FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1064442-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 42
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Page 9 ~ b1;
Page 10 ~ b1;
Page 11 ~ b1;
Page 12 ~ b1;
Page 13 ~ b1;
Page 14 ~ b1;
Page 15 ~ b1;
Page 16 ~ b1;
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Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 36 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 45 ~ b1; b3; b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 51 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 53 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 64 ~ Duplicate;
Page 65 ~ Duplicate;
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Director's Sec'y ___

To : Mr. C. P. Monroe CM

Date 8-4-81

From [redacted]

b6
b7C

Subject : JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN THE WASHINGTON POST DATED 7-27-81

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

PURPOSE: For information.

RECOMMENDATION: None, for your information only.

APPROVED:

Director	Adm. Servs.	Laboratory	
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DETAILS: The information quoted in the captioned article as coming from "Secret FBI Files" is substantially the same as that furnished to the FBI on 1-8-76, by the British and subsequent FBI investigation which was recorded in Bufile 105-294334. The information was subsequently disseminated to the United States State Department (USSD), United Stated Customs, Department of Justice (DOJ), and Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) because of their investigative interest.

A review of Bufile 105-294334 revealed that [redacted] submitted a Freedom of Information - Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request for this information but that it was never furnished to him because he failed to submit the required notarized request.

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Because the information was disseminated to several government agencies, any of them could be the source of the "Secret FBI Files."

94-50053-240

1 - Mr. Young
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Monroe
1 - Mr. Castonguay
1 - [redacted]
1 -

NCH/dj (7)

7 AUG 26 1981

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64 SEP 8 1981

ENCLOSURE

Off. of Cong. and Pub. Aff.
7222

AUG 28 1981

FBI/DOJ

MARKED COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSED NOT FILED IN 105-294334

0-19 (Rev. 4-14-81)

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JACK ANDERSON

Qaddafi Hunts Weapons to Use Against Israel

Libya's venomous dictator, Muammar Qaddafi, is spending millions of dollars of his oil profits, according to secret investigative reports, to bankroll a stealthy operation acquiring arms anywhere in the world for use by Palestine terrorist forces against Israel.

High on his undercover shopping list are U.S. weapons. Middle East experts ascribe this to the fact that American-made arms were used successfully by the Israelis in past conflicts with Arab enemies. In his fanaticism against the Jews, Qaddafi is convinced that the quality of the U.S. equipment rather than the caliber of Israeli fighting men was responsible for their successes.

In his obsession to obtain American equipment, the Libyan strongman is ready to go to any lengths and resort to any means. Here is a case history from the secret files of the FBI detailing the effort of Qaddafi agents to rope an American businessman into a deal to buy U.S. military equipment abandoned in Vietnam.

Reviewed by my associate Dale Van Atta, the secret records show that New Yorker Edward Loyd became a furtive figure in a multimillion-dollar transaction to funnel nearly 80,000 M16 rifles and 22 million rounds of ammunition to Libya, where they would be handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization. That number of rifles would be enough to supply five U.S. Army divisions.

FBI agents who interviewed Loyd in the middle of the operation learned that he was a commodities dealer who had sold Libya some communications devices. In December 1975, he was invited to meet at the Libyan Embassy in London with Lt. Abdurrazzaq Hanka, a naval attache who was in reality an embassy intelligence agent. As a smokescreen, Hanka "informed Loyd of Libya's interest in procuring various commodities, mentioning on an equal basis such items as foodstuffs, dairy cattle and military arms."

The FBI file also notes: "However, as the discussion proceeded, Loyd said it became obvious that Hanka was primarily interested in procuring military arms."

The Libyan agent told the New Yorker that his government wanted to re-arm its forces with U.S. equipment and offered to "purchase outright up to 50,000 M16s, unlimited ammunition to include five million tracer rounds, M16 parts and bayonets."

Loyd indicated he had contacts who could supply the weapons from the American arsenal left behind in Vietnam. The FBI account alleges that a deal was struck by which Loyd would set up two separate shipments of an initial 50,000 M16s with ammunition and then 30,000 more with 17 million rounds.

According to the FBI, Loyd traveled to Bangkok where he met another Libyan intelligence operative and two representatives of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, described as "a Marxist-Leninist oriented Arab terrorist group."

Hanka also showed up, and a day later Loyd submitted a $10 million letter of credit to a Bangkok bank.

The FBI account discloses that the transaction eventually fell through; Loyd and Hanka flew back to London "where Hanka expressed his displeasure with Loyd over his failure." According to the American, the Libyan agent told him "he had at least 10 other people trying to sell him arms, indicating he had no further use for Loyd's services."

The file expressed belief that some of Loyd's American contacts were members of "a ring of unscrupulous arms dealers who have access to a large quantity of U.S. arms smuggled from Vietnam. The value of the arms deals is a minimum of $23 million and may involve a quantity of 230,000 M16 rifles . . . A large part of this supply is destined for Libya and eventually to terrorist organizations."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 06-06-2006 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

The Washington Post C-14
Washington Star-News ___
Daily News (New York) ___
The New York Times ___
The Wall Street Journal ___
The Chicago Tribune ___
The Los Angeles Times ___
The Christian Science Monitor ___

Date 7-27-81

Page 13 FBI/DOJ

94-50053-240
ENCLOSURE

January 8, 1982

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

INSIDE SOURCE

Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15 1/2 Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20071

NO DELETIONS PER OGA LTR DTD 8/13/08

Dear Sir:

On January 6, 1982, "The Washington Post" carried an article by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson entitled "FBI, CIA Play A Little Game of Snow White." The article alleged that the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) recently expressed concern about security within the FBI and proposed that the CIA polygraph FBI counterintelligence personnel. The article also alleged that, subsequently, I asked the DCI to withdraw his suggestion because of opposition within the FBI's "counterintelligence staff."

I know of no factual basis for the assertions set forth in the Anderson column. There is no dispute, official or unofficial, between the FBI and the CIA about FBI security. The working relationship between the FBI and the CIA is on the highest level of cooperation and respect.

Sincerely yours,

V-50 DE-54 94-50053 —241

William H. Webster
Director

FBI JAN 20 1982

1 - Mr. Colwell
1 - Mr. Young
1 - Mr. O'Malley
1 - [redacted]
1 - Miss Devine
1 - Telephone Room

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MAIL ROOM ☐

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Hand delivered by [redacted] 1-8-82

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JANUARY 7, 1982 UNCLAS PRIORITY

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FR DIRECTOR FBI

NO DELETIONS PER OGA LTR DTD 8/13/08

TO ALL FBI FIELD OFFICES PRIORITY

PERSONAL ATTENTION

BT

Jack Anderson

UNCLAS

JACK ANDERSON COLUMN; JANUARY 6, 1982

ON JANUARY 6, 1982, AN ARTICLE BY SYNDICATED COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON APPEARED IN MANY NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ALLEGING THAT THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE (DCI) WILLIAM CASEY AND HIS DEPUTY BOBBY INMAN RECENTLY EXPRESSED THEIR CONCERN ABOUT SECURITY WITHIN THE FBI DUE TO THE FAILURE OF AN FBI AGENT NOMINATED FOR LIAISON DUTIES TO PASS A CIA POLYGRAPH. THE ANDERSON COLUMN ASSERTED THAT BECAUSE OF THIS INCIDENT, THE DCI PROPOSED THAT THE CIA POLYGRAPH FBI COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL AND THAT I SUBSEQUENTLY ASKED THE DCI TO WITHDRAW HIS SUGGESTION BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION WITHIN THE FBI'S "COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE STAFF."

APPROVED BY	DRAFTED BY	DATE	ROOM	TELEPHONE
	RSY:NLS (17)	1/7/82	7116	5352

DE-81 94-50053-242

1 - EACH EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
1 - EACH ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
1 - [redacted] (ATTN. [redacted]
1 - [redacted] (ATTN. [redacted]

10 JAN 13 1982

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

PAGE TWO DE HQ 0072 UNCLAS

WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN SOME DIFFERENCES IN CIA AND FBI APPROACH TO POLYGRAPH USAGE AS APPLIED TO APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYEES, THERE IS NO KNOWN FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE ALLEGED INCIDENT AS DESCRIBED IN THE ANDERSON COLUMN. NOR IS IT TRUE THAT CIA AND FBI, OFFICIALLY OR UNOFFICIALLY, ARE IN DISPUTE CONCERNING SECURITY WITHIN THE FBI. THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR AGENCIES IS ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF COOPERATION AND RESPECT.

BOTH CIAHQ AND FBIHQ HAVE ADVISED JACK ANDERSON'S STAFF OF OUR CONCERN OVER THIS ERRONEOUS REPORT AND FBIHQ HAS BEEN ASSURED BY ANDERSON'S STAFF THAT A FULL REVIEW WILL BE MADE OF THE REPORT. YOU WILL BE KEPT APPRISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

MEDIA INQUIRIES SHOULD BE REFERRED TO OCPA, FBIHQ, EXTENSION 3691.

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

NOTE:

THIS IS TO PROVIDE THE FIELD GUIDANCE CONCERNING ANY RESPONSE TO MEDIA INQUIRIES IN THEIR DIVISIONS RELATING TO THE JACK ANDERSON COLUMN. TELETYPE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY OCPA AND APPROVED BY INTD.

APPROVED:	Adm. Servs. ____	Laboratory ____
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DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

NB/18

[redacted]

4 January 1982

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[redacted]

Mr. William Webster
Director, FBI
Washington,
D.C.

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Webster: Jack Anderson

I was much impressed by your appearance yesterday on David Brinkley's ABC program - you surely give the impression that you know what you are doing, and that you arein command. Your facial expressionsunder questioning indicate deep and careful thought, and give the viewer a feeling of confidence that you are the Director.

You made a statement yesterday that I would like to follow up. You stated that it is against the law to disclose classified information. I have known this for a long time because I am a retired Marine Corps officer and during my period of active duty, 1939-1965, I had security clearances of Top Secret and even a "special security" clearance.

Now, I have long been disturbed by Jack Anderson's disclosure of classified information in his daily column. Not only disturbed- I have been shocked at his repeated disclosures, seemingly with impunity. At times he not only discloses the information, but he also gives verbatim quotes of State Department cables, and gives the dates of such cables. Certainly the Soviets and anyone else who is interested will have their job of espionage greatly facilitated by such disclosures, and by verbatim quotes and dates of transmission anyone who had previously recorded our encoded transmissions could then take Anderson's plain English transcription, match it up against a recorded code, and so break the code.

94-500573-243

Now, since you say it is against the law to disclose this information, why is it that Anderson can keep on doing it without any prosecution for such unauthorized disclosures? I have written to my Congressman about this because it is a matter of very great concern to me. His answer was far from satisfactory. Not only does Anderson disclose this info to the world at large, but there has to be governmental officials or employees who are feeding this info to him. Thus they are also guilty of unauthorized disclosure.

How can he continue to do this without being charged under the applicable laws? I would really appreciate an answer to this.

