosecutor's Office has learned columnist Jack Anderson has somehow developed information concerning the investigation being conducted of AMPI and a column is likely to be printed concerning the involvement of [redacted] and former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally with AMPI. Sale did not have specifics as to what would be in the column which he thinks may be coming out on Wednesday, 4/10/74. He said he has no information concerning Anderson's source; has no suspicious in that regard; but was advising the FBI for information purposes.

This is the investigation involving the large contributions of AMPI to the President's reelection campaign in 1972, which contributions allegedly were connected with an increase in milk price supports approved by the Administration in 1971. It has been alleged that [redacted] received \$10,000 from an AMPI official which [redacted] gave to Connally who supported the milk price support increase in discussion with the President. [redacted] was indicted 2/21/74 for one count of Perjury in connection with his testimony about this matter before one of the Watergate grand juries in Washington, D. C. No trial date has been set.

At the present time the only investigation we have pending is completion of the review of bank transactions at the First City National Bank of Houston, Texas. The Special Prosecutor's Office has requested that we examine records of cash withdrawals at that bank on 10/26, 10/27 and 10/29/73 in the amount of \$10,000 or more in an effort to pinpoint the alleged withdrawal of cash used for return by Connally of \$10,000 to [redacted] on 10/29/73. This very time consuming investigation is going forward.

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17 APR 16 1974

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53 APR 18 1974

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Long to Gebhardt
RE: AMPI

We are also in the process of obtaining fingerprints and palm prints from various employees of Connally's law firm and [redacted] law firm in Texas for use by the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, to endeavor to identify several unidentified latent prints found on the \$10,000 in cash which [redacted] claims he received from Connally.

b6
b7C

ACTION: This is for information.

CHW

[scribble]

EM

NY

*ul
WAF*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir. _____
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- Laboratory _____
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- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Franck *fff*

DATE: 2-13-74

FROM : Mr. Heim *LJH*

SUBJECT: LES WHITTEN; JACK ANDERSON;
COLUMNISTS
 REQUEST FOR FAVORABLE INFORMATION
 RELATING TO THE FBI

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re

You will recall that on February 6, 1974, you (Mr. Franck) had lunch with Les Whitten, at his invitation. Jack Anderson was to attend, however, Whitten advised that Anderson could not accompany him because he was in London, and wants to meet with you at a later date. Whitten indicated that he had spoken with some of his colleagues around the country, and had received some favorable reports in their dealings with you (Mr. Franck) in your official capacity.

Whitten expressed his satisfaction with the treatment he and Anderson have received since the establishment of the External Affairs Division. You told Whitten that Mr. Kelley's instructions are that we be completely honest at all times with the news media.

Whitten's chat with you concerning general press relations eventually centered on Anderson's column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round." Whitten said that he and Anderson are very interested in running articles about the FBI wherein the Bureau did good work, but did not get due recognition. He particularly pointed to the field of civil rights, organized crime, and similar important areas. You will recall you mentioned to him the recent shooting of the FBI Agent in Virginia, where the subject was taken into custody without any undue force by the wounded Agent's partner. Whitten agreed that such actions should be brought to the attention of their readers.

94-50053-

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mrs. Metcalf
- 1 - Telephone Room

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EHG:cal (8)

SEE ADDENDUM DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR'S MARCH 1974
 T. J. JENKINS, page 6

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50 MAR 13 1974

(OVER)

RESEARCH SECTION

94-64865-5
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Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: LES WHITTEN; JACK ANDERSON; COLUMNISTS, REQUEST FOR
FAVORABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FBI

Whitten mentioned that he is a member of the Washington Press Club. He said that the Club would like to invite Mr. Kelley to attend an evening party or special luncheon at which time he could speak to the group. The occasion would be specifically for the Director, at his convenience concerning the date and time.

Whitten ended by saying that he and Anderson would like to meet the Director sometime in the future, in a "getting acquainted" type session. He pointed out that it would not be an interview-type meeting.

WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB

The Washington Press Club has its offices in the National Press Building, 529 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone number EX3-3417. The organization, which claims a 650 membership, was formerly known as the Women's Press Club. However, in January, 1971, they opened their rolls to male members, and at that time changed their name to Washington Press Club.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

Bufiles contain no derogatory information on the Washington Press Club.

Les Whitten is well-known in media circles as an assistant to Jack Anderson. Whitten was the subject of considerable publicity when he was arrested by FBI Agents in January, 1973, while in possession of Government property which earlier had been stolen from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Building, during Indian demonstrations, in Washington, D. C. The charges were later dropped when the grand jury failed to indict him. Whitten and Anderson have on several occasions criticized the FBI in their column regarding this arrest of Whitten.

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: LES WHITTEN; JACK ANDERSON; COLUMNISTS, REQUEST FOR
FAVORABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FBI

In early January, 1974, it came to our attention that the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column was going to publish a story about the dismissal of former Special Agent William F. Higgins, Jr. You will recall that Higgins was removed from his position on October 1, 1973, because of his insubordinate attitude concerning his refusal to follow instructions of his superiors, violations of FBI rules and regulations and his non-cooperation during an official inquiry. The matter is being handled by the Civil Service Commission.

Before the story was printed in Anderson's column, Whitten personally came into your office (Mr. Franck's) at which time we spent considerable time trying to convince him of our position. The story appeared in "The Washington Post" on January 9th, highly critical of the FBI, and slanted to favor Higgins. The footnote noted, "...the FBI stated: 'The FBI looked into the allegations of Higgins and his allegations are unfounded. In view of the court order under which we are presently operating and the pending Civil Service Commission hearing scheduled for New York City on Jan. 15, it will not be possible for us to comment further at this time.'"

Whitten has had numerous contacts with the Bureau, doing "leg work" for Jack Anderson, and is known to be aggressive.

Jack Anderson, the columnist of "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" is well-known in Bufiles. On many occasions he has publicized information of a secret nature, reflecting, in his opinion, wrongdoings of the Government.

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: LES WHITTEN; JACK ANDERSON; COLUMNISTS, REQUEST FOR
FAVORABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FBI

Both Whitten and Anderson have been quite aggressive against the FBI, mainly out of their feelings toward former Director Hoover. On occasion, particularly in the recent past, when preparing a story critical of the Bureau, they have contacted your office (Mr. Franck's) giving the FBI an opportunity to explain our actions. The most recent incident occurred in the column February 12, 1974, wherein the FBI was severely criticized for obtaining Anderson's and several other workers' telephone records by subpoena, while investigating leaks of State Department material to Anderson's office. In addition, the column points out that the FBI erred during the investigation by obtaining telephone records of one [redacted] b6
not identical with a Chuck Elliott on Anderson's staff. b7C

In the column's footnote Anderson points out, "In defense of the FBI, however, they took the dirty case only when ordered to and they frankly admitted to us the goof in the Elliott seizure. This (is) heartening evidence that the new FBI director, Clarence Kelley, means what he says about running a more open shop."

RECOMMENDATION:

1.) That Whitten and Anderson be kept in mind to be furnished items promoting the Bureau.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: LES WHITTEN; JACK ANDERSON; COLUMNISTS, REQUEST FOR
FAVORABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FBI

2.) That the Director note whether or not he is interested in receiving an invitation to speak to members of the Washington Press Club.

*Whitten and
3/6/74*

*Not at the present
New Fall perhaps
K.*

3.) That the Director indicate whether he wishes to meet Whitten and Anderson in a get-acquainted and handshake session.

*I agree that there
is no need to see
them. If they request
to see me that is
different. Just to
acquaintance I see
no reason to
carry a mtg. with
them -
K.*

SEE ADDENDUM DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR T. J. JENKINS

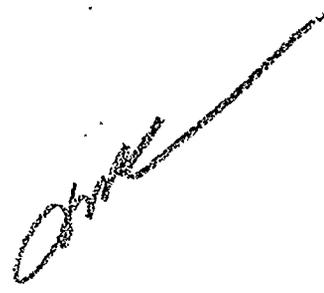
(OVER)

Branch Memorandum
FBI
Washington, D.C.

ADDENDUM OF DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR T. J. JENKINS: 2-15-74 TJJ:pmd

With respect to Recommendations 2 and 3 I see nothing to be gained by the Director appearing before the Washington Press Club or meeting with Whitten and Anderson. It is my understanding that the Washington Press Club is a "maverick" group of newspaper people who over the years have grown because of their dissatisfaction with the National Press Club. I see no reason why the Director should take his time to meet with individuals like Whitten and Anderson when we know that they have no respect for the truth nor do they have any respect for the FBI.

I therefore recommend that the Director ignore Recommendations 2 and 3.



KENNETH W. WHITTAKER

Give me your opinion pls
17

September 12, 1974

Assoc. Dir.	___
Dep.-A.D. Adm.	___
Dep.-A.D. Inv.	___
Asst. Dir.:	
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Comp. Syst.	___
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Plan. & Eval.	___
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Training	___
Legal Coun.	___
Telephone Rm.	___
Director Sec'y	___

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIN

Dear Mr. Kelley:

During our chat at Kansas City several weeks ago, I mentioned that a good friend of mine in Miami, who is a leading public relations man, had approached me about Jack Anderson having a meeting with you.

You might recall I indicated Jack Anderson had told this friend, [redacted] that he was interested in getting to know you on a personal basis and having a friendly chat with you. Recently I had an opportunity for the first time to talk with Jack Anderson when he was in Miami. He again expressed a desire to meet with you and asked if I felt it could be arranged at a time mutually convenient for both of you in Washington. I was noncommittal but told him I would bring it to your attention when I had an opportunity and if you felt this could be arranged, I would let him know through [redacted]

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He indicated he has always had a great deal of respect for the FBI and the Agents who make it up and he felt the only criticism he had ever leveled against the FBI was because of a disagreement with and misunderstanding of Mr. Hoover in the last days of his life.

ST-11 REC-2 94-50053-212
SEP 26 1974

Boss, I hesitate to put in my two-cents worth, but I feel this might be an excellent opportunity to have Jack Anderson meet you personally, in private, and get an insight to your goals and aims of the FBI. Just as he makes a b--- of an enemy, he could probably be an excellent friend for you and the FBI once he goes to know you.

RESEARCH SECTION

Copy made for Tele. Rm.
9/16/74 [signature]

PKL / XEROX
OCT 1 1974

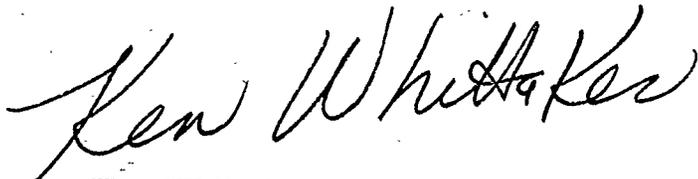
Memo from McDermott
9/19/74
SWG
W/K

OCT 0 1974

God willing, I will be in Washington for the IACP installation of Rocky Pomerance the latter part of this month and perhaps if you are interested we could firm up something at that time.

I hope this letter finds you well and that Mrs. Kelley is feeling better.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken Whittaker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Ken Whittaker
(SAC, MIAMI)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 9-19-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
 WASHINGTON COLUMNIST
 INDIRECT REQUEST TO SEE MR. KELLEY

By letter dated September 12, 1974, SAC Whittaker of the Miami Office has advised that he recently met Washington columnist Jack Anderson in Miami and that Anderson expressed a desire to meet Director Kelley. SAC Whittaker indicates that a Miami public relations man, [redacted] has also approached him (Whittaker) about the possibility of Jack Anderson's meeting Mr. Kelley, and SAC Whittaker expresses the opinion that Anderson "could probably be an excellent friend for you (Mr. Kelley) and the FBI once he got to know you."

SAC Whittaker notes that he plans to be in Washington at the time of the IACP Convention (September 23-26) and suggests the possibility of "firming up" an appointment for Mr. Kelley to see Anderson at that time.

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH ANDERSON:

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated 9-21-76 *per FOIPA Request*

Since the creation of the External Affairs Division last year, Jack Anderson and members of his staff have been in contact with this Division on several occasions regarding matters being considered for possible inclusion in Anderson's column. Invariably, Anderson and his staff have exhibited a most warm and friendly attitude during these contacts, and we have given them the same consideration and cooperation as this Division renders other newsmen. It has been our experience that Anderson can be extremely charming, is a master at trying to "soft-talk" possible news sources into giving him information regardless of the legal or ethical considerations involved, and is an incurable and unreliable opportunist.

It is a favorite Anderson tactic to mislead the readers of his column by implying that he has access to FBI files and that FBI officials are among his prime sources of information. This week, for example, his columns have featured (1) an account of the "painstaking but preliminary FBI investigation of Nelson Rockefeller," which data he implies was received from "our FBI sources," (2) revelations regarding organized crime made by [redacted] in a column that includes the statement "We have...obtained/confidential FBI reports of his [redacted] interviews with agents."

- 1 - Mr. McDermott
 - 1 - Mrs. Metcalf
 - 1 - Telephone Room
- GWG:vag (9) *gwb*

CONTINUED - OVER

RKBT XEROX

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 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.

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REC-294-50053-6213
SEP 26 1974

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File 10

Heim to McDermott

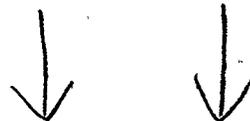
RE: JACK ANDERSON, INDIRECT REQUEST TO SEE MR. KELLEY

It has also been our experience that Anderson places a higher premium on a sensational story than he does on truth. For example, early this year he devoted one of his columns to a very sympathetic treatment of former SA William F. Higgins, Jr. describing him as a "crack, young FBI agent, who...was fired after he began to zero in on a criminal fraud case involving Republican bigwigs." Fifteen paragraphs of his column propagandized on behalf of Higgins; in the 16th paragraph, Anderson briefly noted that he had contacted the FBI and that we had told him we had "looked into the allegations of Higgins and his allegations are unfounded. In view of the court order under which we are presently operating and the pending Civil Service Commission hearing scheduled..., it will not be possible for us to comment further at this time." Before this column was published, Anderson's chief assistant, Les Whitten, came to the Bureau, and External Affairs Division personnel spent considerable time trying to convince him of our position with respect to the Higgins matter.

It is interesting to note that in his September 12 letter to Mr. Kelley, SAC Whittaker states Anderson indicated to him "the only criticism he had ever leveled against the FBI was because of a disagreement with and misunderstanding of Mr. Hoover in the last days of his life." This, of course, is an incredible assertion on Anderson's part. The fact that a calculated propensity for falsehood, half truths, and unjustified ridicule have characterized his treatment of the Bureau over the years is well documented.

OVERTURE MADE BY LES WHITTEN LAST FEBRUARY:

Last February, the then Assistant Director Robert Franck had lunch with Les Whitten--at which time Whitten stated that he and Anderson would like to meet Mr. Kelley sometime in the future in a "getting acquainted," rather than an interview-type session. In connection with this, Mr. Jenkins observed, "I see no reason why the Director should take his time to meet with individuals like Whitten and Anderson when we know that they have no respect for the truth nor do they have any respect for the FBI." Mr. Kelley noted, "I agree that there is no need to see them. If they request to see me, that is different. Just to become acquainted, I see no need to curry a meeting with them."



Heim to McDermott

RE: JACK ANDERSON, INDIRECT REQUEST TO SEE MR. KELLEY

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Anderson lives and works in the Washington area-- and since Anderson and his staff have personally observed and experienced the open stance toward news media that has prevailed during Mr. Kelley's tenure as Director--a strong question arises as to why he should feel he would need a Miami-based intermediary (either public relations man [redacted] or SAC Whittaker) to request to see Mr. Kelley.

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Under the circumstances, if an appointment were made by SAC Whittaker (or made through [redacted] at the request of SAC Whittaker) for Anderson to see Mr. Kelley, Anderson would be in the position of being able to claim that it was Mr. Kelley (not Anderson himself) who arranged the appointment.

Anderson knows the Bureau's address and telephone number; and if he desires to see Mr. Kelley, he should make the request himself.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SAC Whittaker be informed that Bureau officials have frequent contact with members of Anderson's staff; that at no time has Anderson or one of his associates suggested or requested a meeting with Director Kelley; and that it would appear inappropriate for Mr. Kelley or anyone acting for him to initiate or even appear to initiate such a contact.



Done 9/21/74
[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

I agree
[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
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- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 2/5/75

FROM : H. N. BASSETT *hnb*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING ARTICLE
BY JACK ANDERSON APPEARING IN THE
WASHINGTON POST, 1/26/75, CAPTIONED,
"THE GOVERNMENT AS SNOOPER"

hnb

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On 1/26/75 a newspaper article authored by Jack Anderson appeared in the Washington Post (copy attached). The article indicates that the FBI, CIA, and other Government agencies kept files on citizens who have committed no crimes. It stated there is an FBI file on Gerald Ford and that the FBI follows the affairs "sexual and political" of film personalities, athletes, and other celebrities. It stated that "Facts are on file about the private lives of Marlon Brando, Paul Newman, Zero Mostel, Rock Hudson, Joe Namath, Joe Louis, and Muhammad Ali." In addition, the article claimed that the Government agencies had information on Jane Fonda, Eartha Kitt, Stokley Carmichael, Groucho Marx, Tony Randall, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Saul Alinsky, and Ralph Abernathy. It was also stated in the article that this information is freely exchanged between Federal offices. The theme of the article appears to be that Government agencies are investigating prominent individuals when there is no basis for doing so.

The indices were searched on the aforementioned individuals and reviews were conducted by the Inspection Division. Material on the above individuals is maintained in the General Records Section of the Files and Communications Division of the J. Edgar Hoover Building, with the exception of the file on President Gerald R. Ford, which is maintained in the personal custody of the Assistant Director in charge of the Files and Communications Division. Based upon former articles regarding the above individuals by Jack Anderson which appeared in the Washington Post, an inquiry was previously conducted to determine how Anderson came into the possession of this material. In 1972, the Secret Service pinpointed a suspect for the leak, who worked for a concern under contract with Secret Service on updating the computerization of their records.

Material on President Ford includes a special inquiry investigation (161-9896) which was conducted prior to Mr. Ford's confirmation as Vice President. There is a Bureau applicant case in which investigation was instituted in 1941

Enclosure

1 - Messrs. Adams, McDermott, Mintz

2 *mm*
 MFMM:wmj
 (5)

REC-136

94-50053-214X
 DEC 29 1977

cc Adams
hnb

CONTINUED - OVER

84 JAN 27 1975

Memo for Mr. Callahan
Re: Info Concerning Article by Jack Anderson

upon the receipt from Mr. Ford of an application for the position of Special Agent, FBI. This investigation was discontinued prior to completion (67-221008). There is also a correspondence file which consists mainly of correspondence to and from Mr. Ford (94-40611). This file was opened in 1949 upon Mr. Ford's first being elected to the House of Representatives. In addition, there is an additional file containing correspondence between Mr. Ford and the Bureau (62-116188). Mr. Ford was the victim in one Threat Against the President matter (175-271) and also the victim in ten Extortion matters. There is also one Protection of Foreign Officials file (185-417) and one Laboratory file (95-196039).

While not making an outright allegation, the Anderson column implies that the FBI may have "discreetly destroyed" a file on Mr. Ford since his move to the White House. The file review failed to disclose that any file on President Ford had been destroyed.

In summary, there were a total of 16 individuals mentioned in the Anderson article and the FBI had conducted investigations on a total of 11 (Abernathy, Ali, Alinsky, Brando, Carmichael, Fonda, Louis, Marx, Mostel, Spock, and Ford). There was no investigation conducted regarding the other five individuals (Hudson, Kitt, Namath, Newman, and Randall), and we have no main files for these individuals except for Eartha Kitt and Joe Namath. Although no investigation was conducted regarding these individuals (Kitt and Namath), there is a main file on each inasmuch as several items of information were received concerning these individuals.