Sincerely

[redacted]

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CORRESPONDENCE

January 22, 1982

NOT

[redacted]

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

SOURCE

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Dear [redacted]

I have received your January 4th letter and appreciate your comments concerning my appearance on "This Week with David Brinkley." Jack Anderson

Your inquiry about my statement regarding classified information is a good one. In our free society, Mr. Anderson is entitled to certain constitutional rights, which include freedom of the press. It is possible that some of the documents which Mr. Anderson uses in his articles have been released from our files or from the files of other Government agencies under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. In instances where classified information is printed, however, these matters are investigated by the Bureau under the Espionage Statute, but before an investigation can be instituted a request must be made by the agency from which the information was "leaked." After the request is received, this information is relayed to the Internal Security Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, for an actual determination as to whether or not to proceed with an investigation to determine the source of the "leak." In some instances, the requesting agency may decide not to follow through with the investigation since to do so may result in additional publicity and attention to the document in question if the investigation reached prosecutive stages.

I hope I have adequately responded to your question and that you will understand the FBI's position. Thank you again for writing.

MAILED 1
JAN 26 1982
FBI

DE-42 94-50053-244

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Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director

JAN 29 1982

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1 - [redacted] Enclosure
1 - [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Young - Enclosure

PERS. REC. UNIT

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NOTE: Reply coordinated with SA [redacted] Intelligence Division. The Director appeared on "This Week with David Brinkley" on 1-3-82.

NB:rfw (6)

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MAIL ROOM ☐

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1982
UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE
JACK ANDERSON
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
HEBREW TEACHER KOSHAROVSKY
HAS KREMLIN TYRANTS STUMPED
BY JACK ANDERSON

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DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

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WASHINGTON _ AMONG THE SOVIET UNION'S CHOSEN PEOPLE _ CHOSEN, THAT IS, FOR RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION _ THE MOST REVERED IS YULI KOSHAROVSKY.

HE HAS THE BIBLICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A SAINT. HE IS A DEVOUT MAN, A TEACHER OF TEACHERS, WHO WON'T LET THE KREMLIN STAMP OUT THE JEWISH RELIGION AS LONG AS HE STILL DRAWS BREATH.

FOR 11 HARD YEARS, HE HAS BEEN HOUNDED, THREATENED AND INCARCERATED FOR TEACHING THE FORBIDDEN LANGUAGE OF HEBREW. HE HAS SUFFERED, BUT HE HAS NOT CRACKED.

FRIENDS OF KOSHAROVSKY SAY HE IS A REMARKABLY POISED, ARTICULATE AND SELF-SUFFICIENT MAN. MOST INCREDIBLE OF ALL, ACCORDING TO HIS FRIENDS, HE BEARS NO ILL WILL TOWARD THE AUTHORITIES WHO HAVE TORMENTED HIM.

APPARENTLY, THE OLD TYRANTS IN THE KREMLIN SIMPLY CANNOT UNDERSTAND THIS SERENITY IN THE FACE OF DANGER AND ABUSE. HE IS PERHAPS MORE ON THEIR MINDS THAN ANY OTHER JEWISH ACTIVIST.

YET HE DOES NOT GO AROUND CALLING PRESS CONFERENCES AND ISSUING PROVOCATIVE STATEMENTS. HE JUST ATTENDS QUIETLY TO HIS ROUTINES, RESISTING HARASSMENT WITHOUT FLINCHING, ENDURING ABUSE WITHOUT RANCOR, TEACHING HEBREW DESPITE OFFICIAL THREATS.

THUS KOSHAROVSKY HAS BECOME THE MAHATMA GANDHI OF THE JEWISH ACTIVISTS, AN UNSUNG HERO IN THE KREMLIN'S WAR AGAINST THEM. YET UNTIL NOW, HE HAS REMAINED UNKNOWN TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

HE IS NOT UNKNOWN, HOWEVER, ON CAPITOL HILL. REP. CHRIS SMITH, R-N.J., WHO MET KOSHAROVSKY DURING A NINE-DAY TRIP TO RUSSIA LAST YEAR, HAS BECOME A SPECIAL CHAMPION OF HIS CAUSE.

HE HAS PERSUADED 54 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO SIGN A LETTER TO SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV, COMPLAINING THAT "THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS CONTINUING ITS HARASSMENT OF HEBREW TEACHERS." THE LETTER CITED KOSHAROVSKY AND INCLUDED THE NAMES OF THREE OTHER TEACHERS OF HEBREW. "WE ARE UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND WHY PEOPLE, WHO ARE TEACHING A LANGUAGE ONLY, ARE BEING DENIED THEIR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS," THE LETTER SAID. "THE TREATMENT OF YULI KOSHAROVSKY AND HIS FELLOW HEBREW TEACHERS IS IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE HELSINKI ACCORDS THAT YOUR GOVERNMENT SIGNED IN 1975."

Jack Anderson

ELEVEN YEARS AGO, KOSHAROVSKY FELT A GREAT COMPULSION TO RETURN TO THE HOLY LAND. HE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SOVIET JEWS TO APPLY FOR AN EMIGRANT VISA. HIS APPLICATION WAS DENIED BY THE AUTHORITIES ON GROUNDS THAT HIS EMIGRATION WOULD CONSTITUTE A SECURITY RISK: HE WAS A RADIO ELECTRONICS ENGINEER.

HE WAS FIRED FROM HIS ENGINEER'S JOB FOR SEEKING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY, WHICH WAS REGARDED AS AN AFFRONT TO THE SOVIET SYSTEM. AT THE MOMENT, HE WORKS AS A NIGHT WATCHMAN FOR A MOVIE THEATER. THAT'S ALL RIGHT WITH HIM. BECAUSE IT IS SO UNTAXING, THE JOB LEAVES HIM PLENTY OF TIME TO STUDY AND TO HONE HIS ALREADY SHARP INTELLECT.

IN 1975, HE STARTED A SEMINAR FOR FELLOW ENGINEERS WHO HAD LOST THEIR JOBS AFTER APPLYING FOR VISAS TO ISRAEL. HE IS WIDELY REGARDED AS ONE OF THE BEST TEACHERS OF HEBREW IN THE SOVIET UNION _ AN OCCUPATION THAT IS OFFICIALLY PROSCRIBED AND HAS BROUGHT REPEATED THREATS OF IMPRISONMENT.

(MORE)

94-50053
~~105-78487~~

UPI 05-11-82 08:49 AED
10 -11-82 08:49 AED

NOT RECORDED
6 MAY 20 1982

1ST ADD WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1982
X X X REPEATED THREATS OF IMPRISONMENT. X X X

IN JULY 1980, THE THREATS TURNED INTO REALITY: HE WAS VISITED BY THREE KGB OFFICIALS. THEY BULLIED HIM, BUT DIDN'T BUFFALO HIM. HE STRUCK BACK WITH A LETTER TO THE KGB. IN THE MISSIVE, SEEN BY MY REPORTER JEFF NESBIT, KOSHAROVSKY WROTE THAT THE THREE OFFICIALS "TOLD ME THAT MY ROAD TO SALVATION COULD LEAD THROUGH COOPERATION WITH THE SECURITY AUTHORITIES."

IN OTHER WORDS, IF HE FINKED ON HIS FRIENDS IN THE JEWISH MOVEMENT, HE COULD EXPECT "SALVATION" FROM KGB HARASSMENT. KOSHAROVSKY GENTLY DECLINED AND WOUND UP IN JAIL FOR A FEW DAYS. "THESE EVENTS," HE ACKNOWLEDGED, "MADE ME WORK APPREHENSIVE."

APPREHENSIVE, YES. BITTER, NO. FOR YULI KOSHAROVSKY'S GENTLE NATURE BUT THE MOSS ON A CHARACTER OF GRANITE.

5 JUN 21 1982

48478

ORIGINAL FILED IN

January 25, 1985

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Jack N. Anderson
1401 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Dear Jack,

This is to confirm our telephone conversation and to convey to you information concerning the FBI's investigation into allegations relayed by [redacted]

As you noted in our meeting with FBI Director William H. Webster on December 10th, [redacted] had passed on his concerns that the FBI had been slow to investigate his allegations which he had also conveyed to you.

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In May, 1984, [redacted] appeared at the FBI's Los Angeles Office and provided us with information concerning an alleged bribe made by [redacted] to judges in Ohio relative to a 1980 trial and subsequent appeal of a defamation action brought by [redacted] against [redacted] Investigation conducted by the FBI consisted of a review of 35 tapes made by [redacted] and provided to us by [redacted] and interviews of witnesses who could corroborate [redacted] allegations. Two key witnesses refused to be interviewed by the FBI. The U. S. Attorney's Office, Central District of California, reviewed the results of the investigation by the FBI's Los Angeles Office and subsequently declined prosecution expressing an interest to transfer Federal jurisdiction to the Southern District of Ohio where the prosecutor decided jurisdiction more clearly rests.

94-50053-246

In view of the declination by the U. S. Attorney's Office, Central District of California, the FBI's Los Angeles Office has forwarded to our Cincinnati Office the results of its investigation and we will coordinate our investigation with the U. S. Attorney's Office there. I'm sure you understand that I cannot expand on the scope or extent of our investigation inasmuch as this is an ongoing investigative matter.

1 - SAC, Los Angeles (PERSONAL ATTENTION)
1 - SAC, Cincinnati (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

WMB:nls
(4) Mr. Baker
Mr. Revell

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MAR 28

194-4713

Mr. Jack N. Anderson

As I explained to you on the telephone, certain perceived delays in our investigation were in part attributable to the assignment of the FBI case Agent in Los Angeles the extensive duties during the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. Also it is a time-consuming process to review and transcribe the contents of 35 tapes furnished in this case. Thank you for your consideration and your thoughts.

On another matter, I want you to know that [redacted] who handles the FBI's Crime Resistance Program has been in touch with [redacted] concerning our participation in the Young Astronauts Program that you are so avidly promoting. b6 b7C

Sincerely,

William M. Baker
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

SUMMARY FROM TURKISH OUTSIDE SOURCE

This letter is postmarked 2/18/82 in Kizilcahamam, Turkey, and is addressed to "William Webster F. B. I. Washington Amerika." The writer's return address is:

[redacted] MISCELLANEOUS

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Jack Anderson

This is a carbon copy of a letter directed to Jack Anderson. The letter, dated 2/15/82 in Kizilcahamam, Turkey, is written by a woman who claims to have been a writer for the last twenty years in addition to being a university graduate and a retired teacher.

[redacted] is writing to inform that the assassinations of Turkish diplomats who are stationed overseas, in her opinion, are being done by Turks themselves. The collaboration is between high-ranking former Turkish government officials and Armenian "thieves." The perpetrators, including two former presidents and the Minister of Culture, have arranged these murders while, at the same time, praising their victims. All this has been done solely for money, and the former President of Turkey, Korutürk, has made billions this way. Large sums of money have been paid to quiet certain people.

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b7C

[redacted] states these officials have attempted to kill her and goes on to expose nepotism in the Turkish Government.

The second page of the letter is titled, "What I Know About the Release of General James Dozier." After having seen General Dozier's picture in the newspaper, the writer is convinced that he is not an American, but rather a "mixed blood" with Chinese origins. She further states that she heard on the Soviet radio that Dozier's real name is Nikolay and the Russians were involved in his kidnapping.

94-50053-42

The writer has written previously to President Reagan to ask that he bestow on her the Distinguished Service Medal. A copy of that letter was sent to the American NATO Commander in Turkey.

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DATE 08-22-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

NOT RECORDED
6 MAY 10 1982

Summarized by: [redacted]

April 20, 1982

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57 MAY 11 1982

The letter concludes with the writer stating that she writes this letter to satisfy her conscience and that she desires all thieves and assassins be punished.

The writer appears to be an educated person. This letter contains nothing of administrative importance and no threats are made.

Attached are copies of a certificate of retirement and issuance of monthly annuities from the Public Library in Çorum, Ministry of Culture, and two picture post cards depicting scenes of Zizilcahamam.

1 - Mr. Monroe - Enc.(2)
1 - Mr. Young - Enc.(2)
1 - [redacted] - Enc.(2)
1 - [redacted] - Enc.(2)
1 - [redacted] - Enc.(b6
1 - [redacted] - Enc.(b7C
2 - [redacted] - Enc.(2
2 - [redacted] - Enc.(2)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

April 5, 1982

Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Orrin:

I have received your letter of February 25, 1982, which enclosed a column by Jack Anderson, and in which you relayed the concerns of a constituent who was upset by references to members of a Lebanese Shiite Moslem sect in the column.

As a result of the initial report of a Libyan assassination plot directed against President Reagan, an investigation was conducted to determine facts that would show what, if any, threat to the President's security existed, and to take whatever steps might be judged necessary to assure his safety. It was to serve these ends that we acted, and, as with any investigation, the fact that interviews were conducted was not intended to put anyone under a cloud of suspicion or to reflect negatively on any group with which a person may be connected.

As I am sure you will understand, the sensitive nature of this investigation precludes me from publicly commenting on detailed aspects of the case.

Sincerely,

Bill

94-50053-

William H. Webster
Director

NOT RECORDED
JUN 2 1982
APR 15 1982

APR 13 1982

1 - Salt Lake City - Enclosures (2)

WPH/JKO:lmb (14)

112

68 JUN 11 1982

Exec AD Inv. ___
Exec AD Adm. ___
Exec AD LES ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
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Legal Coun. ___
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Rec. Mgnt. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☑

APPROVED:
Director ___
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Exec. AD-Inv. ___
Exec. AD-LES ___
Adm. Servs. ___
Crim. Inv. C/M
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Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. 4
Rec. Mgnt. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___

* SIGNED "Bill" - EFM

SEE NOTE - PAGE 2

Original Filed In 199-1-300-6424

Honorable Orrin G. Hatch

Note:

This letter responds to Senator Hatch's inquiry of 2/25/82 in which he wanted to know the background of a Jack Anderson column, which he enclosed with his letter. Hatch was concerned that one of his constituents had been offended by references to the Shiite Moslem sect from Lebanon and that the FBI investigation into the Libyan assassination team had put certain individuals under suspicion. This letter assures Senator Hatch that the FBI's investigation into this matter was not intended to put anyone under a cloud of suspicion and that because the investigation is ongoing, no public comment is possible.

March 17, 1982

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIW

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted] John Anderson

The letter you directed to the President has been referred to FBI Headquarters for reply.

The FBI conducted an investigation into the allegations that a foreign intelligence service had penetrated the General Accounting Office, and we found no information which would substantiate such claims. Please be assured that the FBI will thoroughly investigate all allegations of this nature that are brought to our attention, and we will continue to make every effort to protect our country within our mandate.

Sincerely yours,

/S/

Edward J. O'Malley
Assistant Director
Intelligence Division

1 - Mr. O'Malley - Enclosures (2)
1 - [redacted] - Enclosures (2)
NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of [redacted] Bufiles indicate similar responses to such inquiries have been given.
MN:rfw (5)

94-50053

b6
b7C

NOT RECORDED
6 APR 7 1982

MAR 22 1982

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Telephone Rm.
Director's Secy

MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50053-1927X

AIRTEL

3/3/82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

SAC, Baltimore

Director, FBI

[redacted] Jack Anderson

b6
b7C

Attached are two copies of a communication addressed to President Reagan from [redacted] that was referred to the FBI. Her communication has not been acknowledged at FBI Headquarters and is being furnished to your office for any action you deem appropriate. It is noted that her [redacted] may have been investigated by your office when charges of false pretense were made by the Lincoln National Bank, Gaithersburg, Maryland, when he did not make restitution for a $3,879.38 deficiency. Advise FBI Headquarters, Attention: Correspondence Unit-Office of Congressional and Public Affairs of any action taken by your office.

94-5005-3
NOT RECORDED
6 MAR 22 1982

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Jamar - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: [redacted] wrote to President Reagan stating that her family has been a victim of a "scam" by the FBI similar in nature to the one described in an article entitled "Abscam Trap Also Snared Honest Men" by Jack Anderson which she enclosed. She states her [redacted] was approached by the FBI in February, 1980, and told to work for the Organized Crime Task Force or spend the next 15 years in jail. She indicates that her husband was brought to the Washington, D. C., area where they met and married. [redacted] further states that for the past two years they have literally put their lives on the line, lost thousands of dollars and "front money" for the FBI's illegal activities and ventures. She says that she unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide because of all of their problems and indicates her husband has felt obligated to resort to minor misdemeanors in order to survive financially because of all the broken promises of the FBI. She states that recently the FBI had threatened their lives. The contents of her letter were discussed with the Office of Professional Responsibility which advised it had no interest. Reply suggested by SA Jamar, Organized Crime Section, CID.

b6
b7C

Exec AD Inv. ___
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Adm. Servs. ___
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Tech. Servs. ___
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Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm ___
Director's Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM

CAM:mlh

ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
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CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.
DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., MICH.
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO

GEORGE W. PRITTS, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
RENN M. PATCH, STAFF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL COUNSEL
LAWRENCE C. HOROWITZ, M.D., MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND
HUMAN RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 25, 1982

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Exec. AD Inv. ___
Exec. AD LES ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
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Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

The Honorable William Webster
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

I would appreciate knowing the background to the enclosed column by Jack Anderson. A constituent of mine in Utah has written me to ask if an apology can be given by the FBI to the family mentioned in the column. My constitutent is a friend of a Shia Moslem from Lebanon and he has been upset by the reference to the Lebanonese Shia leader in the Jack Anderson column. Would you look into this for me? I would like to have a letter from you that would describe what has happened and to confirm that the FBI interview of the family in Detroit was not intended to put them under any cloud of suspicion or reflect negatively on the Shia Moslems of Lebanon.

Thank you for your assistance. My staff adviser for this is the Administrative Assistant Frank Madsen or the Labor Committee staff director Renn Patch at telephone 224-7171 if your staff has any further questions.

Sincerely,

Orrin G. Hatch
(Utah)

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

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
JUN 2 1982

ENCLOSURE

68 JUN 11 1982

Original Filed In 199-1300-5842

PNUSB
CRS MAIN FILE COPY
WASHINGTON POST
P. DC 11
JAN 7 1982

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DATE 08-20-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

ington Post D.C. 11

JACK ANDERSON

Why So Few Believed in The 'Hit Squad'

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker announced weeks ago that the threat to President Reagan and other high officials from Libyan assassination squads was "diminishing." What was diminishing was the credibility of the reported threat.

The charges that led to the international uproar—and the tightened security measures at U.S. border crossings — were contained in a 40-page secret report by the Central Intelligence Agency to the National Security Council. My associate Ron McRae has seen parts of this report.

From the outset, foreign policy experts outside the spy agency assessed the CIA's assassination alarm as "possible, but not much better than 10 percent." But obviously, however farfetched the possibility, it had to be treated seriously by security agencies.

"The Secret Service tracks down dozens of crank calls every year, including threats to shoot Reagan with psychic bullets," one official pointed out, adding: "But we don't broadcast them all over the world."

What made non-CIA people in the administration suspicious of the Libyan hit squad story is clear from the CIA report itself:

• The chief source of the hit squad allegation, who claimed to have been present when Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi gave orders for the assassins' mission, demanded $500,000 for his information (whether he received it is unknown). The fact that the informer passed a lie-detector test is not compelling; a practical liar can beat the gadget; particularly someone with the coolness to demand a half-million for his story.

• The informer also provided the names of some buddies in Beirut who would be willing to sell information on the drug traffic. The CIA recognized some of them as hustlers who had been peddling phony documents for years. Oddly enough, though the CIA itself was dubious about this part of the informer's material, the Drug Enforcement Administration began stuffing suitcases full of cash in anticipation of a big score in Beirut.

• Two of the 14 names on the hit squad were members of the Lebanese Shiite Moslem sect, Amal, which has been engaged in a blood feud with Qaddafi since their leader, Mousa Sadr, disappeared in Libya in 1978. The FBI claimed that the names were included because of a "computer error" and were quickly removed. Yet the names were still on the list in documents issued at least 12 days later.

• Several of the informers are known to have connections with Israeli intelligence, which would have its own reasons to encourage a U.S.-Libyan rift.

• The report calls the evidence of the hit squad's existence "overwhelming," and predicts that "more detailed information is forthcoming" from reliable sources. None materialized.

• The CIA report predicted confidently that its evidence "guarantees the support of allied governments in any action deemed reasonably necessary to protect the lives of American officials." In fact, our allies, when briefed on the CIA findings, found them unconvincing—in a class with the white paper on El Salvador earlier last year, which was later shown to have relied on highly questionable and probably forged documents.

Footnote: There is a possibility that the CIA was played for a sucker by its own "disinformation" campaign directed at Qaddafi. The campaign, ordered by CIA Director William J. Casey last May, used foreign nationals for the dirty work.

Knowing what the CIA wanted, and without proper supervision by American agents, it's possible the CIA's foreign hirelings cooked up the "hit squad" on their own. It fit neatly into the Reagan administration's political scheme of things, and—*voila!* a full-blown international incident was born.

94-50053-

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/SIN

Security at GAO Tightened After Soviet's Queries

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Staff Writer

On Jan. 19, 1979, Vladimir Kvasov, a naval attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, walked into the General Accounting Office headquarters here and asked for a list of numbered reports on U.S. military affairs.

Foreign attaches are sort of legal spies and it is not unusual for them to travel around to government agencies collecting public documents. In fact, later that year Kvasov traveled to Nevada, tailed all the way by FBI agents in western garb, and collected unclassified documents about possible MX missile basing sites.

But on this trip to the GAO, Kvasov asked for several highly classified reports, in addition to the publicly available ones. Some of them hadn't even been printed at the time; much less issued.

The Soviet attache apparently wasn't given the classified documents he requested. But faint alarm bells sounded. A week later a secretary in the office sent her boss a note saying, "It seems unusual that this

GAO, From A1

person should have accurate numbers, prior to publication, for so many reports that have restricted access." No superior acted on the information, however.