Information regarding these individuals was disseminated to Secret Service or the White House with the exception of Groucho Marx. It should be noted that the Anderson article made no reference to the FBI having a file on Marx. As previously indicated, Secret Service had previously identified an individual as being responsible for leaking information to Jack Anderson, and this is undoubtedly where he obtained material on the aforementioned individuals.

Attached are summaries of material in Bureau files regarding the other individuals mentioned in the Anderson article.

RECOMMENDATION:

None for information.

me *K* *Joe*
- 2 - *Joe*

Jack Anderson

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 Randall 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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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

94-50053-214X

ENCLOSURE

The following summarizes material in Bureau files regarding the 15 other individuals mentioned in the Anderson article.

Reverend Ralph Abernathy
100-442706
176-1544

Abernathy has been the subject of two FBI investigations. He first became the subject of FBI investigation at the time of his election as President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in April, 1968. Additional investigation developed due to Abernathy's attendance at various communist sponsored conferences, including the World Council of Peace in May, 1971, a leading international Communist Front Organization. Our investigation also took into account an alleged plot to assassinate Abernathy and other threats against his life. FBI investigation was based upon the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) and Executive Order 10450. In addition, Departmental Letter of 10/22/74, instructed that the FBI continue to gather and report on civil unrest matters where subversive or extremist elements are involved. Abernathy was periodically investigated during the period April, 1968, through August, 1974. The main file on Abernathy was opened and closed on numerous occasions dependent upon his activities. If he was to appear at a rally with a potential for violence, this information would be reported by the field and dissemination made to the Department and Secret Service.

Abernathy was the subject of FBI investigation (176-1544) in June, 1969, after he led a march in Charleston, S. C., which resulted in the breaking of store windows. In addition, no permit had been obtained from city officials for the march. Abernathy was investigated under Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 245 (Anti-Riot Laws). The U. S. Attorney, Charleston, S. C., declined prosecution June 23, 1969.

He is not currently under investigation; however, information regarding Abernathy was previously disseminated to the White House, Secret Service, the Department, IRS, State Department, Military Intelligence and CIA.

Saul David Alinski
(100-3731)

Investigation was conducted on Saul David Alinski in January, 1941, based on information received from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension indicating Alinski might be interested in organizing a type of communistic or subversive group in St. Paul, Minnesota. This matter was closed in January, 1941, when no indication of communist affiliation was developed. Investigation was conducted under the authority of Presidential Directive 9/6/39, and the Smith Act of 1940. No dissemination has been made regarding this investigation.

Alinski was again investigated during the period September, 1964, and January, 1969. Alinski was a controversial figure and self-described agitator who had been associated in the past with known communists in the Chicago area and had attended communist sponsored meetings. These facts coupled with the potential for violence involved in his activities (his organization was engaged in the work of organizing Negro communities) prompted FBI investigation. He was investigated under the statutory ground of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection) and 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of Government - Smith Act of 1940). Dissemination of the latter investigation was made to Secret Service.

Marlon Brando
157-9382

Marlon Brando, a well-known movie actor, originally came to the attention of the FBI as a result of a request for a name check by CIA in 1957, in view of his alleged association with Communist Front Organizations in the United States. No FBI investigation was conducted at that time. In 1968 Brando took part in activities in support of the Black Panther Party (BPP). BPP is a black extremist organization whose members advocate and practice violence. Brando contributed \$1,000 to the BPP in 1968 and his name has been associated with functions to raise funds by the BPP. Investigation of Brando was based on Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), Section 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy), and Section 2385 (Advocating Violent Overthrow of the Government). No investigation has been conducted on Marlon Brando since December, 1968. Information on our investigation has been disseminated to the Department, Secret Service, and U. S. Army.

Stokley Carmichael
100-446080

Carmichael is a well-known black extremist who resides in Conakry, Guinea. He returns to the United States periodically for speaking tours and in his speeches he has called for the destruction of America and has advocated Pan-Africanism which he describes as the total liberation and unification under scientific socialism. He has encouraged United States blacks to become part of the International All African Peoples Revolutionary Party. Carmichael is a former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and in 1968 was Prime Minister of the BPP. Carmichael was investigated by the FBI for advocating revolution and the investigation was based on a letter from the Department of Justice in August, 1967, indicating that consideration was being given to prosecuting Carmichael for violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2388 (Seditious Conspiracy). Carmichael has been under investigation since August, 1966, based upon his association with SNCC and the fact that SNCC was being investigated to determine the extent of communist party infiltration. This investigation was based on the Internal Security Act of 1950 and Executive Order 10450. Investigation continues at this time regarding Carmichael because he is engaged in activity which could involve violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Sections 2383 (Rebellion or Insurrection), 2384 (Seditious Conspiracy) and 2385 (Advocating Overthrow of the Government). As previously indicated on 10/22/74, the Department instructed the FBI to continue to gather and report on civil unrest matters where subversive or extremist elements may be involved.

Information regarding Carmichael has been disseminated to Secret Service, State Department, CIA, Department, Military Intelligence, IRS, INS, the White House, and DEA.

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Rock Hudson
62-5-26880

There has been no investigation conducted concerning Rock Hudson and no main file was located for him in the Files and Communications Division; however, the following information was received during the course of unrelated investigations.

Rock Hudson has not been the subject of an FBI investigation. During 1965, however, a confidential informant reported that several years ago while he was in New York he had an "affair" with movie star Rock Hudson. The informant stated that from personal knowledge he knew that Rock Hudson was a homosexual. The belief was expressed that by "personal knowledge" the informant meant he had personally indulged in homosexual acts with Hudson or had witnessed or received the information from individuals who had done so. (62-110654-4)

It is to be noted in May, 1961, a confidential source in New York also stated that Hudson definitely was a homosexual. (105-128834-73)

This information was disseminated to the White House at their specific request on 10/28/66. No other information has been received or disseminated since that date.

Eartha Kitt
62-112-009

Eartha Kitt has never been the subject of FBI investigation; however, there is a main file on Miss Kitt which was opened 1/19/68, containing various material received during the course of unrelated investigations. The material in file was received from various sources including a police official, movie actor, and newspaper articles. File indicates that on 2/12/60, Miss Kitt was quoted in a Puerto Rican newspaper as being opposed to Puerto Rican statehood. In August, 1963, she was among a list of Hollywood individuals who planned to participate in a march on Washington, D. C., scheduled for August 28, 1963. This list was provided by Hollywood actor Charlton Heston. In October, 1966, she was alleged to have been sexually involved with one Beldon Katleman, a Las Vegas, Nevada, hotel owner. This resulted in a suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Katleman. In June, 1966, Miss Kitt was alleged to have expressed interest in joining a march to protest the shooting of James Meredith.

Following a confrontation at the White House on 1/26/68, between Miss Kitt, a guest, and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, her hostess, there appeared numerous newspaper and wire service accounts. The confrontation arose out of remarks made by Miss Kitt concerning the administration's Vietnam policy and the fact that the young men in the United States were being sent to Vietnam to die.

Information concerning Miss Kitt was furnished to the White House in response to a specific request January 19, 1968. On 2/12/68, the White House also requested a name check on Kitt's Press Agent J. Bernstein. No information was located in Bureau records concerning Bernstein and the White House was so advised. In addition, information on Miss Kitt was disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Joe Louis
100-385510, 97-4472, 89-2104

Joe Louis, well-known professional boxer, was the subject of a Bureau investigation (100-385510) based on his possible violation of Title 22, U. S. Code, Sections 611-621 (Registration Act). This investigation was instituted in 1960 based on information indicating he and a partner were promoting tourist trade to Cuba and that Louis was endeavoring to secure support of the Negro press for the Castro Government. Our investigation was discontinued in April, 1960, when Louis and his partner properly registered. Information in this investigation was disseminated to the Department, State Department, and CIA.

Louis was investigated in connection with a possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act during the period December, 1960, to April, 1961. No substance was found to the allegation that Louis was representing a pro-Castro movement in Eastern Arkansas and dissemination was made to Department, State Department, CIA, Navy, Air Force, and Army. (97-4472)

In March, 1972, Louis allegedly slapped a customs security officer and was investigated to determine if he was in violation of Assaulting a Federal Officer statute. The U. S. Attorneys in Honolulu and Los Angeles declined prosecution in this case. Information in this case was disseminated to Secret Service and U. S. Attorney. Information regarding Louis was also disseminated to the White House based on a White House request in October, 1971. (89-2104)

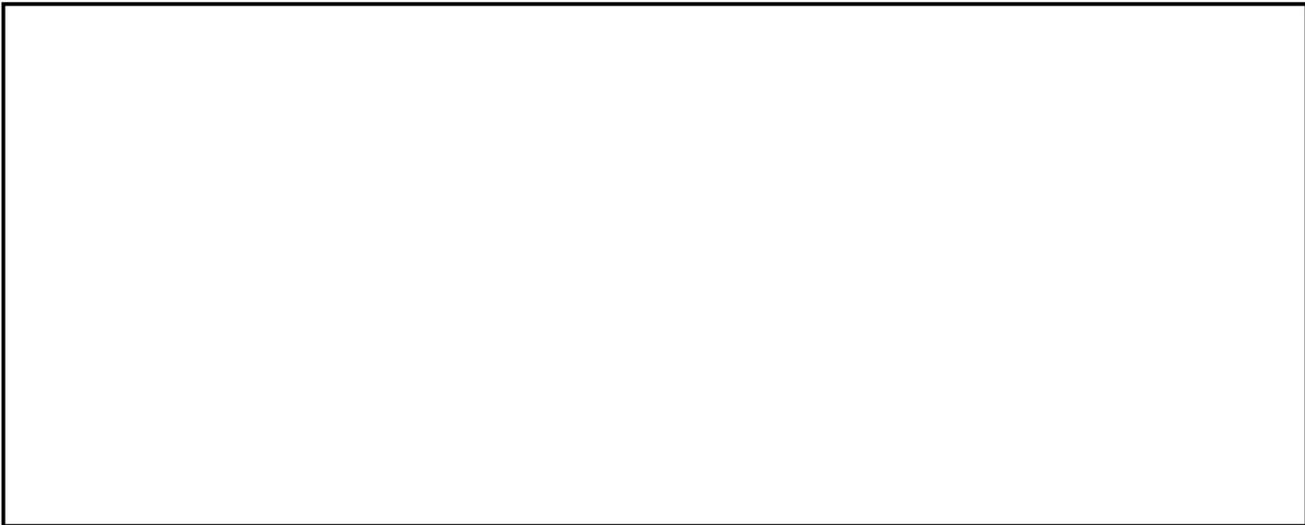
Groucho Marx
100-407258

Marx was the subject of an FBI investigation during the period 9/21-11/17/53, after an allegation was received from a rank and file member of the Communist Party that Marx contributed heavily to the party. Investigation was based upon the Bureau's continuing investigation of the Communist Party pursuant to provisions of the Smith Act of 1940 and the Internal Security Act of 1950. No investigation is being conducted at this time and there has been no dissemination of any information regarding Marx.

Zero Mostel
100-2090341

Mostel was the subject of an FBI investigation during the period 2/15/44, to 10/22/59, after an allegation was received following receipt of information from the War Department alleging that Mostel was a member of the Communist Party and associated with communist front activities. Investigation was based upon the provisions of the Smith Act of 1940 and subsequently the Internal Security Act of 1950.

In 1950, Louis Budenz, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" (a communist newspaper) described Zero Mostel to the FBI as "a concealed communist." A memorandum dated 7/14/66, was disseminated to the White House and Secret Service based on a name check request.



Paul Newman
100-449338-1

Newman has never been the subject of an FBI investigation and no main file is maintained on him; however, a report dated 4/19/68, concerning another individual was disseminated to the Secret Service and this report contained a reference to Newman as an outspoken critic of the Vietnam war.

Tony Randall
62-11181-2998
62-111636-5

No FBI investigation has been conducted regarding Randall and no main file is maintained on him; however, on 12/28/67, a letterhead memorandum dated 12/18/67, regarding the "Assembly of Men and Women in the Arts Concerned with Vietnam" was disseminated to Secret Service. Tony Randall was mentioned therein as a sponsor of a march on Washington for peace in Vietnam which occurred on 11/27/65.

Dr. Benjamin Spock
161-3186
100-445115
25-459807
25-564288

Benjamin Spock was initially investigated based on a request from the White House by letter dated 12/16/64. He was being considered for a Presidential appointment; however, a specific position was not indicated. However, after completion of the investigation, he was selected as a member of the National Council of the War on Poverty. Investigation was generally favorable and the results furnished to the White House. In addition, results of this investigation were furnished to the Internal Revenue Service 4/26/71, based upon a name check request.

Dr. Spock was also the subject of a security type investigation (100-445115) based upon his anti-war activities. Spock made speeches calling for an increase in militant disobedience and encouraged young men to refuse to serve in the armed forces of the United States. His activities resulted in his arrest 12/5/67, by local authorities on a charge of disorderly conduct. The statutory basis for investigation was Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2583 (Rebellion or Insurrection). Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2584 (Seditious Conspiracy). Our investigation of Spock covered the period November, 1967, to May, 1973. No security type investigation is being conducted regarding Spock at this time. Information was disseminated in connection with Spock's activities to the Secret Service on numerous occasions.

Dr. Spock was also investigated in connection with possible violations of the Selective Service Act 1948 (25-564288 and 25-549807). Dr. Spock's anti-draft activities resulted in his conviction in 1968 for violation of the Selective Service Laws. He was later acquitted on appeal in July, 1969. Information contained in Bureau files in connection with Dr. Spock's anti-draft activities was disseminated only to the Department; however, there has been wide dissemination regarding Spock's codefendants and therefore disseminated material would also refer to Dr. Spock. In response to a name check request, a letter and summary memorandum were forwarded to John D. Ehrlichman, Counsel to the President, in October, 1969. There has been no investigation regarding Dr. Spock in connection with his Selective Service Act of 1948 violations since 1969, although as previously indicated, the security investigation was not closed until May, 1973.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 07 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	_____
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Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

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NR 056 SF PLAIN

3:45AM NITEL 2-7-75 SEO

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-0)

ATTENTION: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION.
BOB OWENS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

ON FEBRUARY 6, 1975 AT 6 P.M., CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL
WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS BEING AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER
FOR JACK ANDERSON AND WHO RESIDES AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SA [REDACTED] AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

OWEN STATED THAT HE WAS INVESTIGATING REPORTS THAT
COMBINED COVERT GOVERNMENTAL TEAMS WERE OPERATING OUT OF
THE PLANTATION INN IN SAN FRANCISCO DURING MID 1960'S.
OWEN FURTHER STATED THAT ELEMENTS OF THIS TEAM CONSISTED
OF CIA, SECRET SERVICE, AND THE THEN FEDERAL BUREAU OF
NARCOTICS. OWEN ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] NAME CAME
UP IN THE COURSE OF HIS INVESTIGATION.

OWEN REFUSED TO DIVULGE THE SOURCE OF THIS INFOR-
MATION OR HOW SA [REDACTED] NAME BECAME RELATED TO HIS
INVESTIGATION. SA [REDACTED] REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THIS

58 FEB 20 1975

FEB 11 1975

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OTHERWISE.

FEB 11 1975

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Handwritten notes and signatures at top of page.

Handwritten signature.

Handwritten signature.

94-50053-215
REC 16

Handwritten signature and scribbles at bottom.

MATTER.

SA [] KNOWS OF NO OTHER [] OTHER THAN MEMBERS OF HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY.

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IT IS NOTED THAT OWEN SPOKE IN A VERY EFFIMINATE VOICE.

THE ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU.

END

LEB
1
SEP 11 1957

MS I FBIHQ

PLS CLR

GOVERNMENT

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Inspection _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Ev. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

Memorandum

PER OGA LTR DTD 8/13/08

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 1/29/75

FROM : J. J. McDermott

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM LES WHITTEN RE SOURCE OF DATA ON SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

Class. & Ext. By SP-1 GSK/MLM 4/15/81
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2,3
Date of Review 1/29/95

Les Whitten has contacted my office and advised that Jack Anderson will be doing a column in the next day or so concerning some aspects of the President's attempts to impeach Justice Douglas when Mr. Ford was a Congressman. According to Whitten, when Mr. Ford was nominated to be Vice President and information in his files was turned over to the House Judiciary Committee, included in the material was a memorandum without letterhead that contained data concerning Douglas' alleged association with certain hoodlums and the Parvin Foundation. The memorandum referred to several dates in 1963 concerning Douglas' activities and contacts in the Dominican Republic, as well as material relating to his contact with certain hoodlum elements in this country. During Mr. Ford's confirmation hearings when questioned about this document, Mr. Ford stated he recalled making a telephone call to John Mitchell, then Attorney General in 1969, who in turn referred him to Will Wilson, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, wherein he requested information concerning Douglas. He was subsequently furnished this data in the form of a plain memorandum without benefit of letterhead.

According to Whitten, Wilson has stated that the domestic information concerning Douglas' contacts and associations came from FBI files and that in all probability [redacted]

Whitten wanted to know if we would have furnished information concerning Douglas' activities [redacted]

- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. Heim

ENCLOSURE
Classified by _____
Exempt from automatic declassification
Date of declassification Indefinite
10-7-97
(CONTINUED-OVER)
Deleted Copy Sent to Les Whitten
by Letter Dated 9-24-76
Per FOIPA Request

CORRESPONDENCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JMM:asg (8)

1975

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4-33476-
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McDermott to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Request From Les Whitten

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] a Legal Attache office in Santo Domingo from 1965 until 1969 and that according to his research the FBI had no Agents assigned to the Dominican Republic in 1963. (Bureau files show that we established a Legal Attache office at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in 1965 at the direction of former President Johnson. Three employees were dispatched on 5/21/65 and the last Agent departed on 4/19/69 when the Legat office closed. We did not have any Legats in the Dominican Republic in 1963.)

Bureau files reveal that Justice Douglas was on the Board of Directors of the Parvin Foundation, founded by Albert B. Parvin, who allegedly was associated with a number of notorious West Coast and Las Vegas hoodlums including "Bugsey" Siegel.

Bureau files also reveal that by memorandum dated 6/25/70 Will Wilson furnished a proposed summary of information to be forwarded to the Special Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which was considering the matter involving Justice Douglas. The Department asked if there was any information in the summary which should not be disclosed to the Subcommittee

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(C) [redacted] It was also suggested that specific references to the FBI in the memorandum be deleted. The memorandum furnished to the Bureau by the Department did not contain any information [redacted]

(C) [redacted] It would appear, therefore, that the Department
ment

(C) [redacted] Whitten was advised by my office that we had no information to furnish him concerning the matter of his inquiry.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

[Handwritten signatures]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
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- Director Sec'y _____

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 DATE 4/15/81 BY SP-1 GSK/mk

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

FBI Data Said Slipped to Rep. Ford

**By Jack Anderson
 and Les Whitten**

When Gerald R. Ford tried to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas five years ago, Mr. Ford used secret data that had been slipped to him from the files of the FBI and probably the CIA.

Mr. Ford was then the House minority leader, a loyal party man who sometimes played a rough game of politics.

In 1969, President Nixon wanted to clean the liberals out of the Supreme Court so he could appoint conservatives in their places. With this in mind, his friend Mr. Ford began a campaign to get impeachment hearings going against Douglas.

For ammunition, Mr. Ford went to John N. Mitchell, who was then the Attorney General. Mitchell agreed to put someone in contact with Mr. Ford.

Not long afterward, in December, 1969, Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson showed up at Mr. Ford's office with derogatory data about Douglas. It was based on secret intelligence reports developed by U.S. agents in the United States and the Dominican Republic from 1958 to 1964.

One suggestion, wholly false, was that Douglas had ties with the Mafia. But the reports focused on a visit by Douglas to the inauguration of Dominican President Juan Bosch on Feb. 27, 1963.

Douglas was accompanied, the agents reported, by the head of a foundation paying Douglas \$1,000 a month and by a lawyer "who had represented racketeers."