Three months later, Kvasov was back again. This time he signed in to visit the public documents room. But he apparently strolled unaccompanied through the building first, because he didn't show up at the document room for nearly half an hour.

When he did, he requested several more classified reports, including one dated only two days earlier, on the electronic jamming system of the EF111A fighter-bomber.

The plane is capable of carrying nuclear bombs over the Soviet Union from bases in Britain and West Germany. The Soviets obviously would covet any information that could be used to counter American radar jamming systems. The report hadn't even been sent to other agencies for comment at the time, a security review found.

Again, there's no sign the Soviet officer was given the secret reports. But the series of visits raised troubling questions. How could Kvasov know the numbers of reports that hadn't even been issued? Did he have inside help? Was there a Soviet "mole"—an inside source—in the investigative arm of Congress?

The FBI finally was called in to investigate. A months-long counterintelligence inquiry couldn't find any "mole," law enforcement sources said. But a companion check of security measures at the GAO uncovered several weaknesses.

Although less than 5 percent of the GAO's reports are classified, its weapons system analysts have access to much highly classified material. The security check found classified work papers in unlocked filing cabinets and microfiche (sheets of microfilm) of classified reports mixed in with unclassified material. The check led in August to a tightening of procedures by then-Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats.

In a memo to all his division directors on Aug. 3, 1979, Staats announced several changes to restrict access to classified material and added:

"Finally, I frequently get the feeling that some of our reports are cluttered with a lot of precise classified data that is not essential to an understanding of our report message. Accordingly, during the preparation of reports the staff should 'write around' such data whenever feasible. While such efforts might not permit declassifying the entire report, the amount of data subject to being compromised will be reduced."

Nearly 2½ years later, the new security system is still not completely in place, and GAO officials concede that a Vladimir Kvasov could still walk into the building unchallenged.

In a recent telephone interview Staats said he recalled the concern generated by the Soviet attache's visits and requests. "I asked [FBI Director William H.] Webster to come in and check it out," he said. He acknowledged that the GAO was concerned about the possibility of a "mole."

"I never saw the FBI's written report. What we did as a result was decide to put in a whole lot of additional security." This included procedures such as an electronic pass system like the one in use at the FBI, and closing off stairwells, Staats recalled.

The story of the Soviets' interest in the GAO and the security overhaul there was raised recently by Ralph C. Sharer Jr., a former GAO auditor who is now facing dismissal on unrelated matters from his job at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's inspector general office.

Sharer said, when contacted by a reporter, that he worked with the FBI on what he calls the "Vladimir affair." He left the GAO last year after he criticized the agency security leadership and was reassigned, he said.

"GAO security was virtually nonexistent," he said. "There was a high probability that the Soviet intelligence services were successful in obtaining internal GAO information." He also contends that the GAO botched any chance to find the possible inside source by warning the weapons analysis division that it might be the target of Soviet spies.

Sharer also has told his story to Congress. A member of the investigative staff of Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) said the FBI authenticated the documents in a 200-page report Sharer filed in the NASA case. He also is being referred to GAO oversight committees, which GAO had not told about the security lapses, the aide said.

After joining the GAO in 1976, Sharer said he rose from GS9 to GS13 in four years and received two merit commendations for his work. In 1978 he was selected to go to the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence School.

When he graduated in June, 1979, he worked for a few months on the Kvasov incidents and briefed Staats on what he saw as the agency's security weaknesses. But former colleagues interviewed during the NASA case said he began to have a "fixation" over intelligence matters.

He was taken off the case after refusing to give classified documents to Clario Pin, a top administrator at the GAO, who had been in charge of security.

"I thought he [Sharer] was seeing things under the bed," Staats recalled. "He would add two and two and get a lot more out of it" than four. Sharer's current troubles at NASA began early this year when he filed allegations of financial misconduct against colleagues in the IG's office there. His firing was recommended early this month after another IG office studied his charges and found them groundless. The report included derogatory remarks from GAO employes about Sharer's credibility.

Sharer countered with a 200-page rebuttal, including the outlines of the GAO/Soviet story. He raised the issue, he said, to show that his former colleagues tried to discredit him because he had uncovered GAO security problems they didn't want exposed.

Staats said he felt the Soviet attache could have obtained the numbers of the reports elsewhere.

David Ryan, security officer at the FBI at the time the bureau was first informed of Kvasov's visits, said in a recent phone interview that he worked on the GAO's security review task force until early 1980, as an agent, and then after he retired, as a consultant for GAO.

Ryan said his group reviewed the hiring and security checks policies, the physical security of offices, locks and safes, and the protection of classified documents. After the review was completed, the agency began a series of improvements in its headquarters and sensitive regional and foreign offices.

He said he's convinced the security system there is now comparable to any U.S. agency outside the Pentagon and intelligence agencies.

Charles Bowsher, the new comptroller general, said in a recent phone interview that he was briefed on the Soviet attache's actions and is satisfied with the new security steps. He noted, however, that the new electronic security pass system will not be in place until next spring.

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NOTE: PLEASE UNDERLINE NAMES IN ARTICLE REQUIRING COPIES FOR PERSONAL FILES.

FBI

Dec 28, 1981

DOJ/FBI

Office of the President

Hon President Ronald Reagan

attaching article from Commentator Jack Anderson which has shocked and has me flabbergasted.

We hope our F.B.I. is aware of these facts and someone is closing these defense gaps.

Sincerely John O Anderson

Smm
ST

Hon.

[redacted]

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b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-56866

9 MAR 23 1982

ACK
3/15/82

94-50053

NOT RECORDED
APR 7 1982

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 03-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

68 MAY 27 1982

Jack Anderson

General Accounting Office

The Post, Sunday, December 27, 1981—D3

'Mole' Helped Soviets

WASHINGTON — There is startling evidence that the General Accounting Office (GAO) — the investigative arm of Congress, with access to top-secret military information — has been penetrated by Russian spies.

Investigators for Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) have confirmed that the FBI conducted a four-month probe of GAO recently, and concluded that an unidentified Soviet agent is still working in the sensitive agency. My intelligence sources tell me, however, that there may be as many as three Soviet moles in the GAO.

GAO is generally regarded as a rather humdrum agency composed of auditors looking for waste and fraud in government contracts. But to do their job, the GAO fiscal sleuths must have access to files of congressional intelligence committees as well as all defense-related agencies. In short, the GAO is a veritable treasure trove of sensitive national security information.

According to the 1979 internal GAO report — which has been corroborated by congressional investigators — the Russian agents

were able to obtain at least 42 sensitive GAO reports, 15 of them classified TOP SECRET.

These are some of the reports that wound up in the KGB's hands: "The Effectiveness of F14A Phoenix Weapons System," "Operational Problems Facing the Army's Advanced Attack Helicopter," "The Diplomatic Community and Terrorism," "Marine Amphibious Forces Readiness" and "U.S. Air Defense Capabilities in Europe."

The eyes-only intelligence report to GAO Comptroller General Elmer Staats illustrated the potential impact of what it called "the KGB collection operation" by noting that the Soviet Naval Journal described in exact detail the location of U.S. anti-submarine sound-surveillance arrays at the very time the GAO was auditing the program.

Intelligence officials determined that there were KGB moles inside the GAO when known Soviet agents repeatedly requested — by exact internal report control number — GAO studies that had not even been printed, and were in fact classified secret or top-secret.

For example, a Soviet intelligence official visited the GAO reports center on Jan. 19, 1979, and requested 10 different reports. Four of them had not yet been printed, so he returned 11 days later and picked them up. Obviously, he was privy to advance information on the reports from some inside source.

On April 27, 1979, the same Soviet intelligence official signed in at the GAO at 2:40 p.m. At 3:07 p.m., he logged in at the records center and requested 11 reports, most of

The Soviets became so bold in their collection" that on March 27, 1979, the KGB station chief phoned the GAO in advance and requested a certain classified report. The Russians then sent a limousine to pick it up. What particularly disturbed investigators about this "curb service" incident was that the report in question was one that had been prepared totally within the GAO; it had never been sent out in draft form to other agencies for comment.

On March 30, 1979, the Soviet official showed up at the GAO at 12 noon and visited an undetermined office. Two hours later, while he was still in the building, two Bulgarian intelligence officials, described as working for the KGB, visited the GAO's seventh

his brazen "collection" pattern. Incredibly, the GAO personnel neglected to report the telephone call to the FBI.

GAO counter-intelligence agents working on the case were told by their superiors not to furnish copies of their findings to the FBI. They ignored the orders. One of the GAO investigators was then banished to a study of marine mammals.

The Soviet spy was still in place at least as late as June 1980, when the Russian intelligence official appeared at the records center and requested a GAO report -- 16 days before it had been printed.

o

Jack Anderson is a Washington-based investigative reporter and columnist.

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. [illegible]

94-50053

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DATE 08-08-2006 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

Memorandum

Exec AD Inv. ___
Exec AD Adm. ___
Exec AD LES ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. ___
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Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
Rec. Mgnt. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

To : Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division

Date 12/18/81

From : Legal Counsel

Subject : DATA GENERAL CORPORATION;
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

b6
b7C

At 2:56 p.m. on December 18, a caller identifying himself as [redacted] Safety and Security, Data General Corporation, Westboro, Massachusetts, telephone 800-343-7630, extension [redacted] called and said that he is a former Bureau employee. He requested a meeting at FBI Headquarters during the week of December 28 through 31, 1981, to be attended by [redacted] and the General Counsel for the Data General Corporation. They would like to discuss allegations that were published during November and early December 1981 that the FBI is investigating Data General Corporation based on allegations of arson and theft of computer secrets.

[redacted] said that there have been references to these allegations in columns by Jack Anderson and Data General believes that the source of the allegations is one [redacted].

An indices check of December 18, 1981, did not produce any relevant references.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Criminal Investigative Division review this matter and prepare an appropriate response to [redacted] who requested that he be called at the above telephone number and advised whether the FBI is conducting such an investigation and whether a meeting may be arranged with appropriate officials at FBI Headquarters during the week of December 28.

JAN 19 1982

62-0-91040

On 12-29-81 SA [redacted] telephonically contacted & advised that FBIHQ not aware of any criminal investigative matter ongoing re this matter [redacted] was satisfied & pledged full cooperation of DGC if any future investigation of DGC instituted.

Exec. AD-LES ___ Intell. ___

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b7C

94-50-53

1 - Mr. Young
1 - Mr. Mintz
JAM:bpr
(3)

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FBI/DOJ

RECOMMENDATIONS: (Continued)

2. That Criminal Investigative Division call [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SMM

December 16, 1981

The President of
The United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Jack Anderson

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

Dear Mr. President:

94-50053-

Unfortunately, you most probably will never read, let alone be advised of this writing. I say unfortunate, as you were elected by the people to serve the people, but due to bureaucracy as it is, this statement is necessitated. ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
6 MAR 22 1982

15 MAR 1982

I am taking this opportunity to write you a last resort. Enclosed is an article from the Washington Post, Jack Anderson's column of 12-11-81. My family are victims of the FBI, similar in nature

5 MAR 30 1982

[illegible] and described in Mr. Anderson's Column.