To hide the source, the information was typed on plain paper with no letterhead. Mr. Ford later borrowed entire sections from the smear sheets and used them almost verbatim in a virulent anti-Douglas speech, which he delivered on the House floor on April 15, 1970.

He fobbed off the speech as the fruit of his own investigation, with no mention of his behind-the-scenes dealings with Mitchell and Wilson.

A high Justice Department official with direct knowledge of the case told us that most of the damaging data against Douglas came out of FBI files. Intelligence sources added that the details from the Dominican Republic were provided by the CIA.

We reached Wilson, who slip-

- The Washington Post D-11
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date **FEB 3 1975**

ENCLOSURE

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APR 19 1975

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ped the typed sheets to the President-to-be, in Austin, Tex. He told us that the Douglas material had been prepared from "general intelligence files," which he used to keep in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department.

When we pressed him, he acknowledged that the material "probably" came from the FBI, with portions "possibly" contributed by the CIA.

Footnote: Last month, Time magazine reported that Douglas had been a "target of CIA surveillance" in the 1960s "after he visited the Dominican Republic." Spokesmen for both the FBI and CIA refused any comment. The President has said he didn't know where Wilson got the material.

SEX SNOOPS—For years, we have been reporting on the snooping practices of the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and other government agencies.

As evidence that government gumshoes were abusing their investigative powers, our sources provided us with secret FBI files, CIA reports and Secret Service records on prominent Americans. Among them were members of Congress, black leaders, newspapermen,

movie stars and football heroes.

We have noticed that the government agents spend a great deal of time observing and reporting on the sexual adventures of a wide variety of non-criminal Americans.

A few examples:

- The Watergate wiretap transcripts, still sealed by the courts, are full of sex talk. What the White House wanted to know about the Democrats, apparently, was their sex secrets.

- An FBI report on a football star states he "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."

- In the file of a religious leader, the FBI has included the allegation that "he had illicit relations with an underage girl."

- A well known writer, according to the FBI, "was evicted by the landlord for having homosexual parties."

- A famous movie star has this report in his FBI file: "The informant states that from personal knowledge he knew that [the actor] was a homosexual."

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
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- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 4/18/75

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr.

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM JACK ANDERSON'S OFFICE
REGARDING DIRECTOR'S TRAVEL

See me pls.

At 4:30 p. m., 4/17/75, [redacted] of Jack Anderson's office called to advise that Anderson was writing an article on the travel of various agency heads and desired to know if they could be furnished the travel vouchers of the Director for calendar year 1974. If the travel vouchers were not available, they desired any information concerning the Director's travels which would indicate (1) destination of travel, (2) purpose, (3) identity of other officials on trip, and (4) cost.

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[redacted] was informed that these records were official documents and are not available to the public. He stated that he would make an official request under the Freedom of Information Act. He was furnished the appropriate address.

RECOMMENDATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

~~ENCLOSURE~~

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Walsh
- 1 - Mr. Heim

MBC

94-54053

HAB:asg
(7)

REC-37

ST-117

MAY 13 1975

*Needs M. - arrange luncheon.
Luncheon held
4/30/75
51 MAY 14 1975*

See me pls. to

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

§ 552. Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings

(a) Each agency shall make available to the public information as follows:

(1) Each agency shall separately state and currently publish in the Federal Register for the guidance of the public—

(A) descriptions of its central and field organization and the established places at which, the employees (and in the case of a uniformed service, the members) from whom, and the methods whereby, the public may obtain information, make submittals or requests, or obtain decisions;

(B) statements of the general course and method by which its functions are channeled and determined, including the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available;

(C) rules of procedure, descriptions of forms available or the places at which forms may be obtained, and instructions as to the scope and contents of all papers, reports, or examinations;

(D) substantive rules of general applicability adopted as authorized by law, and statements of general policy or interpretations of general applicability formulated and adopted by the agency; and

(E) each amendment, revision, or repeal of the foregoing.

Except to the extent that a person has actual and timely notice of the terms thereof, a person may not in any manner be required to resort to, or be adversely affected by, a matter required to be published in the Federal Register and not so published. For the purpose of this paragraph, matter reasonably available to the class of persons affected thereby is deemed published in the Federal Register when incorporated by reference therein with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register.

(2) Each agency, in accordance with published rules, shall make available for public inspection and copying—

(A) final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions, as well as orders, made in the adjudication of cases;

(B) those statements of policy and interpretations which have been adopted by the agency and are not published in the Federal Register; and

(C) administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public; unless the materials are promptly published and copies offered for sale. To the extent required to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, an agency may delete identifying details when it makes available or publishes an opinion, statement of policy,

interpretation, or staff manual or instruction. However, in each case the justification for the deletion shall be explained fully in writing. Each agency shall also maintain and make available for public inspection and copying current indexes providing identifying information for the public as to any matter issued, adopted, or promulgated after July 4, 1967, and required by this paragraph to be made available or published. Each agency shall promptly publish, quarterly or more frequently, and distribute (by sale or otherwise) copies of each index or supplements thereto unless it determines by order published in the Federal Register that the publication would be unnecessary and impracticable, in which case the agency shall nonetheless provide copies of such index on request at a cost not to exceed the direct cost of duplication. A final order, opinion, statement of policy, interpretation, or staff manual or instruction that affects a member of the public may be relied on, used, or cited as precedent by an agency against a party other than an agency only if—

(i) it has been indexed and either made available or published as provided by this paragraph; or

(ii) the party has actual and timely notice of the terms thereof.

(3) Except with respect to the records made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, each agency, upon any request for records which (A) reasonably describes such records and (B) is made in accordance with published rules stating the time, place, fees (if any), and procedures to be followed, shall make the records promptly available to any person.

(4) (A) In order to carry out the provisions of this section, each agency shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, specifying a uniform schedule of fees applicable to all constituent units of such agency. Such fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document search and duplication and provide for recovery of only the direct costs of such search and duplication. Documents shall be furnished without charge or at a reduced charge where the agency determines that waiver or reduction of the fee is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public.

(B) On complaint, the district court of the United States in the district in which the complainant resides, or has his principal place of business, or in which the agency records are situated, or in the District of Columbia, has jurisdiction to enjoin the agency from withholding agency records and to order the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant. In such a case the court shall determine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of such

agency records in camera to determine whether such records or any part thereof shall be withheld under any of the exemptions set forth in subsection (b) of this section, and the burden is on the agency to sustain its action.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the defendant shall serve an answer or otherwise plead to any complaint made under this subsection within thirty days after service upon the defendant of the pleading in which such complaint is made, unless the court otherwise directs for good cause shown.

(D) Except as to cases the court considers of greater importance, proceedings before the district court, as authorized by this subsection, and appeals therefrom, take precedence on the docket over all cases and shall be assigned for hearing and trial or for argument at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way.

(E) The court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any case under this section in which the complainant has substantially prevailed.

(F) Whenever the court orders the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant and assesses against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs, and the court additionally issues a written finding that the circumstances surrounding the withholding raise questions whether agency personnel acted arbitrarily or capriciously with respect to the withholding, the Civil Service Commission shall promptly initiate a proceeding to determine whether disciplinary action is warranted against the officer or employee who was primarily responsible for the withholding. The Commission, after investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, shall submit its findings and recommendations to the administrative authority of the agency concerned and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations to the officer or employee or his representative. The administrative authority shall take the corrective action that the Commission recommends.

(G) In the event of noncompliance with the order of the court, the district court may punish for contempt the responsible employee, and in the case of a uniformed service, the responsible member.

(5) Each agency having more than one member shall maintain and make available for public inspection a record of the final votes of each member in every agency proceeding.

(6) (A) Each agency, upon any request for records made under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, shall—

(i) determine within ten days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the receipt of any such request whether to comply with

such request and shall immediately notify the person making such request of such determination and the reasons therefor, and of the right of such person to appeal to the head of the agency any adverse determination; and

(ii) make a determination with respect to any appeal within twenty days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) after the receipt of such appeal. If on appeal the denial of the request for records is in whole or in part upheld, the agency shall notify the person making such request of the provisions for judicial review of that determination under paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(B) In unusual circumstances as specified in this subparagraph, the time limits prescribed in either clause (i) or clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) may be extended by written notice to the person making such request setting forth the reasons for such extension and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched. No such notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension for more than ten working days. As used in this subparagraph, "unusual circumstances" means, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request—

(i) the need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request;

(ii) the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records which are demanded in a single request; or

(iii) the need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the agency having substantial subject-matter interest therein.

(C) Any person making a request to any agency for records under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection shall be deemed to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to such request if the agency fails to comply with the applicable time limit provisions of this paragraph. If the Government can show exceptional circumstances exist and that the agency is exercising due diligence in responding to the request, the court may retain jurisdiction and allow the agency additional time to complete its review of the records. Upon any determination by an agency to comply with a request for records, the records shall be made promptly available to such person making such request. Any notification of denial of any request for records under this subsection shall set forth the names

and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial of such request.

(b) This section does not apply to matters that are—

(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;

(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such records would (A) interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source and, in the case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel;

(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection.

(c) This section does not authorize withholding of information or limit the availability of records to the public, except as specifically stated in this section. This section is not authority to withhold information from Congress.

(d) On or before March 1 of each calendar year, each agency shall submit a report covering the preceding calendar year to the Speaker of the House of Repre-

sentatives and President of the Senate for referral to the appropriate committees of the Congress. The report shall include—

(1) the number of determinations made by such agency not to comply with requests for records made to such agency under subsection (a) and the reasons for each such determination;

(2) the number of appeals made by persons under subsection (a) (6), the result of such appeals, and the reason for the action upon each appeal that results in a denial of information;

(3) the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial of records requested under this section, and the number of instances of participation for each;

(4) the results of each proceeding conducted pursuant to subsection (a) (4) (F), including a report of the disciplinary action taken against the officer or employee who was primarily responsible for improperly withholding records or an explanation of why disciplinary action was not taken;

(5) a copy of every rule made by such agency regarding this section;

(6) a copy of the fee schedule and the total amount of fees collected by the agency for making records available under this section; and

(7) such other information as indicates efforts to administer fully this section.

The Attorney General shall submit an annual report on or before March 1 of each calendar year which shall include for the prior calendar year a listing of the number of cases arising under this section, the exemption involved in each case, the disposition of such case, and the cost, fees, and penalties assessed under subsections (a) (4) (E), (F), and (G). Such report shall also include a description of the efforts undertaken by the Department of Justice to encourage agency compliance with this section.

(e) For purposes of this section, the term "agency" as defined in section 551(1) of this title includes any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the ninetieth day beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

Pub. L. 93-502, 88 Stat. 1561 Nov. 21, 1974.

May 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JENKINS
MR. MOONEY
MR. MOORE

RE: JACK ANDERSON

Recently I had lunch and visited with Jack Anderson, United Feature Syndicate columnist. He had indicated previously to me that he thought the news people had gone too far in their criticism of the intelligence community and that perhaps he could in the future write some articles which would be helpful in projecting a better image. He said, however, that he did not intend to be groveling and searching for material, but that if any became available, he would write them up. We talked of the possibility of write-ups in a couple of areas and I am now considering them as possible vehicles.

He then mentioned he has a [redacted] who has not found himself as yet and in our conversation it was developed that perhaps he might be interested in law enforcement.

Virginia
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Pursuant to this, I would like to arrange for a trip to Quantico for Mr. Anderson and [redacted] and during the visit, let the youth and Mr. Anderson tour our facilities and end with a luncheon in the private dining room. I am going to try to be there for the luncheon and possibly for a part of the tour of the Firearms Range, which, hopefully, can start about 11:00 AM or after lunch, whichever is the better time for the staff.

b7C

It is requested that arrangements be made for a visit within the next couple of weeks and it should be correlated with Mr. Anderson as to which is the appropriate time. I should be informed as to the date and arrangements should be made with Mrs. Metcalf for the least troublesome time.

Very truly yours,

REC-73

EX-101

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

94-50953-218

MAY 13 1975

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SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:30 PM
DATE 5-8-75
BY [signature]

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
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- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

1 - Telephones Room

CMK:EDM (7)

MAY 14 1975
MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

JACK ANDERSON
1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
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Laboratory	_____
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Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

AD

Legal Counsel
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20035

Dear Sirs:

The office of Jack Anderson would like to formally request that the Bureau provide us with the 1974 (calendar year) travel vouchers of Director Kelley.

Such information would include any official trips the Director took outside metropolitan Washington, D.C. in calendar 1974, where he went, what staff members accompanied him, the purpose of the trip, and a thorough a cost breakdown as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I shall look forward to the favor of a reply.

REC-40 94-50053 219
Sincerely,

[Redacted signature area]

9 APR 21 1975

LEGAL COUNSEL

40 APR 21 1975
EXP. PROC.
52-5

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

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5/28/75
LST WME

4-JCF

SECTION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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REC-40
ST 112
94-50053-219

May 7, 1975

1 - Mr. Moore - Enc.
1 - Mr. Mintz

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Dear [Redacted]

Your request for my 1974 travel vouchers was received on April 21st.

The revelation of the data you desire could have adverse effects upon the maintenance of my security needs, and would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion on my personal privacy. Therefore, your request is being denied under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b) (6).

You may appeal my decision in this matter within thirty days by writing to the Attorney General, Attention: Freedom of Information Appeals Unit, Washington, D. C. 20530. The envelope and the letter should be marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have your principal place of business or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MAILED 7
MAY 7 1975
FBI

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
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58 MAY 19 1975

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[Redacted]

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4704

May 7, 1975

Mr. Jack Anderson
1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Anderson:

For your information, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter dated May 7, 1975, to your associate, [redacted] in response to a request he has made under the Freedom of Information Act.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,
Clarence Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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Enclosure

MAILED 7
MAY 7 1975
FBI

EX-110

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94-50053-220

REC-7

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MAY 20 1975

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

May 19, 1975

Mr. Jack Anderson
1401 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Dear Mr. Anderson:

We have been attempting to set up a date for a visit to be made by you and [redacted] at Quantico, and it appears the best time would be the week of May 26th. You will receive further communication about establishing an exact date.

Unfortunately, due to a problem with my arm, I must have an operation and this will necessitate my hospitalization for a few days and since the operation will be performed May 26th, I will be incapacitated that entire week. I would like to have been present during your visit, but this now is, of course, not possible. I suggest, however, that the arrangements for the visit and tour go ahead and then later during early June, it would be my pleasure to have you and [redacted] have lunch with me in the new office in the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building. We will keep in touch with you to set an appropriate date.

b6
b7C

Again, you will be informed of possible dates during the week of May 26 and I do hope you and your son enjoy the visit to Quantico.

EX-101

REC-40
Sincerely,

94-50053-221

151 Clarence Kelley

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:16 AM
DATE 5-19-75
BY [signature]

- 1 - Mr. Moore
 - 1 - Telephone Room
- CMK:EDM (6)

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Director Sec'y _____

TO : MR. JENKINS

DATE: 5-29-75

FROM : W. W. MOORE, JR.

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON AND VISIT TO QUANTICO, 5-28-75

B. APPROX. [Redacted]

CPA

Da Va.

b6
b7C

I accompanied Jack Anderson and his [Redacted] on a visit to our facilities at Quantico on the afternoon of 5-28-75. Anderson indicated that he was very much impressed with our facilities at Quantico and with our staffing expertise, stating he had no idea as to the amount of training the FBI afforded local law enforcement or, in particular, the professional manner in which it is presented. They were afforded a short firearms demonstration. Assistant Director Mooney accompanied the tour and was extremely helpful in answering rather general questions asked by Anderson.

Anderson again asked me whether or not we would be in a position to assist him in writing an article concerning the FBI's efforts in the Watergate investigation. I indicated to him that in view of appeals, privacy, and freedom of information it would be most difficult for us to become involved in assisting him in such an article at this time. He indicated he did not want to push us into assisting him in writing about Watergate but felt that the FBI had done such a tremendous job and that it was not Woodward and Bernstein who solved Watergate but the FBI. He felt that it would certainly help the FBI's image if he would prepare such an article. He recognized, however, that there were obvious problems which preclude our assistance in doing so. I suggested that he on his own could do an article on Watergate with the information already available to him; however, he indicated he would rather have some material not previously published concerning Watergate and again indicated he understood our position.

I indicated to him that we were researching the [Redacted] case in which he indicated a great interest in writing a laudatory article concerning the Bureau's solution of this case.

51-108
REC-23
94-50053-222

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Anderson mentioned that he had an excellent working relationship and rapport with former Assistant to the Director Cartha DeLoach and would hope that his relationship with the Bureau could be restored to _____

DWM:crt
(2)
57 JUN 11 1975

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CORRESPONDENCE

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins
Re: JACK ANDERSON

what it used to be during DeLoach's tenure. I gathered from his various comments that he is willing to write favorable articles concerning the Bureau if we, in fact, confide in him. It appears that Anderson is trying to restore an inroad into the Bureau by indicating his willingness to be of assistance but at the same time be in a position to gather information when others are unable to do so. I quite frankly do not feel that his conviction in this regard is truly for the best interests of the Bureau but rather for the best interests of Jack Anderson. We certainly have nothing to lose in assisting him in matters such as the [redacted] case; however, we should not become involved with Anderson to the point where he feels he has an exclusive "in" with the Bureau.

[redacted]
[redacted] There is an obvious lack of communication between the two. Anderson indicated that he hoped that the tour of our facilities at Quantico would help the directional thinking of [redacted] Both he and [redacted] expressed their sincere appreciation for the opportunity to visit Quantico.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

John
Continue to work with Mr. Anderson
keep him on an "insider" basis as a "friendly"
newsmen. I spoke of wanting to give
us aid. We welcome this help only on
our terms - straight and impartial.

Handwritten initials

June 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOORE

RE: JACK ANDERSON

Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, called me in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 10, 1975. Mr. Anderson thanked me for the tour given him and [redacted] at Quantico. He advised they were treated well and the tour was most interesting.

Handwritten: Anderson b6 b7C
VOL - D.G.

Mr. Anderson also re-evidenced interest in the possibility of getting some favorable publicity for us. He said he will work with Mr. Murphy of the External Affairs Division in this regard.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature: Clarence M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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SENT FROM D. O.
 TIME 9:15 AM
 DATE 6-25-75
 BY [initials]

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

July 9, 1975

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D
Mr. Jack N. Anderson
1401 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for taking the time to appear before our Media Relations Seminar at Quantico yesterday. The forthright manner in which you discussed issues of interest to the participants is certainly appreciated. We feel this type of seminar is most beneficial to FBI personnel who will be in contact with media representatives and your appearance contributed a great deal to the program.

My associates and I hope it was a meaningful experience for you.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Telephone Rm.
- Director Sec'y

TO : MR. JENKINS

DATE: 8/12/75

FROM : D.W. MOORE, JR.

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLES
AUGUST 4 and 5, 1975
FBI TRANSCRIPTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

This memorandum is prepared for the purpose of enclosing a letter to Jack Anderson concerning captioned matter as requested by the Director.

Mr. Moore to Mr. Jenkins memo 8/1/75 related the background of contact between Les Whitten of Jack Anderson's staff and Inspector Homer Boynton of the External Affairs Division. Whitten discussed the publication of the article with Boynton at which time Whitten was furnished with the details of the tapes and transcripts, which details have been reiterated in attached letter. The only additional item contained in attached letter concerns the articles' contention that the search was illegal.

Pursuant to instructions of the Director as related to Inspector Boynton during the course of a recent trip to Montreal, Canada, attempts have been made to determine if the items returned to [redacted] were stamped "evidence" by the Bureau. SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office, who turned over the tapes and transcripts to the United States Attorney, is not certain but believes that the box containing the tapes and transcripts may have had an FBI "evidence" tape attached to the outside. Les Whitten is currently on vacation, however, it is not certain he saw anything other than the transcripts and the original containers are still in the possession of [redacted].

The External Affairs Division feels that we should not go on record by forwarding a letter to Jack Anderson in this matter. There is a possibility that the material was labeled "evidence" by the Bureau. In addition, the Bureau does not have the tapes or transcripts and there may be other areas of criticism that can be conjured up by [redacted] and/or Anderson. It is extremely difficult to counter criticism and relate facts when the items at issue are no longer in the possession of the Bureau. It is the general feeling of the External Affairs Division that the Director may desire to contact Anderson by telephone in order to relate his thoughts in regard to this matter.

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Research Section
- Press Services Office

HAB (8) OCT 17 1975 OCT 19 1975 SEE ADDENDUM, LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION, PAGE 3)

5 SEP 12 1975
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Moore to Jenkins Memo (continued)
Re: JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLES

RECOMMENDATION:

// That the attached letter not be sent to columnist Jack Anderson and that the Director, as indicated above, may desire to telephone Anderson in regard to this matter.

Enc.

J
JBC/HSP *WJ*
HB

WJC
J

Over.
↓ *↓*

Memorandum Moore to Mr. Jenkins
Re: JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLES
AUGUST 4 and 5, 1975
FBI TRANSCRIPTS

ADDENDUM, LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION, JH:mtm, 8/13/75:

After further consideration of this matter, it should be pointed out that we are currently involved in civil litigation in the case captioned, [redacted] v. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, et al. (U. S. D. C., DC) Civil Action No. 75-0021, growing out of the prior criminal case against [redacted]. It was in the criminal case that a search warrant was served and material, including the tapes in question, were seized. The Trial Court originally held that the search warrant was illegal not because of any improper or inaccurate allegations but rather because some of the probable cause was too remote. This ruling was appealed by the Government and the U. S. District Court of Appeals ruled that the search warrant was valid and accordingly, the seizures legal. The case was remanded to the Trial Court where subsequently it was dismissed on the basis that the Government did not provide a speedy trial. The Trial Court ignored the fact that the reason for delay arose from its original ruling on the search warrant. All items seized were ordered returned to [redacted] except for a limited amount of material declared by the court to be contraband. During the course of the criminal trial, [redacted] surveilled the investigating Agent and was observed photographing the Agent while working around his home. The Agent's wife received several phonecalls where no one would respond on the other end of the line and the Agent's car burned mysteriously. Although it was not proved the automobile was set on fire, there were indications that it might have been. The criminal trial court ordered after a hearing, that [redacted] not contact any of the Government witnesses.

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The current civil case attempts to reiterate some of the issues already decided in the criminal case, particularly with regard to the legality of the search and seizure. The Government has filed an extensive answer in this suit denying the allegations and moving for dismissal on a number of grounds.

Obviously the Bureau is in a difficult position since Departmental regulations preclude our discussing the merits of the case. Although Jack Anderson's columns are not directly related to the case, they do involve material seized by the Bureau which is the subject matter of the case.

Memorandum Moore to Mr. Jenkins
Re: JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLES

ADDENDUM, LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION (Continued):

// In view of the foregoing, I agree that a letter should not be written to Jack Anderson. I feel it would be proper, however, to speak to him personally, particularly with regard to his misunderstanding as to the nature of the transcripts and the very limited manner in which they were used. I think it would also be proper to suggest to Anderson that he and his column are being used by [] to cast aspersions on the FBI in connection with this civil litigation and that it would be well for Anderson to consider reviewing the court record in both the current civil action and the prior criminal action so that he will be familiar with the tactics [] has used in the past, as well as the Government's response to his allegations concerning the FBI's investigation of him. We have copies of the pleadings available which are extensive and are not being attached for that reason. They can be made available to the External Affairs Division for review. We believe, however, that ANDERSON should be referred to the actual court record rather than reviewing copies in our possession.

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]
Jenkins
agree
K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Training _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y

TO : MR. JENKINS

DATE: 8/27/75

FROM : D.W. MOORE, JR.

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLES
AUGUST 4 and 5, 1975.
FBI TRANSCRIPTS

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Moore to Jenkins memo 8/12/75, recommended that a letter concerning captioned matter not be sent to columnist Jack Anderson and that the Director might desire to telephone Anderson in regard to this matter. The articles concerned FBI transcripts that contained innumerable errors in connection with an investigation of [redacted]

The transcripts were rough drafted from tapes obtained as a result of a search of [redacted] office and were prepared to determine if there was a violation of U.S. Code, Section 2511, Interception of Communication Statute.

Addendum to Moore to Jenkins memo, referred to above, by the Legal Counsel Division, concurred with the recommendation of External Affairs Division. Legal Counsel addendum indicated, however, that it would be proper to speak to Anderson personally particularly with regard to his misunderstanding as to the nature of the transcripts and the very limited manner in which they were used. On the addendum the Director indicated, "Agree.Ky."

Moore to Jenkins memorandum, 8/1/75, indicated that Les Whitten of Jack Anderson's staff, who had actually prepared the August 4th and 5th articles, had been spoken to by Deputy Assistant Director Boynton of the External Affairs Division at some length concerning the tapes and transcripts. In essence, Whitten was informed orally of the Bureau's position and facts concerning the tapes and transcripts. Despite the arguments put forth, the articles were published. Inasmuch as the Bureau arguments have already been set forth to Whitten, External Affairs Division feels that, at this point in time, it would be of little value to pursue this matter any further with Anderson or Whitten.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken to contact Jack Anderson or Les Whitten in regard to the articles on FBI transcripts of August 4 and 5, 1975.

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Moore

- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. J.H. Campbell
- 1 - Press Services Office

HAB:jo
③ OCT 17 1975

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OCT 29 1975
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September 12, 1975

160
6
Mr. Jack Anderson
1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

[Handwritten scribbles and initials]

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I appreciate very much your concluding paragraph in your column of September 3, 1975. I assure you I will try to continue to conduct the business of this Bureau at a high level and hopefully, at the same time, with an accompanying high level of accomplishment and efficiency. I have a deep affection for the personnel and the traditions of the Bureau and, if it be my good fortune to enhance the standing of both, I will be well satisfied with my administration.

I hope that we can get together soon at which time I would be very happy to discuss with you other matters which I think will be helpful to both of us.

Sincerely,

REG-78

EX 101

94-50053-226x

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ENCLOSURE

5 JAN 20 1976

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mrs. Metcalf
- Telephone Room
- CMK:RM (6)

*mailed in Denver
9-17-75*

- Assoc. Dir.
- Dep. AD-Adm.
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- Comp. Syst.
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Senators Probe King Wiretapping

By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten

The Senate intelligence committee is investigating allegations that the FBI tried to smear the late Martin Luther King Jr. by spreading stories about his sex life.

Some senators regard this as a classic abuse of police power. It will get special attention, therefore, from the committee.

King won the Nobel peace prize for his nonviolent crusade to gain equal rights for black Americans. He faced the police dogs and fire hoses of southern sheriffs without flinching. His cry, "We shall overcome," stirred his people.

King's rhetoric, however, led him into a collision with the late, powerful FBI chief, J. Edgar Hoover. This became one of the famous feuds of the 1960s.

Senate investigators are now trying to determine whether Hoover used the FBI to carry on his vendetta against King. They want to know who ordered the snooping and who leaked the

sex stories to the press. They are also searching for FBI agents who participated in the surveillance of the civil rights leader.

We were the first to reveal on May 24, 1968, that FBI had tapped King's telephones. We reported that the wiretaps had divulged information about his alleged love affairs, a subject that was none of the FBI's business.

Now, more than seven years later, we have dug deeper into the story for the answers the senators are seeking.

There is bitter disagreement over who first suggested that the FBI eavesdrop on King. But in October, 1963, Hoover obtained some say wangled a

memorandum from then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy authorizing the controversial wiretaps.

The official justification was to determine whether King had any secret ties with Communists. But the only secret dealings the wiretaps revealed were with women. His dynamism and courage had made him attractive to many women.

For surveillance, the FBI bugged King's hotel suite in Atlantic City during the 1964 Democratic National Convention. But apparently nothing of significance was picked up.

The FBI continued its electronic surveillance of King, according to our sources, until he was slain in April, 1968. The latest secret sex report we saw was dated Feb. 20, 1968.

In other words, the FBI continued listening to King's private conversations for nearly five years. Yet during all this time, the FBI picked up no evidence that he had committed a crime or was likely to commit one.

J. Edgar Hoover's boys just kept filling up folders with titillating tidbits, idle gossip and vicious slander about King. His FBI dossier can only be described as a blackmail file.

Indeed, we can prove that FBI officials tried to peddle embarrassing items about King to reporters. Our FBI sources also say that Hoover's loyal sidekick, the late Clyde Tolson, anonymously

sent a tape of a Willard Hotel incident to the civil rights leader's wife, Coretta King.

But the blackmail, apparently, didn't work. King's close friend and associate, Del. Walter Fauntroy, (D-D.C.), told us King was aware of the FBI's surveillance and wasn't the least deterred by it.

He didn't even mind if newspapers published the information because he felt it would hurt the FBI more than himself, said Fauntroy.

Footnote: After King's death, the FBI continued to monitor the activities of his successor, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy. We showed him a secret FBI report, detailing a conversation he had held with his wife. He said it could only have come from a bug in his bedroom.

In fairness, it should be added that the present FBI director, Clarence M. Kelley, has taken the FBI out of the blackmail business completely. Under Kelley, the FBI is as honest and honorable a law enforcement agency as can be found anywhere in the world.

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- The Washington Post R-11
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

REC-78

EX 103

ENCLOSURE

94-5003-22 Date SEP 3 1975

5 JAN 20 1976

Handwritten note:
let to Jack Anderson
9-12-75
Corky

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 12-30-75

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr. *MJM*

SUBJECT: GOOD MORNING AMERICA
ABC-TV NETWORK
JACK ANDERSON SECTION

Attached is a copy of remarks by columnist Jack Anderson in connection with the late Director's efforts to supply food and toys to needy families in the Washington, D. C., area during the Christmas season. This item was originally coordinated with [redacted] of columnist Anderson's staff through External Affairs Division contact with retired Special Agent Bernard Suttler.

b6
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RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Campbell
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

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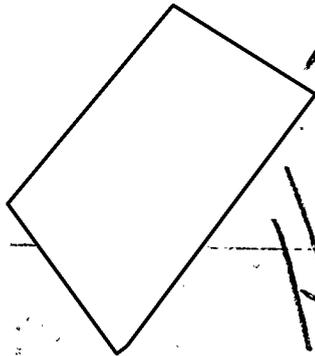
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WAT

*God Bless America
Assoc-TV Net Jack Anderson*

BY THE WAY, DAVID, THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN FULL OF UNFAVORABLE STORIES ABOUT THE LATE FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER. I WAS THE FIRST TO EXPOSE HOOVER'S EXCESSES IN A SERIES OF COLUMNS BACK IN 1970 and 71. BUT I HAVE JUST DISCOVERED ANOTHER SIDE OF HOOVER THAT, IN FAIRNESS, SHOULD BE TOLD. FOR 32 YEARS, HE DIRECTED A QUIET EFFORT EVERY CHRISTMAS TO BRING FOOD AND TOYS TO MORE THAN 1,300 NEEDY FAMILIES. HE COLLECTED THE CHRISTMAS LOOT FROM RICH FRIENDS SUCH AS TOY MANUFACTURER LOUIS MARX. THEN HOOVER ASSIGNED THE FBI TO FIND FAMILIES THAT WERE MOST IN NEED OF THE DONATION. HE PERSONALLY SUPERVISED THE DISTRIBUTION, AS IF IT WERE A TOP-SECRET FBI OPERATION.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW



*Here's the
transcript
Red
jes*

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b7C

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NR 010 SF CODE

8:54 PM NITEL 1/7/76 CJC

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (62-0)

(ATTN: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

JACK ANDERSON INQUIRY, JANUARY 6, 1976.

SA [redacted] WAS CONTACTED JANUARY 6, 1976, TELE-
PHONICALLY, BY A PERSON IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS "LES WHITTEN
OF JACK ANDERSON'S OFFICE". WHITTEN SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD
THAT [redacted] WAS THE "LEGAL ATTACHE" AT THE U.S. CONSULATE IN HONG
KONG DURING THE PERIOD RICHARD NIXON VISITED THE COLONY AND TOOK
BACK TWO CHINESE, A MALE AND FEMALE, TO THE UNITED STATES. HE
SAID NIXON HAD ALSO TAKEN TWO OTHER COUPLES TO THE UNITED STATES,
ONE FROM SIBERIA AND ONE FROM SOME OTHER COUNTRY. HE ASKED WHO
THE CHINESE WERE.

[redacted] SAID HE DID NOT RECALL SUCH AN INCIDENT AND HAD NO KNOW-
LEDGE OF IT.

WHITTEN THEN STATED THAT HE WAS INQUIRING BECAUSE HE HAD
HEARD FROM "SOURCES" THAT MR. HOOVER AND MR. TOLSON HAD LET IT

JAN 27 1976

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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CLASSIFIED BY 6080
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3+
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
RESEARCH SECTION

appropriate field office advised by FIs of classification
10/12/77 LEO/lmb

No record could
be located in
American files
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info furnished

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PAGE TWO SF 62-0

BE KNOWN TO A FEW SELECT CONTACTS THAT THEY HAD SOMETHING ON MR. NIXON AND THAT HE KNEW TWO LETTERS HAD BEEN SENT ON THE MATTER, AND THAT MR. HOOVER MADE THIS INFORMATION KNOWN TO MR. EHRLICHMAN DURING THE PERIOD MR. EHRLICHMAN WAS TRYING TO GET RID OF MR. HOOVER AS FBI DIRECTOR. HE ALSO SAID THERE HAD BEEN SOMETHING ABOUT IT IN A MAGAZINE ARTICLE RECENTLY.

WHITTEN PERSISTED THAT IT WOULD BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE BUREAU TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST SUCH CHARGES IF THE TRUTH WERE KNOWN. HE WAS REFERRED TO FBI HEADQUARTERS AND HE SAID HE WOULD PROBABLY CONTACT THEM.

WHITTEN ALSO SAID THAT THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE WAS ALREADY LOOKING INTO THE MATTER AND ASKED IF THEY HAD INTERVIEWED HE SAID THEY HAD NOT.

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(S)

PAGE 3 SF 62-0

[REDACTED]

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AT THAT TIME THE BUREAU, BY AIRTEL, EXPLICITLY INSTRUCTED THAT
MR. NIXON'S PRIVATE LIFE WAS OF NO INVESTIGATIVE CONCERN TO THE

(S)

BUREAU [REDACTED]

b1
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[REDACTED]

END
HOLD PLS

~~SECRET~~

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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 Director Sec'y _____

ack, ph - [Redacted] - [Redacted]
Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

January 30, 1976

Eyed

Director Clarence M. Kelley
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

I thought you would like to know what most people in my part of the country (Southeast Kansas) think about columnist Jack Anderson. His vicious and vociferous attacks on the late Director Hoover and other national leaders who are not here to defend themselves, causes many good people in this area to question the real motives of this columnist.

It seems that Mr. Anderson is hell-bent to destroy the FBI by attempting to convince the people that the FBI is rotten. If he is successful in his diabolical scheme of fomenting distrust, by bifurcating people and government, then may God have pity on this country. I think it is time for people throughout our land, to speak up, and to question the ulterior motives of this columnist.

I am enclosing an article that was sent to Mr. Anderson by [Redacted] and which was printed in the Chanute Tribune.

[Redacted] and I, along with our many friends in this area, think you are doing a wonderful job in these difficult times, and I am proud that I was an agent for 29 years.

If I can ever be of assistance, be sure to let me know.

Sincerely

[Redacted Signature]

Enc 1
PERSONAL

FEB 1 1976

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC. FEB 3 1976

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REC-5 94-5053-220
 FEB 11 1976

Tribune Peoples Forum

article Hoover supporter...

Ed.'s note: The following is a copy to the Tribune of a letter addressed to columnist Jack Anderson.

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading your editorial column, "Blackmail Files Kept on High and Mighty." I could not disagree with you more.

To begin with, I find that it is bordering on tragic the defamation that has occurred with respect to the name of J. Edgar Hoover. It is difficult to understand how the "brave" souls who now attack Hoover so viciously could have been so deathly silent while he was alive. The question of ulterior motives demands attention. That is, why would those who stood like mannequins in a store window suddenly become so vociferous? The solution to that question is a puzzler unless ... Could it be that those who seem to be in the business of the creation of public opinion have contrived to use the living image of this dead man? Mr. Average American has an elevated opinion of the kind of man that J. Edgar was. In fact, there has been a lot of men whose image was rather elevated, probably elevated beyond reality. The image of such men who head our government has helped to sustain national confidence. (The government is our government, in spite of all rhetoric implying the contrary). There seems to be a conspiracy to bifurcate people and government by the fomentation of distrust. If even J. Edgar Hoover was a 'such-and-such' man, then the implication is, all is lost for all is rotten. Such a mentality is ripe for revolution, or if revolution comes, will not lift a finger to prevent it. Why? Because the people

are convinced that the leaders are all "rotten." Then, there is another point upon which there is radical disagreement. Who says that the keeping of files is wrong? I do not! Law abiding citizens do not seem to care much. Criminals do care a lot. We have developed a weird sense of constitutionality when the Constitution protects law breakers rather than law abiders. Are we free? Yes, "... free, and not using your freedom for a cloak of wickedness, ..."

Frankly, I for one hold suspect any person who, on some supposed grounds of constitutionality, screams "invasion of privacy" if he suspects that there is data in some file somewhere that reflects upon him. The fact is that the citizenry can ill afford to entrust the nation's welfare in the hands of "goosey" fellows whose tenuous character cannot stand being filed away in some responsible way, let alone exposed to the light of day. If J. Edgar Hoover knew scandalous material on "leaders" in high places, then you can bet your bottom dollar the agents of foreign powers are not blind to spots of such "weakness." Nor are agents of elements within this nation, whose purposes are not laudable or legal, lacking the acumen to know how to use such bits of information to their own advantage.

The fact is, when a citizen ascends to positions of national "leadership" he waives certain privileges of privacy. Let him who cannot stand the exposure of public office get out and stay out.



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94-50053-229

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 5/19/76

FROM : J. G. Deegan JGD

- 1 - Mr. W. M. Mooney
- 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore, Jr.
(Attn: [redacted])

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
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- Director Sec'y _____

SUBJECT: ~~MODERN TROJAN HORSE~~
JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN 5/16/76
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

- 1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
(Attn: T. J. Deakin)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. J. G. Deegan
- Mr. J. P. Graham

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
 DECLASSIFICATION
 AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

PURPOSE: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(6, DIPLO)
 DATE 02-19-2014 ADG F85M26K45

To advise that "modern Trojan horse" (i.e.), a tanker truck converted into a rolling headquarters for terrorists as described in Jack Anderson's column captioned "Terrorist 'Fish' in a Sea of Tourists," which appeared in the 5/16/76 edition of the Washington Post (copy attached), was fully described in FBI Police Bulletin, Volume II, No. 10, dated 12/31/74 (copy attached).

BACKGROUND:

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 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Anderson's column, as described above, stated that a terrorist group has rebuilt a common tanker truck into a modern Trojan horse to infiltrate America's Bicentennial celebration and Canada's Olympic games. According to Anderson, terrorists have converted the tanker truck into a rolling headquarters which looks normal on the outside, but instead of petroleum products, the tank holds a terrorist office, dormitory and arsenal. Anderson's column stated that American agents know about this terrorist command post, but haven't caught up with it yet.

Under the title "South American Guerrillas Use Mobile 'Safe House'" FBI Police Bulletin, Volume II, No. 10, dated 12/31/74, described how a tanker truck had been converted into a safe house for use by South American terrorists.