I have begged and pleaded with FBI Headquarters, Wash., D.C., the Attorney General of the United States, the Justice Department and as of late yesterday afternoon I telephoned the White House. I was given the third degree, answered all interrogation and was told I would receive a return call at my home last night. That call never came.

We have been devastated and destroyed by the games being played by the FBI. In February 1980, my husband was awaiting trial on a bad check charge in Sussex, Oz. He was approached by the FBI and told to work with their Organized Crime

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
There was a stipulation drawn up
between the Superior Court of Pima County,
Tucson, Az. and the FBI, a copy of
which we were not provided. My
husband was brought to the Washington
Metropolitan area in February 1980 where
we met and were married. I was a
denouce with two teenage children.
I was totally unaware of my husband's
involvement in the beginning.

For the past two years we have
literally put our lives on the line. Lost
thousands of dollars in "front money"
for the FBI's illegal activities and
ventures, had an unsuccessful suicide
attempt on my part, incurred medical
and therapy bills and have totally
alienated my children from both of us.

I have lost my parents faith and love

we have [illegible] upon [illegible] fact that the FBI will completely satisfied with the results. I confess, my husband has felt obligated to resort to some minor misdemeanors, in order to help us survive financially, but solely because of broken promises of payment from the FBI, and most recently, within the last eight months, threats from them upon our lives.

My husband is currently in the D.C. Jail, awaiting extradition to Oz & Chicago. For the second year, no Christmas for our children.

We have been torn apart, emotionally, socially and economically ruined by our own government, and, we are both at the point where neither one of us have the desire

[illegible] in this atmosphere of [illegible] and excruciating pain.

I would like to take the time to tell you all that is actually involved, but I'm sure the records are readily available from the FBI, should you care to investigate further, and, if the records accurately and honestly reflect the events as they occurred and are still occurring.

The news media has been told to stay out and not help.

I suppose you are wondering why this letter to you. I am a fighter. I am fighting to save my family. All we want is a chance to lead our lives as normal, healthy Americans, alive.

Please, help us to regain our stature in society. We have served our

[illegible]
[illegible] blind to [illegible]
please Thank You.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Re: [redacted]

Abscam Trap Also Snared Honest Men

During the Abscam operation, members of Congress were conned by the FBI into taking bribes and engaging in corrupt business deals. That much has been made clear.

What has escaped public attention, however, is the fact that legitimate businessmen were also conned by the FBI's operatives. What's worse, these honest businessmen were victimized for personal profit by the con artists who were enlisted by the FBI to entrap congressmen.

Here's the story of just one company, Intersea Fisheries, which was put out of business by Abscam. The FBI recklessly ruined this perfectly legitimate business enterprise to protect its phony Abscam cover.

The California-based firm numbered among its directors the respected shipbuilder Don Vaughn and Jean Michel Cousteau, son of the prestigious undersea explorer Jacques Cousteau.

Intersea Fisheries was suckered into the Abscam trap by the FBI's con men—and was given no help at all when it asked the FBI for information that might have extricated it from the trap.

[illegible] FBI preferred to let Intersea Fisheries go down the drain, rather than stop its hirelings from working their private scam on the company.

From interviews and a sworn deposition, my associate Indy Badhwar has pieced together the con game devised by an FBI lackey named Joseph Meltzer. In February, 1979, Denver accountant Richard Stanczyk was retained by a client to check out Intersea as an investment opportunity. Stanczyk, a former Internal Revenue Service investigator, was to be ruined by the FBI's game.

He gave Intersea high marks, largely on the basis that an outfit called Abdul Enterprises was going to finance the company's venture to build three tuna boats. Unknown to Stanczyk, Abdul Enterprises was the FBI's phony Abscam corporation. It wasn't about to provide financing.

Stanczyk signed on as a consultant to Intersea; his job was to bring investors into the project until the Arab money from Abdul Enterprises materialized. There was, of course, no such money. But Meltzer, the FBI's pet con man, received thousands of dollars in commissions.

As part of its scheme to lend legitimcy to Abdul Enterprises, the FBI had arranged for a vice president of Chase Manhattan to lie about the spurious Arab company's assets. When Intersea called Chase Manhattan, the inquiring official was assured that the money was there.

[illegible] another legitimate broker, Ra[illegible] Gulve, was roped in on the project. Reassured by meetings with the FBI's Arab "sheiks," Gulve spent $50,000 of his own money traveling in this country and in Europe promoting the Intersea deal. Stanczyk and Gulve grew suspicious about Meltzer and his "Arabs" after months of runaround. They relayed their doubts to the FBI's San Diego office. But the FBI did nothing to warn Intersea to back off from any dealings with Abdul Enterprises. Instead, complaints were referred to Meltzer, the FBI con man.

On Halloween, 1979, FBI agents swooped down on Intersea's headquarters and carted off 27 cartons of files. Apparently, this was another protective measure to keep the businessmen's suspicions about Abdul Enterprises from leaking out.

But an agent answered the company's telephone, telling callers that the firm's employes were under arrest. Foreign business interests, including Matsui Corp. of Japan, were scared away by statements that Intersea was under FBI investigation.

No Intersea official was arrested nor charged with a crime, for the simple reason that they had done nothing except rely on FBI lies.

Accountant Stanczyk lost more than $200,000, his business, his clients and his marriage. He contemplated suicide. The other consultant, Gulve, also lost his business, and some $900,000 in commissions.

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

The President of the United States
of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C.

ENCLOSURE

[illegible]

94-50053

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1,HUM/ISM)
DATE 02-26-2014 ADG F85M26K45

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Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

To : Mr. Lee Colwell

Date 9/4/81

From : C. P. Monroe CM

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

Subject : DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND
FBI CONFERENCE, 9/2/81,
Regarding Unauthorized Disclosure
of Classified Information;
ESPIONAGE - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

PURPOSE: To provide a summary of a conference held with the FBI on 9/2/81 by Mr. Mark Richards, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice (DOJ). (U)

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only. (U)

APPROVED:
Director
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Exec. AD-Inv.
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Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.
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Tech. Servs.
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NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 20 1981

Classified and Extended by 4035
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2 & 3)
Date of Review for Declassification 9/4/2001

1 - Mr. L. Colwell
1 - Mr. F. M. Mullen
1 - Mr. J. E. Otto
1 - Mr. C. P. Monroe
1 - Mr. R. T. Castonguay
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. J. F. Price
1 - [redacted]

06 OCT 1981

RDD:skp (9)

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b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-97447-10

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum from C. P. Monroe to Mr. Colwell
Re: Department of Justice and
FBI Conference, 9/2/81

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The captioned meeting was attended by James F. Price, Assistant Section Chief, Terrorism Section, and [redacted] Supervisor for the Espionage-X Program at FBIHQ; Mark Richards and Thomas Marum, Internal Security Section, DOJ. The purpose of this meeting was to respond to the above request from [redacted] (U)

(S)

[redacted]

b1
b3

Memorandum from C. P. Monroe to Mr. Colwell
Re: Department of Justice and
FBI Conference, 9/2/81

(U) The FBI realized that an all-out effort of this type against Anderson or any other news reporter for violations of the Espionage statute would have great ramifications which would have to be carefully considered in any decision. (S) b1 b3

(S)

(S)

(S)

(S)

A copy of a previous memorandum dated 8/21/81 is attached. (U) detached and hand-lcd separately

Memorandum

Exec AD Adm. ✓
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

To : THE DIRECTOR

Date 7/29/81

From : LEE COLWELL

Subject : INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT ON THE MOTOR VEHICLE PROGRAM IN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On 7/29/81 in the Washington Post, page D7, Jack Anderson reports on "Audit Faults FBI's Handling of Auto Fleet." I requested a point-by-point analysis of this article, both of which are attached for your information.

We have previously responded to this audit and the criticisms contained therein, many of which were unfounded, to the Department of Justice. I previously advised you that Jack Anderson had made inquiries regarding this audit about two or three months ago. The audit, which covers 1979 and earlier years, was issued in 1980.

For information.

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

Enc. - 2 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Otto
1 - Mr. Bayse
1 - Mr. Revell
1 - Mr. Young

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NOT RECORDED
26 SEP 9 1981

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64 SEP 2 1981

66-1980-7-4543

Original Filed in

FBI/DOJ

JACK ANDERSON

Audit Faults FBI's Handling Of Auto Fleet

Those automobile chase scenes that are featured nightly on television might be hard for the FBI to duplicate in real life. If an agent should get involved in a high-speed chase, he might wind up calling for a tow truck.

An internal Justice Department audit report shows that the FBI, like most other American car owners, has been ripped off by auto mechanics. In its pursuit of the bad guys, the FBI operates the third-largest motor fleet in the government. But apparently the G-men seldom check under the hood.

1. "Inadequate maintenance and repair practices have left a number of bureau vehicles in poor emergency response readiness," the auditors warn. They add that "other vehicles may have been operated in an unsafe condition."

2. Every beginning driver learns that he should get an oil change every few thousand miles. The auditors checked 160 FBI cars at random; 18 had been driven between 15,000 and 30,000 miles without an oil change; another 66 had gone 9,000 miles without fresh oil.

3. Likewise, engine tuneups were widely ignored by the G-men. The auditors found 77 cars that had not received their checkups on time. In the Chicago field office, four vehicles had averaged 28 months of hard driving without a tuneup.

4. The investigation also uncovered "a high rate of duplicate or repetitive repairs." Yet in "only a few instances" had the FBI "received the corrective repairs at no additional charges."

5. An examination of the books turned up a $500,000 discrepancy in expenses for the auto fleet in 1979. Again, the Chicago office was singled out for failing to police "improper or questionable credit card purchases" of gasoline and repair work.

6. The FBI is supposed to investigate others who cheat the government. But the auditors found at least one agent — in Chicago, of course — who allegedly had used an FBI credit card to make personal purchases. This malfeasance has gone "unnoticed and unchallenged by the FBI," the auditors charged.

7. They were also skeptical of the improved gas efficiency claimed by field offices in New York City, Mobile, Ala., Knoxville, Tenn., and New Orleans. The New York office, for example, claimed its agents drove 1.8 million more miles, yet used 118,000 fewer gallons of gas in 1979 than the previous year. That would have been a 61 percent improvement in fuel efficiency.

Footnote: FBI officials told my associate Tony Capaccio that the audit doesn't reflect the current situation. They said that the conclusions were based on outdated information, that a series of steps have been taken to improve auto care and that computers are now used to keep track of vehicles in need of maintenance.

Culinary Watch: President Reagan's cutbacks in government spending have not stopped some of his Cabinet members from lunching in luxury. Here are some examples: Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis is spending about $100,000 a year to pay five Coast Guardsmen to work in his dining room. Attorney General William French Smith has $80,000 in his budget for two cooks and an assistant. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige maintains a private dining room at an annual cost of $24,000.