Enclosures - 2

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 6080 CONTINUED -

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DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
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 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
 DATE 08-20-2008

62 JUN 3 1976

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

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. Leavitt
Re: Modern Trojan Horse
Jack Anderson's Column 5/16/76
Information Concerning

No information has come to our attention that terrorist groups in this country have acquired a mobile command post to infiltrate the Bicentennial celebration or Olympic games in Canada as described by Anderson.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Handwritten initials and signature

Handwritten initials: TWB, JI

Handwritten initials: KI

APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	Ext. Affairs.....	Laboratory.....
Assoc. Dir. <i>[Signature]</i>	Fin. & Pers.....	Legal Coun.....
Dep. AD Adm.....	Gen. Inv.....	Plan. & Eval.....
Dep. AD Inv. <i>[Signature]</i>	Ident.....	Rec. Mgmt.....
Asst. Dir.: <i>[Signature]</i>	Inspection.....	Spec. Inv.....
Adm. Serv.....	Intell. <i>[Signature]</i>	Training.....

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FBI POLICE BULLETIN

Vol. II, No. 10

December 31, 1974

PUERTO RICAN GROUP CLAIMS BLAST THAT INJURES OFFICER

The FALN (Armed Forces of Puerto Rican Liberation) claimed "responsibility for the dynamite attack on members of the New York City police force" at about 11:00 p.m., December 11, 1974. Officers responded to a call that a body was located at a certain address. When the front door was opened, a booby trap operated with a wedge in the jaws of a spring-type clothes pin, connected to a battery and explosives, was activated. The resulting explosion severely injured one officer and the site, an abandoned tenement, was heavily damaged.

Elements of the explosive device resembled those used in the five October 26, 1974, bombings in New York claimed by the FALN (November 6, 1974, Bulletin). On the day after the explosion, in response to an anonymous call, an envelope containing FALN "Communique No. 2" was recovered from a telephone booth. The message claimed the attack for "Commando Tomas Lopez de Victoria" (the name of a deceased member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and said the bombing was in retaliation for the death of a Puerto Rican earlier this month.

OFFICER WOUNDED IN ARREST OF BLA MEMBER

A New York City detective was wounded in a shoot-out with Black Liberation Army (BLA) member [redacted] late on the night of December 15, 1974. [redacted] sought in a New Haven bank robbery last May in which two police officers were shot, opened fire on New York City officers who wounded him in turn. The BLA members charged in the bank robbery (three were previously arrested) have also been linked to the attempt to break into the Tombs Prison in New York City to free other members of the BLA, a self-described urban guerrilla group.

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HOME OF FORMER ITT EXECUTIVE ATTACKED

A bomb was placed by the gate of the residence of a recently retired executive of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT). The gate of the Los Altos Hills, California, home was slightly damaged by the October 30, 1974, blast. "Chile" and "NWLF" were painted on the street where the 2:55 a.m. explosion occurred. The New World Liberation Front (NWLF) claimed bombings of ITT-owned hotels in San Francisco and Los Angeles at the beginning of October (November 6 Bulletin). On November 7, an anonymous caller, claiming to represent the NWLF, told a San Francisco television station there was a bomb at the local airport, but no bomb was found.

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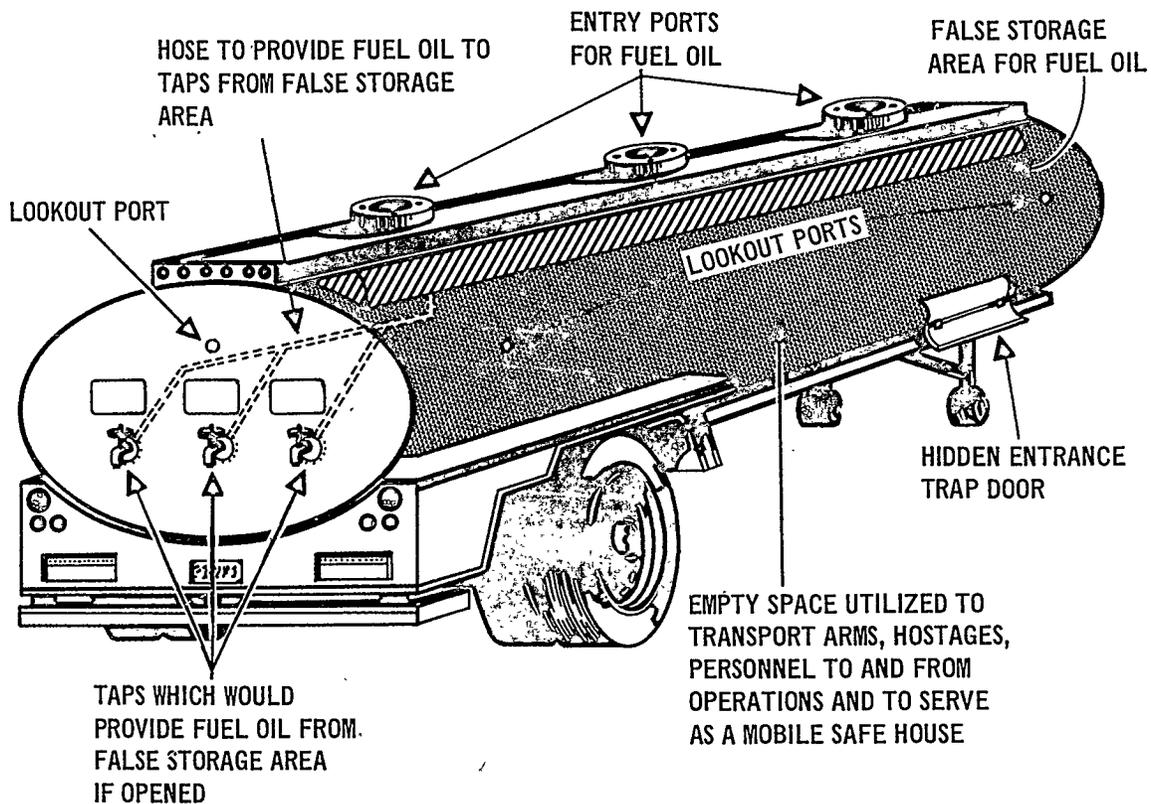
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SOUTH AMERICAN GUERRILLAS USE MOBILE "SAFE HOUSE"

A South American terrorist group has modified the tank portions of an oil transport for use as a mobile "safe house" and a stationary lookout post. The modified oil transport was developed to clandestinely move hostages, arms, and personnel to and from operations. The transport was legally purchased and a tractor was rented to move it when needed.



The inside of the tank portion of the oil transport was cleaned and modified to hold 15 to 20 persons. A concealed trap door was built beneath the undercarriage. A false reservoir for fuel was constructed under the oil entry ports at the top of the transport, with a hose connecting the reservoir to the regular taps at the rear; thus inspection of the ports would show oil and opening the taps oil would flow from the reservoir. Lookout ports were made from removable rivets among the regular rivets joining the skin of the transport.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND DOCUMENT GOING TO PRISON INMATES

The new Weather Underground political statement, *Prairie Fire*, is being sent to prison inmates in various parts of the U. S. *Prairie Fire* Distribution Committees in New York and San Francisco have a policy to send the 185-

page revolutionary document to prisoners. Massachusetts prison officials reported several copies were sent to inmates at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Walpole. A prisoner in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, was sent a copy from the "People's Press" in San Francisco. *Prairie Fire* lists goals and targets of this self-described "guerrilla organization" of "communist women and men, underground in the United States."

PORTLAND MUSLIMS REPORTEDLY TARGET POLICE AFTER SHOOTING

On October 26, 1974, Portland, Oregon, police officers shot a holdup man whose two brothers are officers in the local Nation of Islam (NOI) Temple. The holdup man, who was fatally wounded, had tried to rob two plainclothes officers. Two weeks later, word spread through the Mosque that an NOI member from an outside Temple, possibly from California, would be brought to Portland to kill one of the police officers involved. The "hit man" is to be paid \$1,000, according to a source.

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- Director Sec'y _____

Jack Anderson

Terrorist 'Fish' in a Sea of Tourists

A terrorist group has rebuilt a common tanker truck into a modern Trojan horse to infiltrate America's bicentennial celebration and Canada's Olympic games. Confidential law enforcement reports show many terrorists have now fixed on these two events as their next battleground.

The terrorists have transformed the tanker truck into a rolling headquarters. On the outside, the truck looks perfectly normal. It even has spigots that can drip oil. But instead of petroleum products, the tank holds a terrorist office, dormitory and arsenal. It can accommodate 15 to 20 raiders from the hellish side of politics. American agents know about this mobile terrorist command post, but they haven't caught up with it yet.

Modern terrorists come from all sides of the political spectrum, but they share the concept that their cause will profit from disruption, disorder and bloodshed. Some are highly trained commandos, skilled in the nightmarish uses of our modern technology. The government reports warn ominously that terrorists might even use "nuclear materials" as radioactive poisons or to build bombs.

The United States and Canada are working together to prevent the terrorists from spoiling the bicentennial and Olympic spectacles. Both the FBI and Royal Canadian Mounted Police are redoubling their efforts to stop the terrorists before they strike. The Customs Services of both countries are watching for smuggled weapons. The State Department has appointed a "coordinator

for combatting terrorism." An informal White House task force and the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs are also working on the counter-terrorist campaign.

The classified working papers of the two governments read like grim textbooks on insurgency warfare. The official documents show how the terrorists plan to follow classic guerrilla warfare strategems, mixing with the local populace between hit-and-run attacks. The terrorists also employ smuggling techniques from the worlds of international crime and espionage to move their weapons across borders.

The official reports discuss a variety of disguise and diversionary tactics that the terrorists are known to use. They convert the ordinary into a camouflaged weapon. For example, camera-laden tourists are a standard sight at such events as bicentennial pageants and Olympic games. But the official reports warn some "tourists" may be disguised terrorists, and their cameras may be deadly weapons.

Lawmen have discovered, for example, that the new Polaroid cameras with large film packs can conceal small pistols whose grips have been removed. The ordinary Kodak film box, one intelligence report says, may be used by terrorists to hide tiny lethal devices known as "Dutch mini-grenades."

Government agents have also learned that terrorists may conceal small machineguns in attache cases. Trigger extensions protrude from the case. What appears to be an ordinary briefcase can be held "under the arm

- The Washington Post C-7
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 5-16-76

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94-50053-230
ENCLOSURE

(to) fire into a crowded area," according to one document.

Intelligence reports suggest that the terrorists are most likely to strike in July, the month that the bicentennial celebrations reach their climax and the Olympic games open. Enormous numbers of tourists are expected at these events.

U.S. and Canadian customs officials have pinpointed some of the terrorist organizations that are expected to cause trouble. The Japanese Red Army, as a prime example, is described in the confidential reports as a group of now more than 30 anarchists. Yet they succeeded in shocking the world by massacring 28 people at the Tel Aviv airport in 1972, hijacking a Japan Air Lines plane in 1973, bombing Shell Oil tanks in Singapore in 1974 and seizing the U.S. embassy in Kuala Lumpur in 1975.

There is also the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional Puertorriquena, which ostensibly seeks Puerto Rican independence from the United States. According to the official documents, this terrorist group blatantly claims credit for 10 U.S. bombings in October 1975. The official reports warn this group may work with the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, controlled by Fidel Castro, to disrupt the bicentennial.

An anti-Castro terrorist group, the Frente de Liberacion Nacional de Cuba, may "cause problems" at the Olympics because of Cuba's participation in the games. This group, according to the documents, "is known to possess a large amount of C-4 explosives, which it may

use against pro-Castro and Soviet targets."

Perhaps the strangest group of terrorists, identified as a bicentennial and Olympic threat, is the "Rastafarian Movement." The intelligence data say the group is also known as "the Nyabingi Order, the Miyamen, the Beardsmen, the Locksmen, the Rude Boys and the Dreads."

The Rastafarians, one of the oldest of the terrorist groups, is an all-black cult originating in Jamaica in 1930. They believe "that the past Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, was the living God . . . and that the ways of the white man are evil."

The documents say that the Rastafarians advocate the liberal use of marijuana and have been associated increasingly with violent rebellion and terrorism. In New York City alone, they have an estimated 3,000 members of varying levels of activity.

Law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border are beefing up their anti-terrorist campaign. But the key to defeating the terrorists lies with the populace. Terrorists need confusion, chaos and a submissive populace to operate successfully in any country. They describe themselves as the "fish" who will hide this summer in the sea of tourists.

If the people of the United States and Canada deny the terrorists the strategic hospitality they need, the fanatics among us will have more trouble and less success.

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February 9, 1976

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[Redacted]

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Dear [Redacted]

Thank you so much for your letter of January 30th with a copy of [Redacted] letter to Jack Anderson as it was printed in the Chanute Tribune. It was very thoughtful of you to take the time to write.

The staunch support of such fine people as you is a source of encouragement to all of us in the FBI. I am confident that your perception is shared by legions of good citizens who stand ready to assist us, as they have done in the past, in spite of the attacks by our detractors.

We take great pride in the fact that the FBI's overall record of service to this Nation is superlative. The dedication to duty of FBI employees, past and present, continues to be a primary source of our strength and effectiveness.

Thanks again for your wonderful letter, [Redacted] and please relay my best wishes to [Redacted]

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Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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61 MAR 2 1976 FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-115698-882

December 22, 1976

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Jack Anderson
1401 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Jack:

I have read with interest your column as it appeared in "The Gaithersburg Gazette" on December 16th, and wish to express my appreciation to you and Mr. Spear for bringing this positive view of the FBI to the attention of your many readers.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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1 - Press Services Office - Enclosure
NOTE: The Director is on a first-name basis with Mr. Anderson.
Address used taken from mailing list.

JMG:amm (4)

/glb
g/b

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EX-109

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ENCLOSURE

JAN 3 1977

TELETYPE UNIT

[Redacted Box]

Room 7648

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WASHINGTON Merry-Go-Round

Revolving Door Begins To Spin

by Jack Anderson
with Joe Spear



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Adv. pls. K

WASHINGTON — The former chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission has been caught in Washington's "revolving door" system.

There has always been a revolving door between government and industry. Top executives rotate from industry to government to industry until it's hard to tell the corporate executives from the government officials. Many businessmen wind up in Washington regulating the industries they just left. And many federal officials go to work for companies that benefited from their government decisions.

The revolving door needs to be watched all the more closely during a political changeover. With the Democrats coming into government and the Republicans going out, the door is really beginning to spin. For example, Richard Simpson, former chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, got out of government before the post-election rush. His duties in that job put him in charge of setting safety standards for consumer products.

But Simpson exited government via the revolving door. He has now turned up as a paid consultant for two groups that set industrial standards, the American National Standards Institute and the American Society for Testing Materials. They serve many businesses that are regulated by the commission that Simpson used to head.

Simpson told us that he doesn't see anything wrong with his new affiliations. He pointed out that the two groups aren't manufacturers, although many of their members are regulated by his former commission.

FBI Cleanup: There is a need for the press to occupy an adversary role in Washington. But we also like to report some pleasant news. Lately, the press has been knocking FBI Chief Clarence Kelley and we've done our share. We reported, for example, that Kelley had accepted a luxury weekend in New York City as the guest of an insurance company doing business with the FBI.

But Kelley also deserves some praise. He has brought an openness to the FBI that has been missing in the past. He has refused to cover FBI mistakes and has ordered his press office to acknowledge FBI errors, past and present.

Kelley has also ended the statistics games that the FBI used to play. The FBI made itself look good by concentrating on easy-to-solve cases. Kelley no longer permits this. The number of investigative cases has dropped, therefore, from 700,000 to 550,000 a year. But they are all legitimate cases.

Safety Hazard: The ordinary street light may be a

health hazard. Investigators have discovered that the lamps emit ultraviolet radiation when their outer glass casing is broken. Overexposure may cause severe burns and skin tumors.

More than 100 street-lamp burns have been reported in recent months. But experts believe many people have been overexposed to broken street lights without realizing it.

The Food and Drug Administration has proposed new safeguards. But enforcement is voluntary. Reps. John Moss (D-Calif.) and Toby Moffitt (D-Conn.) have complained to the Food and Drug Administration. They want mandatory standards.

Intelligence Squabble: Last year, many of the secret activities of the CIA and other intelligence agencies were exposed to the glaring publicity of a congressional investigation. The CIA got off with an official slap on the wrist. In recent months, the scandal has faded from the headlines.

But we've discovered that a serious split has developed

within the super-secret intelligence agencies. The fight is over foreign policy.

On one side of the rift is a new breed of cold warriors. The intelligence hard-liners see the Soviet Union as increasingly more hostile. The Soviets, according to these worried intelligence analysts, are interested only in confronting the United States at every opportunity.

But not all intelligence experts agree with this dire assessment. In fact, behind-the-scenes, many intelligence observers are taking a more moderate view of the Soviet position. According to the moderate camp, the Soviets are cautious and suspicious, but not overtly hostile.

Both groups are pushing their views hard. The moderates in the intelligence community are working overtime to catch President-elect Jimmy Carter's attention.

As one high-level intelligence source told us: "Jimmy Carter's job will be to walk that thin line — and to find the truth."

Let to Jack Anderson 12/22/76 M. Thompson 7/9/76

It is illegal for a government regulator to take a job in the industry he was regulating for at least a year after leaving government. The case of Richard Simpson's passage through Washington's revolving door, therefore, has been quietly submitted to the Justice Department for investigation. Nevertheless, the revolving door is still spinning, and all too often, the public interest gets lost in the shuffle.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 12/16/76

The Gaithersburg Gazette

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

94-50053-232

ENCLOSURE

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

May 26, 1977
JACK ANDERSON

The attached was sent to the Director, through Bureau mail, from an anonymous source. The handwritten notation reads as follows:

"Is this true ?

The ~~X~~ "Troops" USA

gms

- MR. HELD _____
- MR. MGDERMOTT _____
- MR. ADAMS _____
- MR. ASH _____
- MR. BASSETT _____
- MR. COCHRAN _____
- MR. DEBRULER _____
- MR. DECKER _____
- MR. FEHL _____
- MR. KELLEHER _____
- MR. LEAVITT _____
- MR. LONG _____
- MR. MEINCKE _____
- MR. MINTZ _____
- MR. MOORE _____
- MR. BOYNTON _____
- MR. COLEMAN _____
- MR. REED _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS DEVINE _____

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

REC-126 DE-54

94-5005-233

24 JUN 16 1977

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten signatures and initials
K
Public Affairs
Office

FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/19/79 BY alm

XEROX

JUN 16 1977

55 JUN 23 1977

Unrecorded Copy Filed in: 94-8-6

~~OUTSIDE SOURCE~~

Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has told subordinates that he expects FBI director Clarence M. Kelley to change his attitude about prosecuting FBI agents for illegal acts in the call of duty. The Attorney General believes Kelley will join him in pressing for prosecution.

Is this true?

The Troops

~~24 JUN 2 1977~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/9/79 BY *alr*

233

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-

Director Kelly

Personal attention

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

5-26-77

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

PRIORITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/79 BY *alm*

FM DIRECTOR

TO ALL SACS

JACK ANDERSON COLUMN 5-26-77 EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST.

IN AN ARTICLE IN THE WASHINGTON POST UNDER DATE OF MAY 26,
1977, JACK ANDERSON WROTE AS FOLLOWS.

QUOTE ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIFFIN B. BELL HAS TOLD SUBORDINATES
THAT HE EXPECTS FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE M. KELLEY TO CHANGE
HIS ATTITUDE ABOUT PROSECUTING FBI AGENTS FOR ILLEGAL ACTS IN
THE CALL OF DUTY. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BELIEVES KELLEY WILL
JOIN HIM IN PRESSING FOR PROSECUTION. END QUOTE

I KNOW OF NO BASIS WHATSOEVER FOR THIS STATEMENT. MY POSITION
IN THIS MATTER HAS CONSISTENTLY BEEN TO REQUEST THAT FULL FACTS
BE DEVELOPED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO INSURE THAT A PROPER

DETERMINATION AND RESOLUTION BE ACHIEVED. I HAVE CONTACTED

Assoc. Dir. _____

Dep. Dir. _____

Dep. AD Inv. _____

Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Serv. _____

Ext. Affairs _____

Fin. & Pers. _____

Gen. Inv. _____

Ident. _____

Inspection _____

Intell. _____

Laboratory _____

Legal Coun. _____

Plan. & Eval. _____

Rec. Mgnt. _____

Spec. Inv. _____

Training _____

Telephone Rm. _____

Director Sec'y _____

JUN 2 1977

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HE HAS ASSURED ME THERE IS NO BASIS

IN FACT FOR ANDERSON'S STATEMENT.

KELLEY

XEROX

JUN 16 1977

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1977

XEROX

JUN 14 1977

6247

HAB:rm (4)

MAIL ROOM
55 JUN 23 1977

FBI/DOJ

94-8-6-
Unrecorded Copy Filed In

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Adm. Serv. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Aff. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Boynton

DATE: 2/8/79

FROM : [Redacted] *slr*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: JACK ANDERSON
REQUEST FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

PURPOSE:

To discuss considerations relative to the selection of material to be disseminated to Mr. Anderson with regard to the heroic acts of FBI personnel in the performance of their duties; and to provide write-ups detailing the heroic acts of two Agents and the work of the FBI Disaster Squad.

SYNOPSIS:

At the request of syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and with the concurrence of the Director, the Public Affairs Office has conducted research to identify heroic acts of Agent personnel suitable for publication in Anderson's newspaper column. Director Webster recommended that consideration be given to last year's winner of the Attorney General's Distinguished Service Award (DSA) and to an undercover agent "...who's out of the program and whose identity is not secret." Administrative Services Division suggested the acts of a number of individuals, including last year's DSA winner be considered. Three of these incidents involved the use of deadly force by Agent personnel. As a definite potential for "Monday Morning Quarterbacking" is always present in such cases, it is believed that it would not be in the best interest of either the Bureau or the Agent personnel involved to seek publicity for these incidents. Four incidents were excluded because they were not considered noteworthy enough for publication in Mr. Anderson's column. The incidents involving SAs [Redacted] (last year's DSA winner), [Redacted] and [Redacted] are indeed the most noteworthy. ASAC, Albuquerque, recommends against affording publicity to SA [Redacted] in view of the serious personal problems he is experiencing due to marital difficulties. SAC, Atlanta, and ASAC, New Haven, indicate no current operational considerations would preclude publicizing either SA [Redacted] or SA [Redacted] acts.

Handwritten initials/signature

94-50053-235

ENCLOSURE
Enclosures (3)

- 1 - Mr. Boynton - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - [Redacted] - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Mr. Long - Enclosures (3)
- 1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosures (3)

- 1 - Personnel File of SA [Redacted] - Enclosure
- 1 - Personnel File of SA [Redacted] - Enclosure

ERL:slr (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

3-2-77
20 FEB 28 1979

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Handwritten box with illegible text and initials

[] to Boynton memo
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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of heroism. However, both Agents requested no information regarding their current whereabouts and no photographs be provided to Anderson. They also requested not to be interviewed by Anderson. Selective Operations Unit, Criminal Investigative Division, recommends approval of the Agents' requests in view of the potential danger which could result from past undercover efforts. Neither SA [] or [] is currently involved in an undercover assignment, however, both remain on a list of potential undercover operatives. Based on their demonstrated expertise it is likely that both individuals (especially SA [] will be called upon to perform an undercover assignment in the future.

Write-ups concerning SA [] and SA [] as well as the FBI Disaster Squad have been prepared for your (Mr. Boynton's) consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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1) That the attached write-up concerning SA [] be furnished to Jack Anderson by the PAO.

APPROVED: <i>WJH</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

2) That the attached write-up concerning SA [] be furnished to Jack Anderson by the PAO.

APPROVED: <i>WJH</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

3) That the attached write-up concerning the FBI Disaster Squad be furnished to Jack Anderson by the PAO.

APPROVED: <i>WJH</i>	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Director _____	Crim. Inv. _____	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

In view of agent concern includes whether actual names should be used

DETAILS:

During the week of January 22, 1979, syndicated columnist Jack Anderson called you (Mr. Boynton) and indicated that he would like to prepare an article on an Agent who exhibited

[redacted] to Boynton memo
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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valor as the result of his involvement in an extremely tense or tight situation. You (Mr. Boynton) advised Anderson that the Bureau might be able to identify an Agent who had done an outstanding job in an airline hijacking case. As an alternate possibility, you (Mr. Boynton) have given consideration to the outstanding performance of the Disaster Squad in the Guyana incident.

Director Webster concurred with your recommendation that information be collected to respond to Jack Anderson's request. In addition, the Director noted "...OK, you might also consider an undercover Agent who's out of the program and whose identity is not secret. Also last year's Distinguished Service Award Winner..."

With the assistance of the Performance, Recognition and Awards Unit, Administrative Services Division, the Research Unit of the Public Affairs Office (PAO) compiled a list of Agents whose performance of duty had merited recognition. Included were the following individuals:

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Incident</u>	
SA [redacted] * Albuquerque	Hostage-Negotiation	
SA [redacted] Cincinnati	Release of Kidnap Victim	
SA [redacted] Louisville	Hostage-Negotiation	b6 b7C
SA [redacted] Denver	Fugitive Apprehension	
SA [redacted] New Haven	Undercover Assignment- Organized Crime	

*Winner of Attorney General's Distinguished Service Award, 1977

[redacted] to Boynton memo
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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SA [redacted]
Atlanta

Hostage-Negotiation
(2 incidents)

SA [redacted]
BQMRA, New York

Local Armed Robbery

SA [redacted]
Milwaukee

Police-Killing

SA [redacted]
Miami

Fugitive Apprehension

SA [redacted]
Detroit

Hostage-Negotiation

After a review of appropriate background material, the incidents involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were removed from consideration in view of the fact that deadly force had been used. As a definite potential for "Monday Morning Quarterbacking" is always present in such cases, it is believed that it would not be in the best interest of both the Agent personnel and the Bureau to publicize these incidents. In addition, publicity might pose a potential danger to SA [redacted] family who continue to reside in the locale where the incident occurred.

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The incidents involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were removed from consideration because their acts, while heroic, were not considered as noteworthy as the acts involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted]. It is further noted SA [redacted] resigned from duty in September, 1978.

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The incidents involving SAs [redacted] and [redacted] are indeed the most noteworthy. In each of these cases, appropriate SAC/ASACs were contacted to determine whether any operational consideration would preclude affording publicity to any of the Agents at this time. In addition, the SAC/ASAC was requested to determine if any of the individuals had a personal objection to being named in Anderson's column.

[redacted] to Boynton memo
RE: JACK ANDERSON

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ASAC Philip C. Mogen, Albuquerque, advised that SA [redacted] has experienced a number of serious personal problems in connection with marital difficulties. He believes that release of such an article would not be in SA [redacted] best interest at this time.

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SAC Benjamin H. Cooke, Atlanta, and ASAC Bernard A. Feeney, New Haven, advised that there are no current operational considerations which would preclude affording publicity to SAs [redacted] or [redacted] SAs [redacted] and [redacted] have personally requested that their current office of assignment not be made known; that their photographs not be furnished for publicity purposes; and they they not be interviewed by Anderson.

SA [redacted] Unit Chief, Selective Operations Unit, advises that in view of the limited number of experienced FBI undercover operatives, as well as the potential negative impact which publicity with regard to the identities of such personnel might have on their future effectiveness in that role, the Selective Operations Unit, Personal and Property Crimes Section, Criminal Investigative Division, recommends before any publicity be given to the identity of FBI undercover operatives serious consideration of both the potential benefits and liabilities which will accrue from such an action be evaluated, as has been done in this instance. Although neither SAs [redacted] or [redacted] is currently involved in an undercover operation, both remain on the Selective Operation Unit's list of potential undercover personnel. Both individuals have demonstrated their expertise in that role--especially SA [redacted]-- and it is likely they will be called upon to participate in future undercover assignments. SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] personal requests that no information regarding their current whereabouts, no photograph and no arrangements be made for interview are based on the grounds that due to their past undercover work, both men face a continued threat to their personal safety. This matter has been closely coordinated with the Selective Operations Unit.

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SPECIAL AGENT [redacted]

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A high degree of courage and skill was exhibited by SA [redacted] on two recent occasions, one in the handling of a kidnap-hostage situation at Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia; the other, in aiding in the safe release of hostages in a skyjacking attempt in Atlanta.

At about 3:00 p.m. on June 27, 1977, a former Air Force enlisted man walked into Robins Air Force Base hospital at Warner Robins, Georgia. After entering the building, he brandished a loaded .38 caliber revolver and lunged against a door of an interior office, forcing his way into the room in which three Air Force doctors were in conference. The man brusquely ordered one of the doctors to "get out," then began loudly demanding that the two remaining doctors obtain his medical records. These records arrived, and the man reviewed them, all the while castigating the Air Force for causing his problems by misdiagnosing his diseases.

He then began voicing demands that payment be made to him by the Air Force for previously incurred medical expenses. As time passed, the man kept his finger on the trigger of the gun. However, he changed his threats of killing the doctors to threats of merely maiming them, suggesting that he might shoot off a

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. 1 - Mr. Boynton
- Dep. AD Inv. 1 - [redacted]
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Adm. Servs. 1 - Mr. Long
- Crim. Inv. 1 - Mr. Moore
- Ident. 1 - Personnel File of SA [redacted]
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. JVA:slr (10)
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. JVA
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

[redacted] of Anderson's office
NOTIFIED of correction on WHITE- up 2/28/79 ELL

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NOTE: See Divan to Boynton memo dated 2/8/89 captioned "Jack Anderson, Request for Research Assistance."

APPROVED: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Hand delivered to Anderson 2/23/79 DED

Director _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-205

FBI/DOJ

finger or a toe. "I'm not going to commit homicide, I am just going to hurt you," he declared.

Because of the Federal violation involved--Crime on a Government Reservation--SA [redacted] of the FBI's Atlanta Office was instructed to depart for the Air Force Base outside Macon, Georgia, some 90 miles away. [redacted] arrived at the base at about 8:00 p.m. and was briefed by officials of the hospital concerning the hostage taker's actions. Through these briefings, and interviews of others who knew the man, [redacted] learned that the hostage taker was considered to be a paranoid schizophrenic.

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An hour later, [redacted] talked to the man by phone, identifying himself as an FBI Agent. He sensed that he could gain better communication by talking to the individual face to face. Shortly thereafter, he called through the office door indicating that he was unarmed and wanted to discuss the man's problems.

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[redacted] insisted that one of the doctors be allowed to leave when he entered the room. To this the man agreed and he permitted one of the doctors to depart as [redacted] walked in.

[redacted] seated himself behind the desk in the office and began to listen to the man's demands for reimbursement of medical expenses he had incurred. The young ex-Air Force man was well built--close to six feet tall and weighing some 200 pounds. As he rehashed his problems, he frequently raised his voice to emphasize his point--charging that the military had

persecuted him through incompetent doctors, and that he had suffered greatly because of them.

About an hour later, the telephone rang, and the hostage taker allowed [] to answer. The call, [] told the kidnaper, related to the wife of the doctor still held hostage in the office. She was gravely ill and her husband was needed by her bedside immediately. [] asked that the doctor be permitted to leave. The man nodded approval and the doctor quickly left the room.

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[] continued discussing the hostage taker's problems with him, assuring him that the doctors were going to do everything possible to take care of his demands.

Meanwhile, the man kept his gun pointed at [] and threatened, "I've let the doctors go and I can do anything I want with you, and that could mean blowing your head off."

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[] suggested that they both just walk out of the room and put an end to the situation. But the man refused, finally telling [] he could leave, adding, "just get out--leave me alone, leave." [] told him he could not leave without him and continued to reassure him that everything would be done to help him.

[] was finally able to convince the man to relax and place his gun on an empty chair beside him. The man, however, kept his right hand about six inches from the weapon. Nonchalantly,

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[redacted] then distracted his attention. Catching the hostage off-guard, [redacted] lunged forward and swiftly grabbed the gun. It was then over. The man slipped down in his chair and offered no resistance.

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After close to two hours during which several lives, including his own, had been in mortal danger, [redacted] had successfully disarmed the ex-Air Force man without bodily injury to anyone.

Another instance of Special Agent [redacted] courage in dealing with extremely volatile situations occurred on Christmas Day, 1977.

About twenty minutes before Eastern Flight 688 was to land in Atlanta, Georgia, a passenger passed a note to the flight attendant indicating that he had a package of explosives on his person, with the fuse attached to a "deadman's switch." The note continued "reroute plane to Cuba for fuel...and on to the Middle East." The captain of the aircraft read the note to air traffic control personnel in Atlanta and told them that he wanted the FBI to meet the aircraft there when it arrived at 8:20 a.m.

After landing in Atlanta, the plane's crew convinced the hijacker that the plane was not capable of going to the Middle East. The hijacker then indicated that he actually preferred Cuba. The crew also put off the man's demand to take off in 30 minutes by announcing that the refueling truck was approaching.

Initially, the hijacker held what appeared to be a small pistol in one hand, and later placed it in his pants pocket. In his other hand he held a rectangular box wrapped in green tape, with his thumb fixed in one place on the box. Periodically, he waved the box and kept threatening, "I'll blow this whole plane up if I don't get to Cuba."

Special Agent [] boarded the plane at about 10:00 a.m., joining a fellow Agent from the Atlanta Office and an Atlanta Police Department official, to negotiate with the hijacker. Prior to [] arrival, they had successfully negotiated the safe release of the crew and most of the passengers. Finally, the trio convinced the hijacker to release the remaining females on the plane. Only seven passengers remained aboard. Shortly thereafter, the hijacker became irrational and shouted "I am tired of this.. I know you're just stalling. I am not afraid to die and I'll blow this whole plane up if I don't get to Cuba."

[] pleaded with him to release the remaining seven passengers. He promised that the other FBI Agent, the police official, and he would remain behind and fly with him to Cuba. The hijacker bluntly refused this offer. [] then suggested that they could all go to Cuba as he wanted them to do, but that it would be a good idea if he allowed each passenger remaining on the plane to write his name and next-of-kin to be contacted so that relatives would be aware that they had been diverted to Cuba.

The hijacker agreed to this suggestion. [] gradually eased himself closer and closer to the hijacker who was seated in an aisle seat in the tourist section of the plane.

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The other Agent provided [] with paper and pencil with which passengers could list their names and next-of-kin. Conscious that the hijacker had continued to hold down the plunger on his "explosive device" with one hand, [] handed the man the paper so that he would receive it in his other hand. [] then offered him a pencil and, by design, dropped it on the floor in front of him. The hijacker's attention was momentarily diverted by the dropped pencil. With that, [] quickly grabbed the man's hand holding the box and, with extreme pressure, removed his thumb from the device plunger, and jammed his own thumb on the plunger. Almost instantaneously, [] wrenched the device away from him. He then quickly ran from the plane to a distance of approximately 100 yards, maintaining control of the "explosive device" until it was examined by a bomb disposal crew and determined to be non-explosive.

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After [] had secured the hijacker's "explosive device," his fellow Agent and the police official quickly moved in and overpowered the hijacker. It was then discovered that the hijacker's gun had been merely a toy.

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The aircraft captain later wrote the FBI commending [] along with other FBI Agents on the scene of the attempted

air piracy. In his letter he cited [redacted] courage,
emphasizing that "the fact that it turned out to be a hoax
does not diminish from [redacted] heroism."

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as one of their own, however, the mobsters made a number of checks on his story that he had gang connections and had "served time." But they failed to break his cover.

Before long, [] developed a close personal relationship with an organized crime "captain" who managed one of the "zig" games--a relationship that led to his being introduced to the top organized crime boss in the Buffalo area.

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So convincing was [] in playing the role of a mobster, that he became a close confidant of the syndicate boss and served as his personal chauffeur. He was adept at following the accepted mob gimmick of "taking care of the big boys" by doing favors for the boss, including on one occasion buying \$75 worth of groceries for the boss out of his own pocket. After a few months, the boss "put out" the word on the street that, "He's now with me," and that he was to be treated with respect.

In March, 1975, after some nine months undercover, [] assignment was completed. As a result of his superb handling of this assignment, some 250 syndicate-connected figures including loan sharks, fences of stolen property, and other professional hoodlums and racketeers were identified. A murder plot was also uncovered. Twenty-nine Federal convictions were obtained on charges ranging from illegal gambling

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to perjury, and \$200,000 in stolen securities, several handguns and jewelry taken in local burglaries were recovered. The surfacing of [] reportedly prompted one demoralized organized crime leader in Buffalo to lament, "We are all through."

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In addition, after [] surfaced, an individual who had been arrested for selling guns to [] while he was undercover, began to cooperate with the FBI. This man subsequently agreed to run a storefront operation primarily involving the fencing of stolen goods. As a result of this operation, \$800,000 in stolen property was recovered, and 45 arrests for Federal and local offenses were made.

During this assignment, SA [] played the role of a hoodlum to perfection. Yet, at all times, he was fully aware that his survival depended on his skill in persuading the criminal element that he was "one of the boys." Needless to say, the crime figures with whom he was in contact were always fully armed--and he could only assume that a mistake on his part would in all probability mean grave bodily injury.

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In addition to the constant presence of danger that SA [] encountered during his undercover role, he endured a life style that was demeaning at best. He also experienced lengthy separation from his family and friends--one which entailed extreme personal sacrifice, as well as considerable

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anxiety and understanding on the part of his family over an extended period. The skillful and dedicated fashion in which SA [] discharged his responsibilities in this assignment was certainly in keeping with the highest traditions of service of the FBI to the American people.

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THE FBI DISASTER SQUAD

Establishing the identity of victims of catastrophes, such as fires, storms, floods, plane crashes, and other major holocausts presents a difficult problem for law enforcement agencies. Yet, the loss of human lives in these catastrophes cries out for prompt and positive identification.

Over the years, the FBI Disaster Squad, a group of specially trained men from the FBI Identification Division, has provided extensive assistance in the task of identifying such victims.

It was a plane crash in 1940 at Lovettsville, Virginia, just 40 miles from Washington, D. C., that brought the Squad into existence. FBI representatives, dispatched to the scene to effect the identification of two Bureau employees killed in the crash, provided aid in identifying a number of other crash victims through fingerprints. That experience pointed up a definite need for a squad of fingerprint experts which could be sent immediately to a disaster scene to aid in identifying victims. Shortly thereafter, the Disaster Squad was created. Its effectiveness in providing identities for the broken or charred bodies of disaster victims is based on expertise gained through experience and access to the world's largest depository of fingerprints in the FBI Identification

- Assoc. Dir. — Division.
- Dep. AD Adm. —
- Dep. AD Inv. —
- Asst. Dir.: 1 - Mr. Boynton
- Adm. Servs. — 1 - [redacted]
- Crim. Inv. —
- Ident. — 1 - Mr. Long
- Intell. — 1 - Mr. Moore
- Laboratory —
- Legal Coun. —
- Plan. & Insp. —
- Rec. Mgnt. — JVA:slr. (9)
- Tech. Servs. —
- Training —
- Public Affs. Off. —
- Telephone Rm. —
- Director's Sec'y —

MAIL ROOM

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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

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NOTE: See Divan to Boynton memo dated 2/8/79 captioned "Jack Anderson, Request for Research Assistance."

ENCLOSURE 94-50053-235
FBI/DOJ

Since 1940, the Squad has furnished identification assistance in the tragic aftermath of 124 major disasters. Of these disasters, 110 have occurred since January 1, 1959, and have involved the following:

89 plane crashes; 3 ship accidents; a fire aboard an aircraft carrier under construction; a fire in hotel; a fire in bar; a fire in supper club; 5 explosions; 2 hurricanes; 2 floods; a mine disaster; 2 bus accidents; an apartment fire caused by plane crash; and a murder-suicide (the Guyana incident).