Transportation officials argue that the secretary's dining room is in reality a mess for about 60 upper-echelon employes who pick up their own tabs. At Commerce, spokesmen contend that the cost of the secretary's private dining room averages out at $3 to $5 per lunch, cheaper than entertaining at Washington's high-priced restaurants.

Justice Department officials concede they have a five persons on Smith's culinary payroll at salaries totaling $85,000. However, they claim the kitchen help also do other duties such as mail sorting.

94-50053-

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

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20523

4-13

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Exec. AD-LES
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs.
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Ident.
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Legal Coun.
Plan & Insp.
Rec. b6
Tech. b7C
Training
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.
Telephone Rm.
Ltr. Rec'y

April 7, 1981

[redacted]

The Honorable William H. Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

10413112

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dear Mr. Webster:

In connection with a criminal investigation being conducted by my office, I have enclosed the original of an anonymous typewritten letter dated March 20, 1981, to the General Counsel, Agency for International Development and designating a copy for Mr. Jack Anderson, national columnist.

It is requested that the document be examined to determine the identifying data of the typewriter used to enable us to attempt to locate it. Should there by any questions on this matter, please contact me or Foreign Assistance Inspector [redacted] on [redacted]

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

[redacted]

50653-

Assistant Inspector General
Investigations and Inspections

Encl: a/s

NOT RECORDED
38 APR 24 1981

APR 22 1981

ORIGINAL FILED IN 95-2-10877-1

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-20-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

"COPY AND SUBSTITUTE RETAINED IN LAB"

XP-PROD #40 4/22/81

APR 10 1981

Re: Unknown Subject; anonymous Letter sent to General Counsel, Agency for International Development, Dated 3/20/81

SEVEN

APR - 6 1981
59

INDEX EC

53 JUN 3 1981

[redacted] b6 b7C

October 27, 1980

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Miscellaneous

Mr. William Webster
Director, of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Anderson, Jack

Dear Mr. Webster:

No doubt that by now you are in receipt of my last correspondence, (w/Exhibit) which explained my disbelief and sorrow for theludicrous way in which J. Edgar Hoover, tried too undermine the Mickey Mouse Club, Mouseketeers, Et. Al. (Ex. A, enclosed).

However, my office feels that even the Company, under new direction should have a chance to make right a wrong.

Therefore, enclosed is Exhibit B., in regard to one Bugs Bunny, a dedicated Guard Rabbit, who died in the line of duty.

Wherefore, my Office would highly suggest that on behalf of the American People that the Bugs Bunny Florida Grave be vacated and corpus delicti be replanted next to the Hoover Grave.

Thanking you in advance.

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

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] b6 b7C

94-50053-

CORRESPONDENCE

PS: Please disregard Exhibit C., of the enclosed as this matter is still pending on Appeal by the step-Father in this cause.

NOT RECORDED
10 DEC 18 1980

16 DEC 2 1980

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59 DEC 24 1980

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-0-89789

Jack Anderson Ex. A

FBI shows its 'Mickey Mouse' side

WASHINGTON — Exactly 25 years ago, millions of American children watched the premiere of Walt Disney's newest creation — the Mickey Mouse Club. The youngsters didn't know it, but someone was watching over their shoulder. The FBI was monitoring the program, too.

While it would, of course, be ridiculous to imagine J. Edgar Hoover sitting in front of his television set sporting a big-eared Mouseketeer hat, internal FBI files reveal that the late director was a close — and critical — viewer of the Mickey Mouse Club.

Hoover did not always approve of what he saw. Why? Well, in Mouseketeer parlance, "M-I-C-K-E-Y? Because we don't like you. M-O-U-S-E!"

The Disney-Hoover connection began the year before the Mickey Mouse Club was formed. A 1954 memo from the Los Angeles FBI office informed Hoover: "Mr. Disney has volunteered representatives of this office complete access to the facilities of Disneyland for uses in connection with official matters and for recreational purposes."

Two months later, Disney was approved as a regular FBI contact. So far, so good.

But in 1957, a committee within the FBI approached Disney on the possibility that he might film a segment on the FBI laboratory for use on the Mickey Mouse Club show.

Hoover was outraged. The committee "should not have done this without prior approval," Hoover penciled on the memo, adding: "This is a most embarrassing and unfortunate situation. No one should initiate such a move without clearance here."

In a subsequent memo, a Hoover aide explained the director's objection. "It is not felt that the Mickey Mouse Club is the proper place to publicize this ... It comes on at 5:30 p.m. each weekday and is aimed at the 'small fry.' If we are going to do this, we should do it right, and try and get Disney to do a one-hour Disneyland show, which at present is at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday night. This show has an adult and juvenile appeal."

The obliging Disney agreed, and earned the following commendation in his FBI dossier: "Appears to be a very reliable individual and has been quite friendly with the FBI."

Alas, Disney's reliability soon suffered a setback in Hoover's eyes, when he failed to let the FBI check four Mickey Mouse newsreel segments on the bureau before they were shown to the nation's moppets.

"Obviously," said an internal memo reviewed by Hoover, "the mishandling on the part of the Disney Studio and failure to live up to their agreement will be taken into consideration when future approaches are made to the Bureau by this outfit."

Hoover penciled a grim notation on the memo. "No further cooperation is to be extended to the Disney Studios."

From that point on, the once happy relationship between Disney and Hoover fell apart like a Donald Duck picnic. In 1961, the Bureau's studio-watchers were alarmed by a Disney movie called "Moon Pilot." "Discreet inquiries" showed that the film made the FBI look like — well, like a Mickey Mouse operation.

Most references to the FBI are handled inaccurately and some are ludicrous," states a memo to Hoover aide Cartha (Deke) DeLoach. "The Air Force officer, for example, is continually outwitting surveilling agents ... and the agents are generally pictured as bumbling, heavy-footed incompetents."

Hoover ordered the Los Angeles FBI office to protest, and the FBI's name was changed to "Federal Security" in the finished movie.

Ex. B

Briefly:

LEESBURG, Fla. (AP) — Bugs Bunny, a guard rabbit who gained notoriety for patrolling his fenced yard, hopping madly toward dogs and people who dared to intrude, is dead.

He died Wednesday, his owner, Margaret Aspinwall, disclosed Thursday. The reason he died was not known, she said.

Bugs' nipping attacks were reported by The Associated Press and the Aspinwalls received calls from across the country.

Mrs. Aspinwall said she was consoled by one possibility: Flopsy, the female rabbit that enjoyed Bugs' protection, may be pregnant.

Ex. C

Kiddies acquit Hansel, Gretel

DENVER (UPI) — A jury has confirmed the feelings of generations of fairy-tale readers, ruling that Hansel and Gretel acted in self-defense when they shoved their wicked stepmother into an oven and baked her.

The jury, composed of fifth- and sixth-graders from Littleton, Friday found Hansel and Gretel guilty of theft and vandalism, but innocent of trespassing and second-degree murder.

The trial was held in Denver District Judge Karen Metzger's courtroom to give students an understanding of the judicial system. Witnesses were sworn in on a copy of Grimm's Fairy Tales.

Public Defender Dan Cook noted Hansel was kept in a 30-by-30-inch cage and fed all he could eat, in an apparent effort to fatten him. A student-portrayed pediatrician said Gretel was fed only crab shells and water, which could have irritated her digestive tract and been partially responsible for her actions.

Nicole White, portraying the district attorney, presented a strong case against Hansel and Gretel on the theft and vandalism charges. She produced jewels allegedly stolen from the victim, Mrs. Salem, and also stressed Hansel's admission that he had eaten part of Mrs. Salem's house.

Judge Metzger obviously was impressed with the students.

"You could tell they'd done a lot of preparation. Did you notice their questions were all typed out?" she asked. "They are all so bright. It was worth coming down on my day off."

*Note: All Exhibits were taken from the Daily Hampshire Gazette during the period in time of, 10/1/80 - 10/24/80.

94-50053-

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-06-2006 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Exec AD Adm. ___
Exec AD Inv. ___
Exec AD LES ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
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Rec. Mgnt. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

FBI/DOJ

: Mr. Mullen

DATE: 2-13-80

M [redacted]

b6
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JECT: CECIL DALE ANDRUS
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SPECIAL INQUIRY CONDUCTED IN 1976-1977

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-06-2008 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

PURPOSE:

To advise of information published in Jack Anderson's column today, and results of review of Bureau files in the matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None, for information.

APPROVED: Adm. Serv. Legal Coun.
Director
Exec. AD-Inv.
Exec. AD-Adm.
Exec. AD-LES

DETAILS:

Enclosed is a copy of Jack Anderson's column appearing in "The Washington Post" today. Therein, Anderson alleges that Mr. Andrus may have accepted a large campaign contribution from a "Mafia-connected sports cartel in his 1970 gubernatorial race;" that this allegation was included in the FBI's report to The White House subsequent to our background investigation concerning him in early 1977; and that this information was deleted from our report before the report was shown to the staff of the Senate committee which was charged with considering the President's nomination of Mr. Andrus for the position of Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure [redacted]

LJN:rap (VI)

1 - Mr. Mullen
1 - Mr. Monroe
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

94-50053-

NOT RECORDED
136 FEB 28 1980

FEB 21 1980

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-50053-1

63
68 MAR 11 1980

6 - [illegible]

Memorandum [redacted] to Mullen
Re: Cecil Dale Andrus

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A review of our special inquiry file discloses that on December 20, 1976, we received from authorized representatives of President-Elect Carter, a request to conduct the usual background investigation of Mr. Andrus, then Governor of Idaho, who was under consideration for appointment to his present post.

The bulk of the results of our investigation was furnished to the Carter Transition Group on January 3, 1977. Short follow-up communications were furnished to the transition group on January 6 and January 12, 1977, which reported the results of routine name checks of the records of three Federal agencies. Our communication of January 12, 1977, reported the completion of our investigative effort.

In none of the three communications furnished to representatives of President-Elect Carter was there any information relating to the content of Mr. Anderson's column. No unfavorable information of any sort was contained in our communications. The only information which could be construed as adverse to Mr. Andrus' qualifications for the Interior post was that furnished by an American Indian, who was opposed to Mr. Andrus' positions in certain matters relating to American Indian interests.

JACK ANDERSON

Allegation on Andrus Was Kept Quiet

In his three years as interior secretary, Cecil Andrus has managed to keep a pretty low profile. Except for a ludicrous flap over an endangered species of rattlesnake served at his favorite Washington restaurant, the former Idaho governor has escaped the kind of controversy that has embroiled some of President Carter's other appointees.

What hasn't been reported, however, is that a serious allegation against Andrus—that he may have accepted a healthy campaign contribution from a Mafia-connected sports cartel in his 1970 gubernatorial race—was covered up by the White House at the time of his Senate confirmation hearing.

The allegation, known to more than two dozen Idaho officials, state and county police and the FBI, was included in the bureau's confidential report to Carter in early 1977. Yet it was mysteriously deleted before the report was shown to the Senate committee staff that was considering Andrus' nomination for the Cabinet post.