Fingerprints, palm prints and footprints have been secured from an estimated 4,250 victims (exact number unknown because of dismemberment) and some 2,700 or 63.55% have been positively identified by fingerprints, palm prints or footprints.

The last of these disasters--described by one of the fingerprint experts who participated in identifying the victims as "by far the worst in terms of sheer volume and condition of the bodies"--was the Jonestown, Guyana, murder-suicide in November, 1978. The FBI Disaster Squad entered that case at the request of the State Department on Thanksgiving Day (November 23, 1978). Two officials of the Identification Division and 8 fingerprint specialists traveled to Dover Air Force Base and quickly began what proved to be the monumental task of seeking to identify the victims.

As the body count, originally reported to be 409, rose to more than 900, 13 additional specialists were dispatched to

Dover. For the remainder of Thanksgiving Day and through November 28--a total of six days--the Squad examined the fingerprints of adult bodies and footprints of the infants. The advanced state of decomposition of most of the bodies precluded obtaining full sets of 10 fingerprints from many of the victims, and was so advanced in 32 bodies that no prints were obtained from them. In many instances, examiners had to remove the skin of the victim's fingers and place it over their own fingers, before obtaining fingerprint impressions for identification purposes.

Included among those identified was the body of the leader of the Peoples Temple, "Jim" Jones, and 8 persons alleged to have participated in the murder of Congressman Leo Ryan on November 18. Although Jones' body previously had been tentatively identified by eyewitnesses at Guyana, several of his former followers voiced doubts, which were widely publicized, that the corpse was not that of Jones, but rather an imposter or look-a-like. That speculation was put to rest when the fingerprints taken from the body were positively identified by the FBI Disaster Squad.

The entire task was carried out under the most difficult of circumstances. The bodies of victims were in a state of extreme deterioration because they had been left out in the open in the tropical Guyana climate for up to a week. Also, work conditions were harsh--an unheated warehouse-type building with a cold cement floor, poor lighting, limited work space, and the air

heavily laden with nauseating odors and chemicals. Added to this was the concern that the bodies contained cyanide and might possibly be the carriers of contagious diseases. The fingerprint experts worked 10, 12, 14 hour shifts a day to complete their duties despite the extreme physical, emotional and mental stress they endured. Their efforts were definitely above and beyond the call of duty.

After the work at Dover was completed, efforts continued at FBI Headquarters to establish the identities of the remaining unidentified victims. As of February 6, 1979, 588 bodies had been identified through fingerprints by the Disaster Squad.

The number of bodies examined by the Squad in this incident was by far the greatest in number since the formation of the Squad, 913 versus the next largest, 326 bodies in the 1977 Canary Island air crash disaster.

Regardless of the arduous nature of the task involved, the American people can be assured that the FBI Disaster Squad stands ready to be of service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

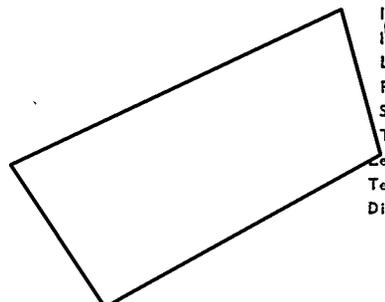
- Dep. AD Adm.
- Dep. AD Inv.
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin.
- Comp. Syst.
- Ext. Affairs
- Files & Com.
- Gen. Inv.
- Ident.
- Inspection
- Intell.
- Laboratory
- Plan. & Eval.
- Spec. Inv.
- Training
- Legal Coun.
- Telephone Rm.
- Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. ~~Moore~~ *[Handwritten signature]*

DATE: 2-14-75

FROM : Mr. Heim *[Handwritten initials]*

SUBJECT: ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON AND LES WHITTEN
APPEARING IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"
FEBRUARY 12, 1975, PERTAINING TO



Attached is a letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned matter as requested by Deputy Associate Director-Assistant to the Director James B. Adams. This letterhead memorandum pertains to certain allegations that the White House and Justice Department, in 1972, with political motivation, caused certain inquiries to be made by the FBI concerning . This letterhead memorandum was prepared by the External Affairs Division in coordination with the Intelligence Division.

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b7c

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-08-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "Haw", "Gma", "chance"]

~~REC'D~~
FEB 25 1975
~~LEGAL COUNSEL~~

- Enclosure *< sent 2/20/75 by*
- 1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Bassett - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure

94-50053 -

NOT RECORDED

152 MAR 3 1975

LJH/RSY:vag

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten notes: "cc made for bank", "J. Adams", "2/17/75"]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-181803-83

94-50053-

~~SECRET~~

February 14, 1975

ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON AND LES WHITTEN
APPEARING IN "THE WASHINGTON POST"
FEBRUARY 12, 1975
PERTAINING TO [REDACTED]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-08-2008

The February 12, 1975, edition of "The Washington Post" carried an article by columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten entitled "U. S. Officials Harassed Greek Exile." The article alleged that "the White House and Justice Department connived to send a Greek exile home to certain torture and possible death." The Greek exile referred to was journalist [REDACTED] who, according to the article, was a severe critic of the military junta in Greece and its Greek-American supporters, especially [REDACTED] a financial backer of ex-President Nixon. It is alleged that then Attorney General John Mitchell and President Nixon's advisor Murray Chotiner threatened that [REDACTED] could be deported because of his attacks on [REDACTED]

The article further alleged that during the general period of these threats, the FBI made inquiries about [REDACTED] at his employer's place of business on Wall Street. Continuing efforts to have [REDACTED] deported were allegedly made by the CIA through the "Greek Secret Police." The article concludes that [REDACTED] can now return to Greece as a "patriot" because "before the embattled exile could be deported and turned over to the mercy of the junta, the Watergate scandal forced Mitchell out of government and, in time, the Greek dictatorship fell."

The main thrust of the article is that the White House and Justice Department acted against [REDACTED] out of political motivation. There is an inference that this political motivation resulted in the FBI making inquiries

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
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- Ext. Affairs _____
- Files & Com. _____
- Gen. Inv. _____
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- Laboratory _____
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- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

- 1 - Mr. Adams (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Bassett (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Moore (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Wannall (detached)

NOTE: See Heim to Moore memo dated 2-14-75, captioned: "ARTICLE BY JACK ANDERSON AND LES WHITTEN APPEARING IN 'THE WASHINGTON POST' FEBRUARY 12, 1975, PERTAINING TO [REDACTED]"

LJH/RSY:vag

CLASSIFIED BY 6080
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

GPO 933-549

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105-131803-
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2650

Delivered to [REDACTED] 2/24/75
5-8-78 was [REDACTED]

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about [redacted] at his Wall-Street employer. In this respect, the article does state "The FBI declined comment but Justice sources insist that, despite appearances, the FBI visit to Wall Street was not triggered by Mitchell and was unrelated to Pappas."

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FBI files reflect that the FBI's investigative interest in [redacted] began well before the Nixon administration came into office, and that the FBI's investigative interest was based on matters involving the internal security of the United States and criminal matters within the FBI's jurisdiction.

On the basis of information furnished by another Government agency, the FBI initiated investigation in 1964 of [redacted] in connection with possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) of 1938, as amended, which comes under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Periodically since 1964, the FBI has conducted investigation on the receipt of information concerning possible involvement of [redacted] in internal security and espionage matters and in violations of the provisions of the FARA.

One phase of this investigation pertained to [redacted] source of finances. In this respect, the FBI made an inquiry in June, 1972, at a New York City firm which had made a payment to [redacted]. Accordingly, it is pointed out that this inquiry was made in the normal course of the FARA investigation of [redacted].

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The last active investigation of [redacted] was on the basis of information received in 1974 of an additional allegation of violation of the FARA. This phase of the investigation was terminated in October, 1974, on the basis of a lack of substantiation of the allegation. At the present, there is no active investigation of [redacted] by the FBI.

5-29-79

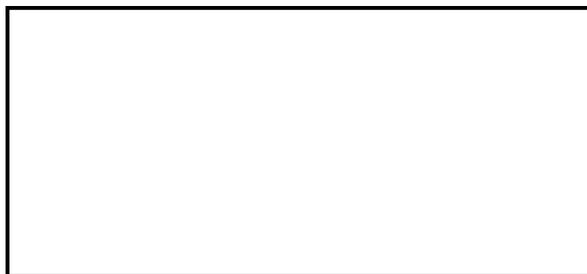
Mr. William Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20510

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Webster:

Enclosed is Jack Anderson's column of today. As a subscriber to the Progressive magazine, and a supporter of its right to publish Howard Morland's H bomb article under the First Amendment to the US Constitution, I was startled that the FBI is investigating Mr. Morland. Not surprised, just startled. The FBI has long been known for its harrassment and intimidation of American citizens who exercise their Constitutional rights. The police state the FBI and federal government are creating with the help of Supreme Court decisions dismays and angers many Americans.

Just think, without the legal sanctions you enjoy, you guys would be in jail--where you belong.



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cc: Jack Anderson

(Handwritten initials in a circle)

*no ack necessary
DWT*

ENCLOSURE

EX-113

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DE-29

REC-2

94-50053-236

JUN 4 1979

WLB

CORRESPONDENCE

9 AUG 13 1979

H-Bomb Author Faces Investigation by FBI

5-29-79
Jack Anderson

NOT CONTENT WITH a court order forbidding Progressive magazine from printing an article on the "secret" of the H-bomb, the government has sicked the FBI on the author of the article. It has turned into a full-scale criminal investigation.

This latest government attack on the press is intended to determine whether the Progressive reporter, Howard Morland, used classified information in his article, "The H-Bomb Secret: How We Got It, Why We're Telling It."

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, communication of restricted data is a felony punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. So the FBI investigation is no laughing matter for Morland.

Morland insists that his article was written from publicly available sources and authorized tours of nuclear power facilities. In fact, one of the points of the article is that the government itself has been responsible for giving away the secrets of nuclear technology. This is the real, embarrassing "secret" the government doesn't want the public to learn.

THE ONLY OTHER piece of journalism subjected to prior censorship on "national security" grounds was the Pentagon Papers in 1971, and the Carter administration's action in the Progressive case is frighteningly similar to that of Richard Nixon eight years earlier.

In both cases, the government chose to

go after those who made politically embarrassing material public — instead of punishing the officials responsible for the follies that had been disclosed.

There is an important distinction, however, which shows how far down the road toward government intimidation of the press we have come in the last eight years: Daniel Ellsberg admittedly leaked classified material; Howard Morland used nothing but unclassified material in his article.

Once a federal judge, Robert Warren, issued an injunction forbidding publication of Morland's article, the government quite properly sent FBI agents to visit the dozen or so persons who had received advance copies, to make sure they had returned the articles as the court ordered.

But the criminal investigation of Morland is another matter. To Theodore Jacobs, director of the Project for Open Government, it smells of harassment. "This is a repetition of the process used in the Pentagon Papers case, where criminal prosecution was brought against Ellsberg," Jacobs told our associate Gary Cohn. "The criminal investigation is equally unjustified in this case."

THE HEART OF the matter, as Jacobs pointed out, is the "chilling effect" such harassment will have on reporters and their sources. No one likes to be interviewed by the FBI. "People will be frightened to talk to reporters," Jacobs said.

And that, apparently, is a situation that Jimmy Carter, like Richard Nixon before him, would be happy to see.

ENCLOSURE 94-50053 - 236

Memorandum



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 Rec. Mgnt. ___
 Tech. Servs. ___
 Training ___
 Public Affs. Off. ___
 Telephone Rm. ___
 Director's Sec'y ___

To : Mr. Mullen

Date 2/25/81

From : R. S. Young

Subject : TONY CAPACCIO,
JACK ANDERSON ASSOCIATE?
REQUEST FOR AN INTERVIEW
WITH SEAN McWEENEY
ON ORGANIZED CRIME

Jack Anderson

PURPOSE: To formally advise you of the captioned request and the scheduled interview date.

DETAILS: Tony Capaccio, a Jack Anderson Associate, has requested permission to interview Sean McWeeney in order to get an update on our Organized Crime program. Specifically, he is interested in knowing what impact our undercover operations and the RICO Statute have had on OC activity.

Pursuant to your conversation with Wiley Thompson, wherein this matter was discussed, an interview with Mr. McWeeney has been scheduled for Friday, 2/27/81, at 10 A.M. OCPA will monitor and provide whatever assistance is necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None. For information only.

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APPROVED: _____

Director _____	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
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Exec. AD-LES _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. Monroe
- 1 - Mr. McWeeney
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Thompson

WDT WDT:mco (8)

59 MAR 26 1981

94-50053-237

MAR 5 1981

Dep. of Cons. and Pub. Affs.

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Memorandum



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 Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

To Mr. Mullen

Date 4/22/81

From C.P. Monroe

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Steel
- 1 - Mr. Monroe
- 1 - Mr. Caro
- 1 - Mr. McWeeney
- 1 - [Redacted]

Subject RESPONSE TO JACK ANDERSON'S ARTICLE
DATED 4/15/81 ENTITLED "JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT LEAVES MOB ASSETS INTACT"

IN Washington Post

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PURPOSE: To respond to above captioned article.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

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APPROVED: Adm. Serv. _____ Legal Coun. _____
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94-50053-238

DETAILS: Attached article provides thesis that the Government has been negligent regarding amounts of forfeitures levied against major narcotics violators after conviction. Currently, there is extant proposed legislation which would provide for presumptive forfeiture provisions in both the RICO and Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statutes. The problem of directly tracing funds generated as a result of illicit criminal activity has been a long-standing source of concern to both Congress and the Department of Justice. The article specifically refers to the "Black Tuna" marijuana smuggling ring [Redacted]

[Redacted] There was no attempt to seize vessels in this case because the vessels were either sunk or registered to other individuals at the time of indictment. The South Florida Auto Auction business referred to in the article was essentially worthless and was located on leased land. [Redacted] residences, worth \$250,000 and \$350,000 respectively, were attached at the time of indictment. At the beginning of the trial, however, defense attorneys alleged that these were the only assets held [Redacted] and petitioned the Court to release these homes so that defense fees could be paid. United States District Judge King then advised the prosecuting attorneys that failure to release these residences so that defense fees could be paid possibly result in an appeal at the end of a five-month trial. Therefore, the prosecution opted to pursue adjudication of the substantive counts rather than afford the defense this opportunity for appeal. Experience in these types of cases has indicated that prosecutors usually have heavy case load responsibilities that have deterred pursuit of the forfeiture provisions of the statute as they now exist. Legislation allowing for the presumption that illicitly generated funds are used to obtain the evidenced material wealth gathered by these individuals will have an extremely beneficial effect on these matters.

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183-2860-1
Unrecorded Copy Filed in

ENCLOSURE

MSP:jrg (7)

*EAD called
 5:26 PM 4/23/81
 Re whether BLACK TUNA
 WAS ORIGIN DIRECT FBI
 INVOLVEMENT*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERNAL ROUTING/ACTION SLIP

TO	BLDG.	ROOM	NAME/TITLE/ORGANIZATION	BLDG.	ROOM	NAME/TITLE/ORGANIZATION
			(TL#)			(TL#)
	JEH	7162	(214) THE DIRECTOR	JEH	3012	(231) MR. CARO
				JEH	5012	(233) MR. CASTONGUAY
	JEH	7142	(235) MR. COLWELL	JEH	5030	(233) [REDACTED]
	JEH	7116	(235) MR. MULLEN	JEH	3823	(231) [REDACTED]
	JEH	7110	(235) MR. OTTO	JEH	4042	(242) [REDACTED]
				JEH	3076	(231) MR. McVRENEY
	JEH	7159	(213) [REDACTED]	JEH	5155	(233) [REDACTED]
	JEH	5829	(211) [REDACTED]			
	JEH	7125	(213) [REDACTED]	JEH	5121	(233) [REDACTED]
	JEH	3090	(241) [REDACTED]	JEH	5121	(233) [REDACTED]
	ACADEMY	(152)	[REDACTED]	JEH	5121	(233) [REDACTED]
	JEH	7427	(245) MR. MINTZ	JEH	5121	(233) [REDACTED]
	JEH	5012	(233) MR. MONROE	JEH	5027	(233) EXTRA DUTY DESK
	JEH	4026	(232) [REDACTED]	JEH	3015	(231) SELECTIVE OPERATIONS
	JEH	6012	(234) MR. REVELL			
	JEH	11255	(341) [REDACTED]	JEH	3012	(231) MRS. COOPER
	JEH	7116	(235) MR. YOUNG	JEH	5012	(233) MISS EGGLESTON
				JEH	5012	(233) MISS WALDRON
	JEH	7176	(214) [REDACTED]			
	JEH	1B327	(152) MAIL ROOM			
	JEH	4437	(242) READING ROOM			
	JEH	6247	(244) TELETYPE ROOM			

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6 - [Signature] Nov 30 1981
Properly Expedited
Memoranda

[REDACTED]

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|---|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION/COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> LOG | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SEE REMARKS ON REVERSE | <input type="checkbox"/> FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> COORDINATE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MAKE COPIES (NO.) | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME | <input type="checkbox"/> PER INQUIRY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RETURN (BY) | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME | <input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION |

FROM
CHARLES P. MONROE
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION *CM*

BLDG. JEH
PHONE 4260

ROOM 5012 (TY#233)
DATE 4/21

FROM
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

- Mr. Colwell _____ ()
- Mr. Mullen _____ () *AM*

- Mr. Otto _____ ()
- [Redacted] _____ ()
- Mr. Mintz _____ ()
- Mr. Monroe _____ ()
- [Redacted] _____ ()
- Mr. Revell _____ ()
- [Redacted] _____ ()
- Mr. Young _____ ()
- Mr. Bruemmer _____ ()
- [Redacted] _____ ()
- Tele. Room _____ ()
- [Redacted] _____ ()

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- See Me _____ ()
- Note and return _____ ()
- Prepare reply and return for my signature _____ ()
- Please Handle _____ ()
- Respond over your signature _____ ()
- Prepare memo for the Department _____ ()
- For your recommendation _____ ()
- What are the facts? _____ ()
- Hold _____ ()

esp. Black Tuna

Remarks: _____

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JACK ANDERSON

Justice Dept. Leaves Mob Assets Intact

Uncle Sam. has an impressive arsenal of weapons to use against taxpayers who intentionally or accidentally skimp on what they owe. Without warning or court order, the federal apparatus can seize all or part of your bank account, confiscate your paychecks or slap a lien on your business or personal property.

But for some reason, while the feds are sometimes overzealous in their pursuit of small-time chiselers and befuddled citizens, they have been strangely negligent in their pursuit of drug traffickers and big-time racketeers.

Two special acts of Congress, passed in 1970, empower the Justice Department to seize mobsters' assets in addition to civil fines. Yet the number of forfeitures under these provisions can fairly be described as paltry. In short, racketeers are getting better treatment than run-of-the-mill tax evaders.

Through March 1980, assets forfeited and potential forfeitures in narcotics cases prosecuted under the two statutes amounted to a piddling \$3.5 million. Yet law enforcement officials figure that the illicit drug trade generates about \$54 billion a year.

My associate Tony Capaccio has searched the records and found some flagrant examples of mobsters being let off the hook by federal bloodhounds who track petty tax cheaters to their financial graves:

• Jose Valenzuela's organization raked in \$10 million to \$16 million a year from its heroin operations, which extended from laboratories in Mexico to the sidewalks of New York. Valenzuela lived high off the hog; he spent \$63,000 in cash on luxury cars during one three-year period, and put down \$396,000 — mostly in cash — to buy and redecorate a mansion in San Marino, Calif. Valenzuela and 69 members of his dope ring were convicted, but only \$55,000 was assessed in fines. No assets were seized.

• The "Black Tuna" marijuana-smuggling ring headed by Robert Meinster and Robert Platshorn handled more than a million pounds of dope, earning gross receipts conservatively estimated at \$300 million. The gang spent thousands on yachts and executive jets and ran up a \$60,000 restaurant tab in a single night. Yet when the feds attempted to seize two residences worth \$750,000, five yachts and an auction business that was used as a front, they wound up with \$16,000 worth of assets.

• In his prime, Leroy (Nicky) Barnes ran the biggest heroin operation in the United States, according to the Justice Department. He and his gang earned millions pushing junk at the retail level in the streets of Harlem and the South Bronx.

Barnes himself had five Mercedes Benzes, a Cadillac, a Corvette and a

Citroen Maserati. His 1974 and 1975 tax returns listed a total of \$527,000 in "miscellaneous" income. He had \$1.5 million invested in Michigan real estate. The G-men put Barnes away for life and fined him — are you ready? — \$125,000. There were no criminal forfeitures.

A convicted associate of Barnes, Joseph (Jazz) Hayden, listed \$204,140 in miscellaneous income on his 1975-76 tax returns. He drew a 15-year sentence, a \$25,000 fine — and forfeited not a penny.

• Jaime Araujo headed a heroin syndicate based in Los Angeles and Mexico before federal agents brought him in. He was sentenced to 35 years in prison and fined a whopping \$1.2 million. But he had to forfeit only \$260,000 in vehicles and real estate.

Under the Dome: Evidently remembering the Gulf of Tonkin "attack" that got the United States involved in the Vietnam conflict, Sens. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) have demanded documentation for the State Department's assertion that El Salvador is a "textbook case" of communist aggression. Among the documentation requested in a confidential letter is hard evidence of direct Soviet aid to Salvadoran leftists, the "adequacy of intelligence collection" in Latin America and "an assessment of the nature and depth of corruption in El Salvador's government."

- The Washington Post B-16
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 4-15-81

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94-50053-238

11

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum



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 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

To : Mr. Monroe

Date 5/29/81

From : S.M. McWeeney

- 1 - Mr. Mullen
- 1 - Mr. Steel
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. Monroe
- 1 - Mr. Caro
- 1 - Mr. Henehan
- (Attn: _____)
- 1 - Mr. McWeeney
- 1 - _____

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Subject : JACK ANDERSON'S REPORT ON
 "GOOD MORNING AMERICA" TELEVISION SHOW
 5/29/81

PURPOSE: To respond to attached transcript

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RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

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John
 Director _____
 Exec. AD-Adm. _____
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DETAILS: Jack Anderson's editorial on "Good Morning America" was based on a conversation consensually recorded by undercover Special Agent (UCSA) [redacted] during investigation of fraudulent off-shore banks chartered in the Caribbean and elsewhere. UCSA [redacted] had gone to Houston, Texas, with former [redacted] for the purposes of interviewing a major subject in a fraudulent off-shore bank scheme named [redacted] was telling SA [redacted] that he was conspiring with [redacted] at [redacted] volition, to open a brothel in south Texas that would cater to politicians and law enforcement officers in order to later blackmail them. The comment "just watch me, I am going to get him with a 14-year old", was made by [redacted] who was unaware of the true identities of SA [redacted] and [redacted] was referring to "setting up" [redacted] in order to insure his following through with the brothel scheme. The tape, which resulted from this conversation, was later introduced as one of over 500 exhibits in a trial in Denver, Colorado, which was investigated under Denver file 196-360 entitled "Magic Marker". At the time of the conversation, [redacted] was engaged in a conspiracy with [redacted] to issue fraudulent financial instruments from phony off-shore banks. [redacted] had elicited the aid of UCSA [redacted] and [redacted] in order to distribute these phony financial instruments. Only at the time of adjudication in this matter did [redacted] become a Government witness. He testified against [redacted] and others who were involved in the issuance of over 80-100 million dollars of fraudulent financial instruments which were drawn on four "shell" banks in the Caribbean.

44-6441-369

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Memo McWeeney to Monroe
Re: Jack Anderson's Report on
Good Morning America - 5/29/81

All of the subjects involved in this matter were members of the "fraternity", a group of international con-men. [redacted] was also involved in this matter and Departmental attorneys and Southern District of New York investigators were later criticized for their handling of [redacted] by the Presiding Trial Judge, Fred Winner. At no time was the FBI criticized for the investigative approach in this investigation. As a matter of fact, Judge Winner made a number of highly laudatory comments regarding the successful completion of this highly complex investigation on the part of the FBI. [redacted] and other members of the "fraternity" were later charged in New York on a separate 56-count Federal indictment regarding the issuance of fraudulent off-shore bank financial instruments. The indictments and exhibits in this matter withstood numerous suppression motions and arguments during pretrial hearings, and none of the 24 counts against any of these individuals were suppressed by the Court at the end of the Government case. Of the eight defendants convicted in the Magic Marker case, six of them were regarded as being among the top international con-men and swindlers in the World. The jury was convinced of the relevance and materiality of the individual exhibits as reflected by the fact of the convictions. SA [redacted] has operated in an undercover capacity [redacted] for a number of years with a great deal of success. He was the primary UCSA in the Miami Goldcon case, as well as New York's case entitled [redacted] and a number of other highly sensitive cases which were pursued throughout the United States. Anderson has neglected in his editorial to mention the fact that [redacted] was not an informant at the time of the recorded conversation, but rather, a primary subject within the Miami case. Anderson has also failed to mention that [redacted] and [redacted] had already penetrated the criminal gang which was making off-shore banking deals, inasmuch as [redacted] was one of these targeted individuals at the time. The State Senator that [redacted] was seeking to compromise at the time was James Cochrane Day, who later pled guilty in the Southern District of New York regarding the [redacted] Libyan plane deal case.

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In summary, Anderson's comments regarding the purpose for the meeting, the participants in the meeting, and the reaction of the FBI Agent involved, are totally inaccurate.

JACK ANDERSON
"GOOD MORNING AMERICA"
MAY 29, 1981

At first I praised the FBI for its ABSCAM operation. I was disgusted at the videotapes which showed Members of Congress taking bribes from a phony Arab shiek. Frankly I felt they deserved to be convicted. But then I learned about the methods that the FBI used. The Agents set up illegal banking accounts. They created a corporation which bid with private companies for Government contracts. They condoned the forgery of an incriminating letter. They covered up serious accusations against their star witness Mel Weinberg, convicted con man! Well now I've obtained the transcript of a secretly recorded conversation between an FBI Agent and two informants. They were trying to penetrate a criminal gang that was making phony offshore banking deals. They sought to compromise a Texas State Senator with powerful Washington connections. At one point the FBI conspirators discussed blackmail as a means of getting the State Senator to cooperate. Now here's what one of the informant's said. I'm quoting from the secret transcript.

"Just watch me - I'm going to get him with a 14-year old." Now the plan was to videotape the Texas lawmaker having sex with a minor. Then they intended to blackmail him into helping them lure big-name politicians into the phony banking transaction. Now the idea of an FBI Agent considering sexual entrapment and blackmail is disgraceful enough, but the scheme got even sleazier.

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As an alternative to a 14-year old girl, the FBI informant suggested a sex frameup with a 12-year old boy. The significant point of this amazing conversation is that at no time the FBI Agent even raised the mildest protest. He never said the FBI could not legally or morally engage in blackmail or sexual frameups. In fact the Agent's only concern in the taped conversation seemed to be that the Texas Senator might see through the trap. Well, I want to nail corrupt politicians but not with the FBI's methods.

Jack Anderson

The Spies Who Went Into the Cold

While U.S.-Soviet relations seem to be slipping back into the Cold War era, there is one place in the world where the two rivals have put their hostility into a deep freeze: Antarctica.

This peaceful coexistence was based on a treaty signed by the two superpowers and 10 other nations in 1959 to set aside Antarctica exclusively for non-military scientific research. Antarctica has not been regarded as a vital interest for either the United States or the Soviet Union, so the treaty provisions have been adhered to scrupulously. American scientists are allowed to work at Soviet bases; Russian scientists are welcomed at U.S. bases.

Lately, though, the CIA has intruded into this icy idyll. The discovery of oil, other minerals and enormous schools of tiny, high-protein shrimps called krill have made Antarctica suddenly worth CIA scrutiny.

What has stirred the CIA's interest most is the Kremlin's increased interest in Antarctica. Anytime the Russians decide an area is worth greater attention, the CIA gets nervous. Now, apparently, they are worried about a Frostbite Gap at the South Pole.

The CIA has used satellite spies and communi-

cations equipment to monitor Soviet activities in Antarctica, and has gleaned much useful information about Russian expeditions.

A "Top Secret Umbra" document reviewed by my associate Dale Van Atta shows the extent of the CIA's interest in Soviet operations in Antarctica.

Seven permanent Russian bases are established there—compared with four permanent American installations. An eighth, part-time Soviet base, Druzhnaya, is in operation only during the Antarctic summer, which lasts from November to March. Construction of that base touched off the first disagreement over the multinational treaty.

The Soviet announcement that the Druzhnaya base "would be used for geological and mineral exploration" was interpreted by some as a breach of the agreement, the CIA report states. But it adds that Soviet officials were "quick to stress" that the exploration would be "scientific rather than commercial in intent." What has the scientific community concerned is that commercial drilling could lead to oil spills, which might destroy the beds of krill that are the foundation of the continent's delicate ecology.

The CIA added that the Soviets' meteorological research is "facilitated by the use of small-

sounding rockets launched from the Moldezhnaya station." But this does not constitute a breach of the 1959 agreement, which forbids only military rockets.

"Probably the most significant measure of the growing Soviet interest is the number of scientists on each expedition who stay through the austral winter," the CIA explains. By the CIA's tally, about 250 Russian scientists made the unenviable winter stay for the 1976-77 season, compared with only 100 hardy Americans. On the other hand, during the Antarctic summer, the American complement jumped to 900, while the Russian personnel numbered only about 600. The CIA also noted that while the American contingent is supplied with helicopters and C130 transport planes, the Soviets stick pretty much to sea transportation.

But the CIA wonders why the Soviets have increased their spy-satellite activity over Antarctica, and have been using more sophisticated satellites over the South Pole. As CIA sources explain, satellites are expensive, and both the Russians and the Americans use their limited number of satellites to cover only areas of intense interest.

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ARTICLE

EASTERN EUROPE

Annual Antarctic Expedition

Soviets Plan to Build Temporary Research Base on Weddell Sea

The Soviets have launched another Antarctic expedition. This year, the expedition, in addition to its normal scientific research and exploration, will begin construction of a temporary research base on the Weddell Sea. In a possibly related action, the Soviets last month took their first high-resolution satellite photographs of the Antarctic continent from Cosmos 771.

Russian interest in the Antarctic is of long standing. Russian captains Bellingshausen and Lazarev led an expedition in 1819. The first Soviet expedition was in 1955; this year's is the 21st. Probably the most significant measure of this growing Soviet interest is the number of scientists on each expedition who stay through the austral winter (April through November).

The number has grown steadily over the past 14 years, with 255 scheduled to do so next year—three times the winter population at US bases.

Since the expedition in 1955, the Soviets annually have sent expeditions to the Antarctic during the austral summer. The Soviets have established six permanent stations that circle the continent; a seventh was under construction, but the Soviets have been unable to reach it for the last few years.

In addition, temporary bases were set up, and the new one on the Weddell Sea will be in operation during the summer for

about five years.

Recent negotiations between the 12 signatories to the Antarctic treaty have focused on how to control future exploitation of the continent's fuel and mineral resources. The only agreement reached so far is to continue to seek an international arrangement and to restrain commercial exploration.

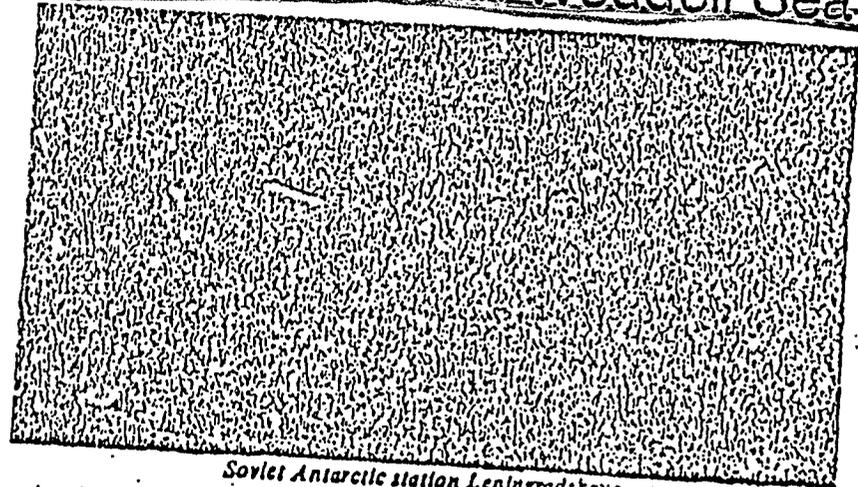
A Soviet announcement that the new base would be used for geological and mineral exploration was interpreted by some as a breach of the agreement. Soviet officials were quick to stress that the exploration will be scientific rather than commercial in intent.

A wide range of meteorological and geophysical observations regularly have been conducted at all stations. Meteorological research is facilitated by the use of small sounding rockets launched from the Molodetzhnaya station.

This year, in addition to glaciological research, the expedition will focus on studies of the sea and atmosphere in the Drake Passage.

The monitoring of Soviet activity has become more difficult, even though the 12-nation Antarctic treaty requires annual written reports on all Antarctic explorations.

In recent years, the Soviet reports have provided incomplete information on their activities and have been submitted late. Signatory nations have the right to visit



Soviet Antarctic station Leningradskaya

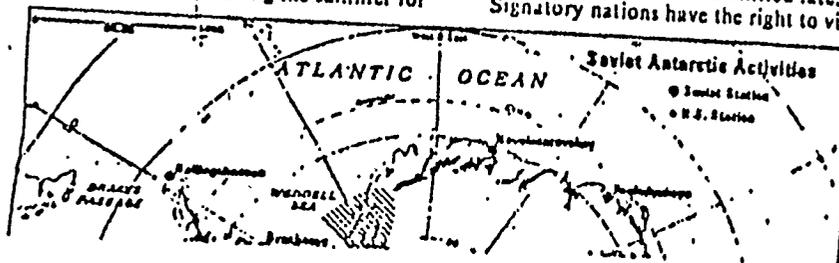
each other's research stations. The US has sent one scientist to work at a Soviet station each year, and the Soviets have reciprocated. The US supplements these exchanges by inspections of one or two Soviet stations every three or four years.

Five ships will participate in the Soviet expedition now en route. The flagship is the newly constructed research ship Mikhail Somov, which has a strengthened hull for ice operations. The Somov's predecessor, the Ob, was stuck in the ice for four months in 1973 after trying to reach the Russkaya station.

The four other ships are the research ship Vize, the cargo ships Markov and

Feodosyev, and the passenger ship Kalinin. Three of these ships—Somov, Vize and Markov—left Leningrad during the past month and are heading south. One of them probably will stop at Australia to pick up about a third of the Soviet party for transport to Antarctica. This has been standard Soviet procedure on the last seven or eight expeditions.

Last month the Soviets, for the first time, used a high-resolution photoreconnaissance satellite to photograph areas on the Antarctic continent. These photographs may be passed along to the expedition. In the past, the Soviets have used only a low-resolution satellite to photograph the continent, (TSU ZARF)



Bucharest Said to Play Role In Delay of CEMA Summit

According to a source of the US embassy in Moscow, a summit meeting of party and government leaders from the CEMA countries, which apparently was

National Assembly session, the Polcs revealed that a party Central Committee session will open this Thursday, requiring

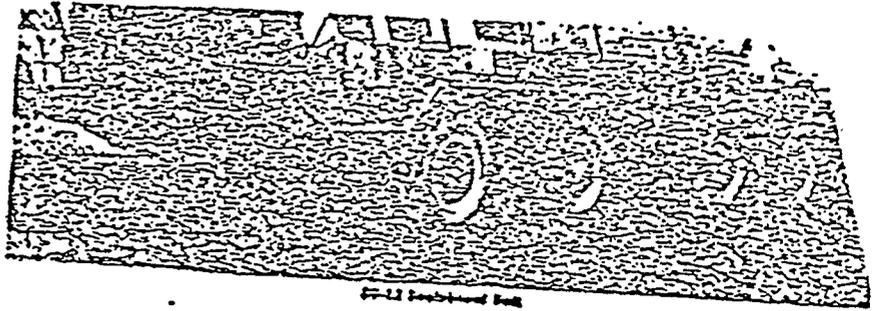
are not likely to accept such an approach (S NF)

Daoud in Afghanistan

Daoud is reported to have disbanded the so-called central-committee, a shadowy body set up after the coup and dominated by leftist army officers. The committee had a large role in the government during the months immediately after the 1973 coup, but Daoud has been gradually reducing its influence.

Leftists have never been numerous in Afghanistan, but Daoud has been concerned about their ties to the USSR and their cobelligence in a country where no formal political parties are permitted. He may also have concluded, following an outbreak of anti-government violence in August, that Afghanistan's many conservative Islamic tribesmen were unhappy about government policies.

In turning away from the left and toward the Mohammadzai, Daoud may also be trying to improve his government's performance. Many of the leftists are young and inexperienced, while the Mohammadzai have a good deal of influence in running the country. Daoud will not, however, go so far as to damage relations with his Soviet neighbor, on which Afghanistan has long depended for military and economic aid. (S NF/OC)



SS-12 Scaleboard Unit

The Soviets now have a unit of the SS-12 Scaleboard tactical missile in 12 of the 16 military districts.

Satellite photography taken in June shows a Scaleboard unit at Luga in the Leningrad military district, the fifth new unit identified in the last two years.

The Scaleboard, the longest range tactical missile in the Soviet inventory, can fire a nuclear warhead a maximum of about 500 nautical miles. They are normally found in brigade-sized units having 12 launchers each.

Recent analysis indicates that the Scaleboard is a two-stage missile with a solid propellant rather than a liquid propellant as previously believed. As a

result, the re-entry vehicle probably would weigh significantly more than the 1,500 pounds previously estimated, and the system would have a faster reaction time. (S NF)

Soviets Preparing

The Soviets are preparing for an underground nuclear test in a previously created salt cavity. The test could yield useful information on the feasibility of recovering heat from such explosions, and on damping the seismic waves produced.

Recent satellite photography shows preparations at the Azgir site for an un-

Photoreconnaissance Satellite Has Several Unusual Features

A Soviet high-resolution photoreconnaissance satellite that returned to Earth last week had several unusual features.

- It had a launch inclination of 81 degrees which is unprecedented for this late in the year. Normally these satellites are launched from March through May.

- It provided coverage of the Antarctic, an area never covered by previous satellites.

- Camera activity over the eastern Europe, USSR, and Mongolia areas was about five times that of the usual photoreconnaissance satellite. The combined coverage of these areas represented 65 percent of the mission instead of the

normal 10 percent.

- Camera activity over the US dropped from about 20 percent for previous satellites to only 2 percent.

The coverage of Antarctica is probably related to Soviet preparations to send a research group there later this month. For the last 20 years, the Soviets normally have sent resupply and research ships to the Antarctic. They now have six permanent stations in the area and are building a seventh.

We do not know why the Soviets deviated so drastically from past patterns, but the satellite obviously had a mission quite different from that normally associated with photoreconnaissance spacecraft. (TS ZARF UMBRA)

US Break with ILO

US withdrawal would do more damage to non-Communist labor influence internationally than US disaffiliation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in 1970.

French, Canadian, and Italian government officials have also expressed apprehension over the consequences of a US withdrawal.

An Italian official in Geneva has expressed concern that such a US move might portend an intention to withdraw from other UN agencies. (C NF)

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Mr. Mulford *1* ✓
 Mr. Helm