As a result, Andrus' confirmation hearing turned into what one senator described as a "love-in." Andrus was confirmed in a breeze, with no embarrassing questions raised by the senators.

One source who read the report as it was made available to the Senate committee stated categorically that it contained no mention of possibly tainted campaign contribution. "There was no smoke of any kind," he said.

Yet another source, who was familiar with the FBI's background check on Andrus, told my associate Dale Van Atta that the allegation definitely was included in the original report to the White House.

There was, he said, "mention of a questionable campaign contribution from out of state." He added: "Because of the nature of the campaign contribution, the FBI report was red-flagged and landed on Carter's desk, and he personally ruled on it."

The allegation that was apparently scissored out of the FBI report after it "landed on Carter's desk" involved $20,000 to $40,000 purportedly kicked into Andrus' 1970 campaign chest by Emprise Corp., a Buffalo-based sports concession and gaming firm. Emprise was widely regarded with suspicion by organized-crime investigators, and in 1972 was convicted of a felony in Nevada for illegally disguising its partnership with known mobsters in a Las Vegas casino.

In 1970, Emprise wanted to open a lavish racetrack in northern Idaho, within easy reach of Spokane, Wash., which was then getting ready for its 1974 Expo. According to law-enforcement sources, Emprise's standard operating procedure at that time was to spread money around where it would do the most good, whether in payoffs or legal campaign contributions to politicians it regarded as favorable to it.

In light of the corporation's subsequent conviction for illegal ties to the Mob, acceptance of a sizable campaign contribution from Emprise—while perfectly legal—might have proved embarrassing to Andrus at his Senate nomination hearing. Someone in the White House evidently thought so, at any rate.

So Andrus was spared the necessity of even discussing the allegation, and was confirmed as interior secretary, his Mr. Clean image gleaming.

Footnote: Andrus has denied emphatically that he took any money from Emprise. But though he has long been a vocal proponent of campaign contribution disclosure, he steadfastly refuses to make public the list of contributors to his successful 1970 race for the Idaho governorship.

Watch on Waste—The Pentagon spends more than $350 million a year to operate out-rate food commissaries across the country. Service families buy food and other items at a 25 percent discount, thanks to this taxpayer subsidy. Congress intended that commissaries serve military posts that were remote from civilian shopping centers, but the Pentagon wordsmiths have gotten around this by coming up with a unique definition of the word "remote." In the brasshats' view, a post is remote if it is more than 10 minutes' drive from a supermarket.

• A loosely administered Agriculture Department program has the General Accounting Office buzzing angrily. The Beekeepers Indemnity Program compensates apiarists as much as $25 for each beehive population that's destroyed by pesticides. It'll cost the taxpayers almost $3 million this year. GAO investigators suspect that some unscrupulous beekeepers are either submitting phony claims or are deliberately letting their bee colonies die from exposure to toxic chemicals. It's easier than taking precautions, and after all, it's only public money.

"The Washington Post"
Washington, D. C.
February 13, 1980

94-50053-

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/16/70

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [redacted]
6/30/68, BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/19/79 BY

b6
b7C

On memorandum from Bishop to DeLoach, 2/13/70, concerning the above-captioned matter, the Director has indicated that he wishes an absolute ban on any discussions by our Field or Seat of Government representatives with people from "The Los Angeles Times," "The New York Times," "The Washington Post" or with Jack Anderson, the author of "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column or his "runners."

We completely agree with the Director's feelings on this matter as we are well aware of the antagonism of the above-mentioned papers and of Anderson toward the Bureau. Certainly, extended discussions of cases or situations in which the Bureau is involved between representatives of the Bureau and representatives of these 3 papers or Anderson can only result in stories unfavorable to the Bureau.

In order to prevent our instructions from being disclosed in any manner, and to prevent any charges that Bureau policy in this regard is a violation of the Freedom of Information Act, it is felt that such instructions to the field with regard to these newspapers, and to Anderson, should not be put in writing, but should be given orally to the SACs of the cities where these newspapers are located. In addition, Bishop has orally passed on the Director's instructions to each employee in his office, and will orally pass on these instructions to SACs from offices other than Los Angeles, New York and Washington Field Office when talking with them on other matters, either telephonically or in the course of their visits to the Bureau.

94-50053-
~~63-13775~~

ACTION:

If you agree, this will be handled orally in the manner indicated above.

NOT RECORDED
47 FEB 26 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
TEB:jo (6)

5 MAR 3 1970

3 FEB 26 1970

AUG 29 1978

ORIGINAL FILED

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

UNITED STATES G[redacted]NT

Memorandum

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FBI/DOJ

SECRET 6/22/77

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 08-22-2008~~

TO : Assistant Director
Intelligence Division

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: REQUEST OF CHAIRMAN CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, FOR BRIEFING CONCERNING ARTICLE OF COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON, 6/14/77

PURPOSE:

To advise of captioned request for briefing concerning infiltration by Yugoslav Secret Police of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the U. S. as related in columnist Anderson's article.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/19/79 BY

DETAILS:

On 6/21/77 at 5:40 p.m., Ivo J. Spalatin, Staff Director of the House Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs, telephoned SA [redacted] advising Chairman Zablocki had expressed concern regarding a news article by columnist Jack Anderson of 6/14/77 (attached), which related to the infiltration by Yugoslav Secret Police into the activities of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the U. S. Mr. Spalatin said Chairman Zablocki is considering whether to request a briefing by the FBI concerning the basis for Anderson's article and that he, Spalatin, would recontact SA [redacted] on 6/22/77 to advise of the Chairman's decision with regard to the briefing.

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[redacted]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 2333
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2/3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6/22/77

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Leavitt - Enclosure
1 - [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cregar - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
2 - [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - [redacted] - Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 1 1977

SEE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION ADDENDUM PAGE 3

CONTINUED - OVER

[redacted]

RTT:
(8)

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

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-99229-4

Memorandum to Assistant Director, Intelligence Division
Re: Request of Chairman Clement J. Zablocki

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On 6/22/77 at 11:30 a.m., Mr. Spalatin telephoned SA [redacted] advising that Chairman Zablocki has received numerous telephone calls from various clergymen of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and that a delegation of the Church will visit the Chairman in Washington, D. C., on Monday, 6/27/77, for the purpose of demanding that the FBI investigate the matter contained in the Anderson column. Mr. Spalatin said Chairman Zablocki asks that he be briefed concerning Anderson's column prior to 6/27/77.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That the Intelligence Division consider prompt briefing of Chairman Zablocki as requested, it being noted that if the briefing entails disclosure of substantive information from FBI files it must be with the approval of the Department.

APPROVED:
Director
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Dep. AD Inv.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
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Legal Coun.
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Rec. Mgmt.
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Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

ADDENDUM TO LEGAL COUNSEL MEMO 6/22/77 TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, RE REQUEST OF CHAIRMAN CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, FOR BRIEFING CONCERNING ARTICLE OF COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON, 6/14/77

1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

SECRET b6 b7C

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WOC:mjt 6/22/77

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[redacted] If approved the Intelligence Division will obtain oral approval for the briefing from Mr. Mike Kelly, Counsel to the Attorney General.

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WOC:mjt 6/27/77

On the morning of 6/27/77, Mr. Mike Kelly, Counsel to the Attorney General, telephonically advised that it was the consensus of Departmental officials, including the Attorney General, that Congressman Zablocki should be recontacted and advised that after discussions with the Office of the Attorney General it was felt he should submit his request for a briefing by the FBI in writing to the Attorney General. This request should be predicated on Congressman Zablocki's role as Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the Committee of International Relations. In addition the letter from Congressman Zablocki should set forth the reasons why he believes he needs such a briefing from the FBI in his role as Chairman of this Committee.

Mr. Kelly also mentioned that the Department felt future requests from members of Congress should be reduced in writing; should be addressed to the Attorney General and should set forth the justification for briefings by the FBI.

The Legal Counsel Division should so advise Congressman Zablocki of the above.

7/7/77 Z not available per door
7/12/77 Z " " " "
7/19/77 " " " " "
7/21/77 Chmn Zablocki advised of procedure for briefing requests per in accord with Int Div addendum of 6/27/77

APPROVED:
Director
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SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 11/30/76

SUBJECT: RECEIPT OF "CRANK" LETTER BY [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - New Haven Field Office File

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

PURPOSE: To set forth facts regarding a breakdown in liaison between the FBI and U. S. Secret Service as alleged in 11/29/76, "The Washington Post," column by Jack Anderson and Les Whitten relating to the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "Legionnaires Disease" matter.

SYNOPSIS: Jack Anderson - Les Whitten column of 11/29/76, states U. S. Secret Service (USSS) is upset with FBI for failing to advise them of a suspect in the "Legion Fever" case. Column states [redacted] received a vague, but ominous letter which he made available to the FBI on 8/2/76. Column states President Ford cleared for visit to Philadelphia 9/23/76, and had the USSS known a suspect was loose, it is doubtful the President would have been permitted to visit Philadelphia. Column further states USSS did not know of the letter until Anderson/Whitten wrote about it on 10/28/76, and that USSS identified the writer and determined he was not in Philadelphia at the right time and was not of protective interest. Hartford, Connecticut, Resident Agency did on 8/2/76, receive letter from [redacted] in which he enclosed what he described as a "crank" letter received by him. The letter contained ramblings and drawings which indicated writer had complaint concerning New York Insurance Compensation Fund. Mention was made in letter of various chemicals causing cancer. No violation was noted on letter nor was there indication of information which should be disseminated to USSS under established guidelines. New Haven Division filed letter in 9-0 file and did not send copy to FBIHQ. 10/28/76, Anderson/Whitten column set forth information regarding testimony of [redacted] before Congressional committee investigating "Legionnaires Disease" in which he theorized a nickel compound might

Enclosures

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(10)

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FBI/DOJ

5010-103

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

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Cooke to Gallagher Memo
Re: RECEIPT OF "CRANK" LETTER BY
[redacted]

have been used in Philadelphia. Mention was made of the anonymous, ominous-sounding letter. [redacted] quoted same date in Associated Press release that his remarks had been overstated and taken out of context. USSS contacted FBIHQ 10/28/76, advising they had learned FBI had copy of letter. Telephonic contact with New Haven Division resulted in copy being sent to FBIHQ which was turned over to USSS. USSS identified writer as [redacted] in New York City and determined he had no information regarding "Legionnaires Disease" and was not a threat to any of their protectees. USSS has advised FBIHQ they are not concerned about this matter and relations between the USSS and FBI are excellent. They so advised Anderson's Office prior to the 11/29/76, column.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Con. Inv.
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Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
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Training

VKH

DETAILS: The 11/29/76, column by Jack Anderson and Les Whitten in "The Washington Post" newspaper, alleged that the U. S. Secret Service (USSS) is upset with the FBI for failing to tell them about a suspect in the "Legion Fever" case. The column states the FBI, on 8/2/76, received a vague, but ominous letter, which had been sent to [redacted] the nation's leading expert on nickel poisoning. This was after the "Legionnaires Disease," incident in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but before experts began to suspect nickel carbonyl as the lethal agent used.

The column states that President Ford was cleared for a visit on 9/23/76, to Philadelphia and some of the spots frequented by the Legionnaires. Had the USSS known a suspect was loose, with a knowledge of nickel poisoning, it is doubtful the President would have been permitted to visit the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, which was the center of the "Legionnaires Disease," according to the column.

Further, the column states the USSS did not learn of the letter until Anderson and Whitten wrote about it on 10/28/76. According to Anderson -Whitten, the USSS, by use of sophisticated ink comparisons and other tools, located the letter writer and determined he had not been in Philadelphia at the right time and was not now of protective interest.

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The facts of this matter are as follows:

The Hartford, Connecticut, Resident Agency, on 8/2/76, was in receipt of a letter from [redacted] who is with the University of Connecticut School of Medicine, in which he enclosed what he described as a "crank" letter received by him on 7/28 or 29/76, from an unknown writer. The letter contained Xerox copies of ramblings and a drawing of what appeared to be the devil and the Statue of Liberty. The gist of the ramblings indicated the writer had some type of complaint concerning the New York Insurance Compensation Fund. Mention was made of various chemicals causing cancer. [redacted] made no mention of the "Legionnaires Disease." No violation under FBI jurisdiction was noted nor was there any indication of information which should be disseminated to USSS under established guidelines (generally, these guidelines require any information regarding a threat against any public official to be disseminated to USSS). The New Haven Division filed the letter in their 9-0 file and did not send a copy to FBIHQ.

On 10/28/76, the Anderson - Whitten column in "The Washington Post" set forth information regarding testimony of [redacted] before a Congressional committee chaired by Representative John Murphy of New York. [redacted] theorized before the committee that a nickel compound combined with dry ice may have been introduced into the hotel where delegates were meeting. The column stated his theory was bolstered by "an anonymous, ominous-sounding letter" which was mailed days before the "Legionnaires Disease" attracted national attention. [redacted] according to the article, turned the letter over to Murphy who brought it to the attention of the Chief of Forensic Psychiatry at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. This psychiatrist advised Murphy that the writing was characteristic of "an envious paranoid, full of hatred," who could be murderous.

In an Associated Press release later on that day [redacted] was quoted as saying that his remarks regarding the possible role of nickel as causative factor in the "Legionnaires Disease" were overstated and his comments were taken entirely out of context.

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On 10/28/76, SA [redacted] USSS Liaison, contacted General Investigative Division Supervisor [redacted] advising USSS had learned that the FBI had a copy of the letter and requested a copy of it.

Supervisor [redacted] telephonically contacted New Haven ASAC F. X. O'Neill, who advised New Haven did have a copy of the letter. A copy was sent to FBIHQ by facsimile and was turned over to SA [redacted]

Subsequently, SA [redacted] advised Supervisor [redacted] that the USSS had gone to the New York Insurance Compensation Fund in New York City where a secretary remembered an individual who in the past had mentioned such things as were contained in the letter. USSS Agents contacted this individual, [redacted] at his residence, room [redacted] the Olcott Hotel, 27 West 72nd Street, New York City. [redacted] admitted sending this letter to [redacted] and a similar letter he sent to the White House in September, 1976, (which had not been brought to the attention of the FBI by the USSS). The USSS Agents determined [redacted] possessed no information whatsoever regarding the "Legionnaires Disease" and was not a threat to any of their protectees. [redacted] claimed to have no history of mental illness, but does suffer from a rapid heart condition.

USSS furnished copy of their report to Representative Murphy's committee, but did not furnish [redacted] name out of consideration of his privacy.

Les Whitten was in contact with Deputy Assistant Director Frank J. Illig, Jr., External Affairs Division, on 11/22/76, regarding his proposed article. Additionally, USSS Assistant Director James Burke, Office of Protective Research, on 11/23/76, contacted Assistant Director Thomas W. Leavitt, to advise that USSS Public Affairs Office had been in touch with Jack Anderson's Office regarding the proposed article in an effort to set the record straight. Burke advised USSS was not concerned about this matter and that relations between the USSS and the FBI are excellent. They so advised Anderson's Office.

Copies of [redacted] letter and the 10/28/76, and 11/29/76, Anderson - Whitten columns are attached.

FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/1/75

FROM : L. E. Rhyne

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Rhyne
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Wannall

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD AND OTHERS
BURGLARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUNE 17, 1972
INCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-08-2006 BY 60324 UC BAW/RS/STW

PURPOSE: To set forth request from Special Prosecutor, Henry S. Ruth, Jr., regarding any information we may have in our files regarding the assassination plot against Jack Anderson. A review of our files discloses no such information.

DETAILS: Henry S. Ruth, Jr., Special Prosecutor, telephonically contacted Section Chief, Louis E. Rhyne, 9/30/75, in reference to recent newspaper articles reporting that E. Howard Hunt had contemplated the murder of Jack Anderson, a Washington Syndicated Columnist. Ruth requested that we review our files regarding the Watergate investigation to determine if we had ever received any such information from informants or during the course of our investigation. He indicated that they had conducted some interviews and reference had been made that such a plot may have existed, however, no concrete facts have been developed, that such was the case. Ruth also indicated that possibly there was a plot to assassinate Daniel Ellsberg.

In an interview in the current issue of Time Magazine, convicted Watergate Burglar E. Howard Hunt, said former White House Aide, Charles Colson, once suggested that Anderson might be discredited if he appeared on his live radio program under the influence of a drug. Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy, another convicted Watergate Burglar, discussed the means for doing this, but never contemplated murder as was previously reported. Hunt said it was just another wild idea that never got beyond the proposal stage, in the interview with Time. Hunt denied that any action as serious as murder was ever contemplated, but revealed the drugging plot. 94-50053-

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OTHERWISE

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84 OCT 16 1975

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

5010-106

Memo to Mr. Gallagher
Re: JAMES WALTER MC CORD AND OTHERS

A review has been conducted of files maintained relative to the Watergate investigation and no information was found to indicate that we had any knowledge of such a plot nor was any reference to such a plot found relative to Jack Anderson or Daniel Ellsberg.

On 10/1/75, Mr. Ruth was advised of the above and no investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Special Prosecution Force.

ACTION: For information.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Hoover, Aides Ignored Strict Rules

By Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

The FBI has always required its agents to toe the line. The standards are strict, the rules rigid. Agents have been disciplined for accepting a football ticket or a free meal.

Yet top FBI officials haven't always obeyed the regulations they have imposed on the rank-and-file.

The late J. Edgar Hoover accepted race-track vacations from Texas tycoon Clint Murchison and used FBI agents to write books for him. His successor, L. Patrick Gray III, took to flying about the country in Air Force planes and staying at fancy hotels.

Now we have learned that the present FBI director, Clarence M. Kelley, was wined, dined and hosted for a weekend at New York City's posh Waldorf Astoria by the insurance company that underwrites health insurance for FBI employees.

Not only Kelley but two of his deputies, Thomas Jenkins and Thomas Feeney, got the full treatment from the Prudential Insurance Co. Their wives also were guests of the company.

Aside from the Waldorf incident, Kelley has kept himself clean. An associate said this was the only time a question of a conflict of interest had ever been raised about Kelley.

Although FBI employees aren't supposed to accept such expensive favors from firms with which they do business, the FBI insurance program theoretically is independent of the FBI. The agents run it, however, with Feeney as president and Jenkins a board member.

In explaining the Kelley junket, the FBI said: "The primary purpose of the trip was for Prudential executives...to meet with Mr. Kelley and key members of the (health insurance program). During this meeting, items of mutual interest...were discussed."

The FBI said Prudential didn't pay travel expenses for the FBI party, only hotel and related bills. Kelley's transportation costs were picked up by the FBI because he consulted with his New York office head during the visit.

Far more flagrant were the abuses of that stern old disciplinarian, Hoover and his sidekick, Clyde Tolson. Here are a few examples we have obtained from sworn statements and old-time FBI sources:

—Hoover and Tolson used an FBI inspector, Albert Gunsser, to fill out their tax forms and so metimes to advise them on their oil investments in Texas, Louisiana and Kansas. Gunsser must have been an investment genius, for Tolson left an estate approaching $750,000, much of it bequeathed to him by Hoover.

—At one time, Tolson was drawing $4,000 a month from oil investments. After he retired in 1972, recalls former FBI bigwig John Mohr, "people in the oil business would call (Tolson) on the phone and tell him, 'We've got a good one going here, do you want to get in on it, Clyde?' And I guess he would get in on it."

—Despite his wealth, the aged Tolson demanded $4,500 from the J. Edgar Hoover Foundation for some boo ks Hoover had willed him. When the foundation's director complained bitterly, Tolson retorted: "Pay the $4,500 or forget it."

—When Tolson's mother was sick, he didn't hire nurses with his own money but assigned a special agent "who spent a great deal of time taking care of Clyde's mother." The agent's wife also helped with the nursing.

—Tolson excluded from his will a nephew he had installed as an FBI agent. The nephew upset Tolson by running off with a woman from a local police department, Mohr alleged. Yet Tolson used an artifice, himself, to stay at the FBI long after his health had failed.

—A bachelor, Tolson dated a model in New York City "a long time ago" and frequent ed race tracks where he had a "special arrangement," Mohr said.

—Tolson had his erstwhile aide, Mohr, draw up a series of wills and codicils. Mohr wrote himself in for a $26,000 legacy plus perhaps an equal amount in executor's fees. For a lawyer to write himself into a client's will is a breach of legal ethics. Mohr explained that he was acting for Tolson as a friend, not as his lawyer, and that Tolson specifically ordered him to write himself into the will.

Mohr denied emphatically, meanwhile, that he took the mysterious "Hoover papers" out of the late FBI chief's old house where they reportedly had been stored. All he removed, said Mohr, were "several boxes of spoiled wine," a half-dozen boxes of trash and "15 or 20 jars of honey" which he said were "thrown out."

He also took some other innocent items, he said, including some "loose papers" which Mohr said he turned over to his attorney for safekeeping.

PURINA POSTSCRIPT—In an earlier column, we reported that the Humane Society of the United States found cats used by Purina for its commercials were from a facility where mistreatment of animals occurred.

We can now report that Purina is no longer using the facility and has taken measures to make sure its cats are as well-cared-for as they look on TV. The firm avows that it has "initiated periodical unannounced inspections of all facilities" used for its TV and other ads, a practice that other firms might well follow to insure humane care of TV animals.

(1975, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

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FD-448 (Rev. 10-16-73)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 07 1975

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

Priority Urgent

TELETYPE

To: SAC, Kansas City

Date:

From: Director

Time: Transmitted - 10:15 AM

Subject: WASHINGTON POST
JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN
11/7/75

Initials - KAB

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☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☑ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions:

ATT: SAC BILL WILLIAMS

94-50053-

PERS. REC. UNIT

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Approved: TJH/JAP

1 ENCLOSURE